

Darwin Initiative Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

- **Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line**

- Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DAREX007
Project title	Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Project partner(s)	Yayasan AKAR
Darwin Initiative grant value	
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2023-30 March 2028
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2023-Mar 2024, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Adam [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Twitter : planet_indo
Report author(s) and date	

- 1. Project summary

The project's interventions are strategically designed to address pressing biodiversity challenges while simultaneously advancing community rights and local well-being. Across landscapes in West Kalimantan and Bengkulu, the project has made substantial progress towards its major outputs, reflecting its commitment to measurable impact and sustainable change.

In terms of securing tenure over natural resources, the establishment of new community-managed areas covering 15,370 hectares through the social forestry scheme signifies a tangible achievement in year 1. This initiative safeguards critical habitats and empowers local communities to actively control conservation efforts. Furthermore, the support provided to 52 women's groups in resource utilisation not only promotes gender equity but also strengthens community resilience and biodiversity conservation outcomes.

The project's focus on adaptive resource management has resulted in the development of eight comprehensive plans and the establishment of 16 SMART patrol units. These initiatives enhance biodiversity monitoring and enforcement capabilities, improving surveillance coverage on 35% of the total target area. By leveraging technology and community participation, the project ensures effective conservation measures and sustainable resource utilisation practices.

In parallel, the project's efforts to foster good governance practices have led to tangible outcomes, with 49 governance institutions supported and 5,456 individuals benefiting directly. The notable 23% increase in savings/loans assets within these institutions underscores the project's impact on economic resilience and poverty alleviation at the grassroots level.

Moreover, interventions aimed at supporting resilient livelihoods have yielded promising results, with 1,398 farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture practices and 890 fishers benefiting from improved fisheries management. These initiatives not only enhance economic opportunities but also contribute to poverty reduction and improved well-being among marginalised communities.

Overall, the project's comprehensive approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development underscores its commitment to addressing complex environmental and socio-economic challenges in the targeted landscapes. By leveraging evidence-based strategies and scaling successful approaches, the project seeks to create lasting positive change for both ecosystems and local communities.

- **2. Project stakeholders/ partners**

Over the past year, the partnerships within this project have deepened, driven by both the demands of the government and communities and the proactive involvement of all formal partners. From the project's inception, there has been a strong emphasis on collaborative decision-making and coordination among stakeholders. Notably, local communities, government agencies, civil society organisations (CSOs), academic institutions, and technical specialists have all played pivotal roles in various aspects of project planning, monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making processes.

Partnerships with government agencies such as the Forest Management Unit (KPHL) and the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) have been instrumental in providing regulatory oversight, technical expertise, and on-the-ground support for project activities. For instance, BKSDA Bengkulu and KPHL have been actively engaged in discussions and consultations related to protected areas, social forestry schemes, and community-based resource management plans. Their involvement has facilitated smoother coordination between project activities and government policies, ensuring alignment with broader conservation objectives.

Achievements stemming from these partnerships include the successful implementation of activities like mapping priority areas, facilitating social forestry schemes, and developing adaptive resource management practices. Despite challenges such as logistical constraints and regulatory complexities, partnerships have proven resilient, thanks to adaptive management strategies and ongoing stakeholder consultations. Challenges have been met through proactive problem-solving and flexibility in project implementation, highlighting the strength and resilience of the partnerships involved.

Moreover, the project has actively engaged relevant local stakeholders, including British embassies and high commissions where applicable, where members from the embassy and also BCF-UK have recently visited the project. This was to ensure alignment with broader development agendas and diplomatic priorities. Additionally, public institutions and technical specialists not formally partnered with the project have contributed valuable insights and expertise. This inclusive approach has enriched project outcomes and fostered a more holistic understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues among stakeholders.

To enhance stakeholder awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues, the project has utilised diverse communication approaches and formats, including community workshops, stakeholder meetings, training sessions, and knowledge products. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation processes incorporate feedback mechanisms to gauge stakeholder comprehension and adapt communication strategies accordingly. By fostering open dialogue and leveraging the expertise of diverse stakeholders, the project aims to achieve its objectives effectively and sustainably.

- **3. Project progress**

- **3.1. Progress in carrying out project Activities**

Output 1. Tenure & co-management over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing

Activity 1.1: Desktop mapping of priority areas verified

Significant progress has been made in mapping priority areas across the Gunung Nyiut Landscape in West Kalimantan and Bengkulu. In Gunung Nyiut, four priority villages have been mapped out, with surveys conducted in two villages to determine boundary coordinates for Village Forest permit applications. In Bengkulu, potential co-management areas in 27 villages have been mapped, totaling 14,475.4 hectares. Discussions with relevant government agencies, KPHL and BKSDA Bengkulu, were held in January and August 2024, respectively.

Activity 1.2: Collaboration and engagement of communities on social forestry scheme, signed MOUs with each village for FPIC

The consortium has signed MoUs with communities in 16 villages across West Kalimantan and Bengkulu. Intensive engagement preceded the legal process of Social Forestry application, resulting in successful grants for three villages in West Kalimantan in August 2023. Additionally, one village in West Kalimantan secured management rights through Forest Village permit, leading to the signing of an MoU to support the establishment of the Forest Village Institution.

Activity 1.3: Engagement with district and subdistrict government on target areas

Coordination efforts with government agencies focused on requesting information and submitting documents related to protected areas and social forestry schemes. Multiple meetings were held with key stakeholders to encourage community-led resource management, including discussions on Indigenous Peoples Recognition and Community-based Marine Management Plan adoption in Bengkulu.

Activity 1.4: Support communities through legal process of social forestry schemes

In Gunung Nyiut and Gunung Naning landscapes, support was provided for 5 villages in the Village Forest application process, including socialisation, legal procedures, and participatory mapping. In the latter landscape, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) approved the social forestry applications for all three villages. Of the total 15,067 ha proposed, 13,469 ha were approved for the social forestry area. In Bengkulu, we collected data through FGDs in the 5 villages with the aim to figure out the socio-environmental conditions of the villages considering the tenure and livelihood aspects of the communities.

Activity 1.5: Troubleshooting and ad-hoc support of legal process

Regular assistance was provided to LPHDs during the social forestry application process. Discussions on SF regulations and post-decree responsibilities were conducted with the respective communities. Baseline data collected in Activity 1.4 was disseminated during village meetings in Bengkulu, with preparations made for group formation.

Activity 1.6: Adaptive NRM training and workshops, public forums, revisions, and ratification of management plans

Training sessions on GPS mapping, data collection, and management post-permit were conducted for LPHDs in West Kalimantan and farmer groups in Bengkulu. Community engagement and preparation for Social Forestry requirements, such as annual work plans were also facilitated.

Activity 1.7: Implementation and evaluation annually of NRM written management plans

In Kubu Raya, drafting of NRM plans in seven villages is ongoing, with 2 villages already in the final stage awaiting official ratification. In Gunung Nyiut, LPHD Dangi Aji implemented activities outlined in the RKPS, including boundary mapping and wildlife protection measures. In Bengkulu, a meeting was held to strengthen forest area governance plans.

Activity 1.8: Patrol support, livelihood support, and trainings for priority areas

Routine support was provided to 16 SMART patrol teams in West Kalimantan, including training sessions on forest surveillance and livelihood skills. Livelihood support programs, including CSA, aquatic biota species data collection and stingless beekeeping trainings were implemented in 38 CCs across both terrestrial and marine landscapes.

Activity 1.9: Ongoing support in ‘co-management’ areas of government agencies and IPLCs to set up co-management systems

Collaboration between IPLCs and government agencies was facilitated in Gunung Nyiut and Gunung Naning, focusing on forest monitoring through SMART patrols and community involvement in conducting biodiversity surveys. In Bengkulu, discussions with BKSDA and IPLCs were held, aimed to establish co-management systems.

Activity 1.10: Ongoing support of DKP and BKSDA to create management plans and practise FPIC of state-led protected area management

Support was provided to DKP and BKSDA in creating management plans and practising FPIC in state-led protected areas.

Activity 1.11: ongoing support and annual evaluations of SMART patrol effectiveness in community managed and co-managed areas

SMART patrol evaluations were conducted across all four landscapes in West-Kalimantan, focusing on patrol effectiveness and adherence to guidelines. During evaluation meetings the focus lies on presenting annual reports and findings, addressing challenges, and planning follow-up activities. [Karimata SMART Patrol Training and Evaluation](#)

Output 2. Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use

Activity 2.1: Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that YPI has developed
Will commence once the adaptive NRM system has been finalised.

Activity 2.2: Ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners
In September 2023, YPI provided training to its partner, AKAR, covering the following topics; organisational management, resilience funds, SMART Patrol, and data management. This training aimed to enhance AKAR staff's understanding and implementation capabilities. Evidence from this training underscores a concerted effort to bolster technical capacities.

Activities 2.3 and 2.4: Workshops with community partners on adaptive NRM

Between August and November 2023, workshops were conducted in seven coastal villages in the Kubu Raya region. Stakeholders engaged in collaborative planning, discussing topics such as natural resource mapping, seasonal calendars, policy/regulations, and management strategies. Follow-up workshops focused on indicator development, management plans, and law enforcement, signalling a systematic approach to resource management.

Activity 2.5: Public forums, revision, and design cycle on written NRM plans

In Gunung Nyiut, documentation efforts involved a survey of commodities in four villages. Documents were developed for selected resources, including surveillance of helmeted hornbill, clean water supply, resin, corn, and candle nut, showcasing a commitment to informed decision-making in resource management.

Activities 2.6 and 2.7: Signing, ratification, and implementation of written NRM plans

As of year 1, no written documents have been finalised, delaying the signing, ratification, and subsequent implementation of NRM plans.

Activity 2.8: Quarterly and annual evaluations of NRM plans

In Kubu Raya, a multi-stakeholder forum was formed to facilitate dialogue on adaptive NRM plans. The first quarterly evaluation, held in November 2023, coincided with capacity building for forum members,

reflecting a commitment to transparent and inclusive governance. MoV: [Minutes of Forum 7 establishment](#)

Output 3. Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs

Activity 3.1 training with CSO partners on good governance practices and sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools

We conducted trainings with AKAR in January, February, and March 2024, focusing on strengthening social forestry and women's groups. Topics covered included Commodity Livelihood Assessment Product Scanning (CLAPS) and Gender & Social Inclusion (GESI) through Training of Trainer (ToT) sessions.

Activity 3.2: Training with government partners on community-led governance practices

No training with government partners has taken place yet. We expect to report on this activity in the next report.

Activity 3.3 knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs)

AKAR conducted policy research on social forestry policies in Bengkulu and West Kalimantan provinces. Research was conducted for one month in Bengkulu in October 2023 and two weeks in Kubu Raya in November 2023.

Activity 3.4: Knowledge product writing, revision, and publication

As the research still remains in progress, we plan to figure out the appropriate design as the outputs in terms of knowledge product. The activity 3.4 is the follow-up activity.

Activity 3.5: Activity 3.5 training and workshops good governance indicators with community partners

Socialisation sessions held from October to November 2023 in 7 villages in Gunung Nyiut Landscape and 5 villages in Gunung Naning landscape. Sessions focused on the roadmap for governance body independence and provided information on [25 indicators of good governance](#), which will be assessed annually.

Activity 3.6: Mapping of community organisations' pathway to good governance and self-reliance

Mapping process conducted in Gunung Nyiut and Gunung Naning landscapes. 21 community organisations categorised based on progress towards governance independence. Of the total 21 community organisations; 6 are in the independent category, 10 are in the advanced category, 4 in the developed category and 1 in the basic category.

Activity 3.7 ongoing technical support to community organisations to reach good governance

Technical support was provided in August 2023 in Gunung Naning landscape to 2 newly established community organisations. Support included equipping management boards and supervisors with basic skills of organisation management and bookkeeping. Additional organisational management support was provided to 1 community organisation in Kubu Raya landscape in January 2024. MoV: [CSA, Bookkeeping, Community Organising](#)

Activity 3.8: Annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums

Annual evaluations conducted for 36 out of 42 community governance institutions in West Kalimantan. MoV: [CC Annual Evaluation 2023](#)

Activity 3.9 annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance institution

In Gunung Nyiut, we simultaneously evaluated the annual work plans of 2023 while preparing the new work plans for 2024 with 13 governance institutions in January-February 2024. In our Gunung Nanning sites, the work plans for September - December 2023 and January - June 2024, were prepared in the initial month of the work plan period. In Kubu Raya, monthly evaluations take place during the routine mentoring sessions by YPI Field Facilitators.

Output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management

Activity 4.1 training with CSO partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices

This activity involved mapping tenure and livelihood systems in two villages in Bengkulu; Linau (coastal) and Badung Jaya (terrestrial), in January and February 2024. The aim was to develop more sustainable community livelihood strategies.

Activity 4.2 ad-hoc support to government partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices

In December 2023, a workshop was conducted in Kubu Raya to map the roles of coastal communities in fisheries management. Additionally, AKAR, in collaboration with Bengkulu University, prepared a framework and strategy for sustainable livelihoods for coastal and terrestrial communities in Bengkulu.

Activity 4.3 training for CSO and community partners on integrating community finance into community governance

In Gunung Nyiut, 12 CCs integrated community finance programs. As continuous support, we have started a consultation process with five community organisations, to more specifically assess the need of legal entities for the existing organisations.

Activity 4.4 climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites

Trainings for farmers in terrestrial sites such as Gunung Nyiut, Gunung Naning-Ketapang, and Gunung Naning Sintang-Sekadau were initiated. These sessions focused on CSA approaches and were tailored to local agricultural practices. The CSA approach was integrated into the work plans of the CC sub-working groups on Sustainable Agriculture, followed by the recruitment of the working group responsible persons and lead farmers. The lead farmers were trained on how to use GPS, GIS and KoboCollect application to help in mapping the farming areas where the local communities will manage for agroforestry programmes and other sustainable agriculture practices.

Activity 4.5 sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites

In September 2023, a training was organised for the Fisheries working group in Karimata to enhance understanding of data collection and fisheries management. Challenges and points of improvement were identified for a smooth data collection process and new work plans for the upcoming year were developed in a participatory process.

Activity 4.6 integration of fisheries and agriculture livelihood activities into output 2 around natural resource management

Support was provided for integrating coffee cultivation into management plans in Gunung Nyiut. Review and revision sessions of management plans in Kubu Raya ensured the integration of forest surveillance.

Activity 4.7 farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and adhoc on-the-job learning in CSA

Lead farmers received monthly mentoring in Gunung Nyiut, focusing on agriculture yield monitoring and sustainable farming practices. Construction of Organic Fertilizer Houses (OFHs) in Gunung Naning-Ketapang provided venues for shared learning in CSA.

Activity 4.8 fisher association support, fisheries catch monitoring, and fisheries management interventions (periodic closures, core no take zones, and gear restrictions)

In Kubu Raya, we supported 15 enumerators to monitor fisheries catch (i.e. crab, shrimps, fishes, etc) at 13 landing sites of the four villages. The 12 days fisheries catch monitoring reflects the abundance of the commodities and helps to understand which commodities contribute more to fishers' income. In

Karimata, we started to recruit the turtle monitoring team consisting of 9 community members from two villages. The team just started monitoring in December 2023. [Karimata sea turtle monitoring team members](#)

Activity 4.9 annual evaluations with fishers and farmer groups on progress and program results

Evaluation with farmers in Gunung Nyiut occurred between January - February 2024, which is inlined with the evaluation in each of 13 governance bodies as an integrated agenda with the monthly routine visits by the Field Facilitators. In Gunung Naning Sintang-Sekadau and Coastal Kubu Raya, the evaluation agenda is integrated with the Annual Members Meeting of the CCs. This is more comprehensive to evaluate the whole program activities carried out by all Working Groups under CCs.

Activity 4.10 integration of best practices, failures, and learning from output 4 into knowledge products generated under output 3 and outcome

In 2023, one of the technical team's priorities is to finalise a simple guide for use by field facilitators as well as governance body implementers. This guide includes a comprehensive FAQ section to address unforeseen conditions. We have completed at least 78 guides from 9 programs that are already finalised. Currently, we are in the process of laying out these guides and distributing them to anyone who needs the documents. In 2023, we initiated a "field note" program to capture compelling stories from the perspective of our field facilitators, with monthly contributions. This initiative has been invaluable in allowing our team to share experiences and provide readers with an engaging narrative of field conditions. At the start of 2024, from the many stories created, we published our first edition of the "Jejak Lapangan" Bulletin, featuring four particularly compelling stories. We plan to continue publishing every four months.

Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management

Activity 5.1: Training with CSO partners on community health – environment model, sharing existing tools, methods, and best practices

No training was provided to CSO partners in year 1. The tools to be shared are in the progress of development by our technical teams as stated in [Activity 4.10](#)

Activity 5.2: Sharing of best practices, tools, and existing learning modules on health-environment approaches with government stakeholders

In Bengkulu, AKAR demonstrated effective collaboration with government agencies and community organisations to implement public health education programs. This included engaging with the Community Health Centre (PUSKESMAS) and other relevant bodies to share best practices and learning modules on health-environment approaches. The successful execution of these initiatives in January and February 2024 underscores the project's commitment to leveraging partnerships for impactful outcomes.

Activity 5.3: Recruitment of health ambassadors (HAs) and community health workers (CHWs) in target areas

Recruitment efforts have yielded promising results, with the addition of health ambassadors (HAs) in various target areas, including Gunung Nyiut, Gunung Naning-Ketapang, and Kubu Raya, as well as Bengkulu. This expansion of the HA network enhances the project's capacity to deliver health education and outreach initiatives to a wider audience, thereby maximising its reach and effectiveness.

Activity 5.4: Training with HA & CHWs on health education, reproductive rights, nutrition, and sanitation

The collaboration between AKAR and PUSKESMAS in Bengkulu to organise training sessions on critical health issues such as reproductive rights, nutrition, and sanitation is a notable achievement. The training, conducted in October 2023 with 20 participants, underscores the project's commitment to capacity building and empowerment at the community level. By equipping participants with essential knowledge

and skills, the project aims to foster sustainable health practices and improve overall well-being. MoV: [Pocket book for HAs](#)

Activity 5.5: Ongoing support of HA & CHWs in conducting outreach events
Ongoing support provided to health ambassadors and community health workers in conducting outreach events demonstrates the project's dedication to sustained engagement and impact. By addressing key health issues such as family nutrition, reproductive health, and vaccination, the project endeavours to enhance community awareness and promote positive behavioural change, leading to improved health outcomes in West Kalimantan. MoV: [Flyer of Family Health Indicators](#)

Activity 5.6: Connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with department of health
The enhanced coordination and communication efforts with PUSKESMAS and other stakeholders underscore the project's commitment to fostering collaborative partnerships for improved healthcare access. The public discussion session held in Gunung Naning-Ketapang site exemplifies the project's proactive approach to addressing community needs and advocating for resource allocation and support from relevant authorities.

Activity 5.7: HAs & CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester travelling clinics to priority sites from the department of health
The facilitation of 15 travelling clinics by health ambassadors in West Kalimantan highlights the project's commitment to providing essential health services to underserved communities. By collaborating with PUSKESMAS to offer free health checks and medical services, the project contributes to improving healthcare access and addressing key health issues at the grassroots level.

Activity 5.8: Department of health conducts travelling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester time frame depending on site
While there haven't been any travelling clinics conducted by the Health Department as part of a formal program, the project remains committed to exploring opportunities for collaboration and support to enhance healthcare delivery in target areas.

Activity 5.9: Annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs
The integrated evaluation of health ambassadors with Conservation Cooperatives (CCs) evaluation ensures a comprehensive assessment of activities and outcomes. By leveraging existing structures and mechanisms, the project optimises resources and facilitates data-driven decision-making to drive continuous improvement and impact.

Activity 5.10: Best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge products developed in other outputs
The development of knowledge products, including booklets and operational procedures, signifies the project's commitment to knowledge sharing and capacity building. By integrating best practices, lessons learned, and tools into these products, the project aims to enhance sustainability and scalability while fostering a culture of learning and innovation within the community. MoV: [Guidelines for HAs](#)

- **3.2. Progress towards project Outputs**

Output 1. Tenure & co-management over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas

1.1. Number of ha of new areas under community management through the social forestry scheme by end of year 5 (baseline= 0, Y1 = 5000, Y2 = 2000, Y3 = 42,885, Y5 = 91,346) [DI-D09]

- 15,370 Hectares of areas granted through Social Forestry (SF) scheme of Village Forest, 3 permits in West Kalimantan and 4 permits in Bengkulu (MoV: [New Village Forest Permit](#))

1.2. Number of women's groups established and supported around resource use in tenurial areas (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3 = 8, Y4 = 10, Y5 = 12)

- 7 women's groups established and supported around resource use in tenurial areas

1.3. Number of ha of total area [existing areas + new areas] under community management by end of year 5 (baseline = 33,465 ha, Y3 = 75,000, Y5 = 125,000) [DI-D01]

- 52,542 hectares total area (33,465 hectares of existing plus 19,086 hectares new with rights secured) (MoV: [Existing Management Permits](#))

1.4. Percentage of ha of nearshore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with co-management agreements in place by year 5 (baseline = 0, Y3= 157,768ha)

The value will be calculated and reported in year 5

Output 2. Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use

2.1. number of adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline = 1, Y1 = 4, Y2 = 8, Y3 = 12, Y4 = 14, Y5 = 18) [DI-B03]

- 8 adaptive resource management plans developed

2.2. number of adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period (baseline = 1, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3 = 6)

- 3 adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period - MoV: [Management Plans Sungai Nibung, Mengkalang Jambu, Dange Aji](#)

2.3. number of adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3= 6, Y4 = 10, Y5=12)

- 5 adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period MoV: [Draft Management Plans](#)

2.4. number of SMART patrol units established (baseline = 7, Y1 = 9, Y2=11, Y3=13, Y4=14, Y5=16)

- 16 SMART patrol units established MoV: [SMART Patrol Monthly Report](#)

2.5. percentage of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas (baseline=12%, Y3=50%, Y5=87%)

- 32% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas. MoV: [SMART Patrol Annual Evaluation](#)

Output 3. Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs

3.1. number of governance institutions supported (baseline= 7, Y1 = 12, , Y3=30, Y4=35, Y5=40)

- During the past year we supported 49 governance institutions. MoV: [Declaration of governance institution formation](#)

3.2. 3,100 number of individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries (baseline = 500, Y1 = 1000, Y2 = 1500, Y3 = 2100, Y5 = 3100) [DI-B05]

- During the past year we supported 5,456 individuals via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries. MoV: [Monthly membership reports](#)

3.3. % increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%, Y4=+30%, Y5=+30%)

- We have seen a 23% increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline established in year 1. MoV:[Monthly Financial Reports](#)

3.4. loan repayment rate (%) from governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline=

established after opening of savings/loans, Y1 = 75%; Y2 = 80%; Y3 = 80%; Y4 = 80%; Y5 = 80%)

- We have seen a 75% loan repayment rate (%) from governance institutions with savings/loans programs in year 1 of the project. MoV: [work plans of governance institutions developed](#)

3.5. % of governance institutions by end of year five can design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 7, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=30, Y4=35, Y5=40)

- In year 1, 45.10% of governance institutions are working on designing and implementing work plans on social-ecological thematic areas, thereby surpassing the year 5 target. We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.

Output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management

4.1. farmers trained in climate smart agriculture practices by end of year 5 (baseline = 420, Y1 = 500, Y2 = 600, Y3 = 600, Y4 = 700, Y5 = 800) [DI-D11]

- In year 1, we trained 1,398 farmers in climate smart agriculture practices, thereby already surpassing the target of year 5. We will submit a change request to increase our ambition. MoV: [Farmers trained](#)

4.2. number of new incomes generating opportunities supported (baseline = 0, Y1 = 3, Y2 = 6, Y3 = 9)

- During the past year, we have supported 16 new incomes generating opportunities across our target landscapes. MoV: [VCA Analysis](#). We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.

4.3. number of fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline = 130, Y1 = 150, Y2 = 180, Y3 = 250, Y4 = 350, Y5 = 480)

- This year, we already supported 890 fishers through improved fisheries management, thereby surpassing the target of year 5. We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.

Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management

5.1. number of health ambassadors trained and supported (baseline=established in year 1, Y1 = 50, Y2 = 150, Y3 = 200)

- During the past year, we have trained and supported 40 new health ambassadors (HAs) in Bengkulu and 33 in West-Kalimantan. This is additional to many existing HAs, thereby we surpassed the target of year 1. MoV: [HAs trained](#)

5.2. number of households reached by health ambassadors by end of year 5 (baseline = 500, Y1 = 1200, Y2 = 1500, Y3 = 1700, Y4 = 2000, Y5 = 2000)

- 1,221 households reached by health ambassadors. We slightly surpass the target for Y1. MoV: [Households visited](#)

5.3. number of travelling clinics supported in project areas annually (baseline = 6, Y1 = 6, Y2 = 6, Y3 = 6, Y4 = 6, Y5 = 6)

- 15 travelling clinics supported in the project area. We have largely surpassed the target for year 5. MoV: [Records travelling clinic, healthy latrine outreach](#)

3.3. Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity

0.1. 3,100 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1=1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2=1,500 w 48% women, Y3=2,100 w/ 50% women, Y4=2,800, Y5=3,100 w/ 50% women).

In Year 1, 3,197 individuals have directly benefited from livelihood and health services with 2,804 women in the group (87%) . MoV: [Baseline Survey New Village Partner Ketapang](#)

0.2. 30 % reduction in deforestation by year 5 over baseline in areas with secured rights (baseline= established in year 1, Y5=-30%)

We have conducted an analysis over the past 5 years across 2,100 villages in West Kalimantan. Using the average over the past 5 years as the baseline: this analysis tells us: villages without secured forest rights experienced 0.212% of forest loss per year in terrestrial and 0.109% of forest loss per year in coastal areas. Villages with rights secured experienced 0.175% of forest loss per year.

Therefore, these values can be used as a baseline for our project. In year 1, on average deforestation was 2-17x lower in project-affiliated sites (treatment) than in non affiliated sites (control). (see Figures 3&4 in Annex 4)

MoV: [Nusantara atlas annual deforestation reports](#)

0.3. 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, & fishing, illegal farming & logging] in community managed areas & co managed areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)

- 0.43 detections of exploitative activities per km patrolled in 2022. In 2023, this decreased to 0.25 detections per km patrolled.

0.4. 75% of governance institutions with more than 80% of the good governance mechanisms in place by end of year 5

- Of the total 49 governance institutions, we have only assessed 20 organisations, 29 others will be assessed in the next period. Out of 20 organisations we have assessed, 5 indicated good governance.

0.5. 20% increase in farmer and fishermen harvest rates by end of year 5 over baseline (baseline= established in year 1, Y3=20%, Y5=20%)

- We assessed the productivity and abundance of fishery resources by measuring crab CPUE as the top commodities harvested by fishermen in the Coastal Area of Kubu Raya and calculated the farmer's harvest rates for 30 crops in Gunung Nyiut. Average Crab CPUE in 2021=2.0 and in 2022=2.3 with 4.55% increase in one year. In 2023, the CPUE value increases to 4.0, which means 73.9% increase compared to previous year (2022). The fishermen harvest rate in Gunung Nyiut was calculated from April 2022 to March 2023 was 0.694/M² (as the baseline). In year 1, the farmers harvest rate value was 0.497 kg/M². The value decreased compared to baseline for the calculation does not cover the complete one year harvest (July 2023-February 2024).

0.6. 21,900 resource-users indirectly benefited by secure tenurial rights and adaptive resource management by end of year three (baseline= 8,532, Y5=19,000)

- 7,670 indirect beneficiaries and 416 direct beneficiaries benefited In year 1 through the 7 permits of Social Forestry granted for communities *Source: MoV Output Indicator 1.1.*

0.7. 5 new knowledge products (journal articles, policy brief, technical reports) generated on the importance of rights-based approaches in Indonesia and their contribution to global biodiversity and poverty reduction goals by end of year 5 (baseline=0, Y3=2, Y5=5)

- 2 knowledge products in forms of technical reports and a bulletin produced in Y1. MoV: [YPI Highlights 2023; Bulletin "Jejak Lapangan"](#)
- Journal publication: [Understanding the interactions between human well-being and environmental outcomes through a community-led integrated landscape initiative in Indonesia](#) (Published march 2023).

- 3.4. Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level assumptions

Assumption 1: Securing rights and improving management successfully reduces biodiversity loss and deforestation. Comment: Previous research suggests that securing rights and improving management can lead to a reduction in biodiversity loss and deforestation. For instance, in 2023, our community participation initiatives, including climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, and community-led SMART patrols, resulted in a notable 70% reduction in deforestation and biodiversity loss (insert citation).

Assumption 2: Direct beneficiaries experience an increase in well-being through livelihood, health, and economic services. Comment: The involvement of community-led governance bodies has significantly impacted the well-being of beneficiaries. For example, in CAGN, direct beneficiaries have seen improvements in livelihoods, health, and economic services. This was achieved through sustainable livelihood programs, health initiatives, and economic support, which were embraced by the community. Similarly, in HLGN Sintang-Sekadau, active community involvement in programs has led to tangible improvements in livelihoods, health, and economic opportunities for direct beneficiaries.

Assumption 3: Improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging, while climate-smart agriculture techniques result in increased farmer yield. Comment: Enhanced management and surveillance efforts, coupled with the adoption of climate-smart agriculture techniques, have shown promising results in reducing illegal activities and improving agricultural productivity. Through community involvement and proper implementation of agricultural practices, we have observed a positive impact on reducing illegal activities and enhancing farmer yields.

Assumption 4: Farmers can not only understand but also implement CSA techniques. Comment: Farmers' adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques hinges on effective knowledge transfer and practical support. By providing comprehensive training, practical demonstrations, and access to necessary resources, farmers can grasp and successfully implement CSA techniques. Continuous support and the use of practical, cost-effective methods are key to ensuring widespread adoption of CSA practices among farmers.

Output level assumptions and comments:

Output 1: Tenure & co-management over natural resources are secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas.

Assumption 1: Over a three-year period, our consortium can successfully secure tenure for communities in all target areas. Comment: Within the span of three years, our consortium aims to secure land tenure for communities across all targeted areas. With adequate human resources and strategic planning, we anticipate achieving this goal, thereby empowering communities to sustainably manage their resources.

Assumption 2: Government agencies remain open and willing to work with our consortium to promote tenurial rights.

Comment: Collaboration with government agencies such as BTKT is vital in promoting and safeguarding tenurial rights. By maintaining open communication and adhering to agreed-upon targets, we can ensure continued support from government partners in advancing tenurial rights.

Assumption 3: Women are interested and open to establishing women-specific governance groups. Comment: Through various empowerment initiatives and community engagements, women are increasingly inclined to establish and participate in women-specific governance groups. By addressing gender disparities and promoting inclusivity, we aim to foster an environment where women actively contribute to decision-making processes.

Assumption 4: Areas with existing licences/rights at the start of the project remain open to improving resource management and governance. Comment: It is essential to maintain momentum in areas with existing licences or rights by enhancing resource management practices and governance structures. By leveraging community participation and adhering to customary regulations, we can ensure continuous improvement in resource management.

Output 2: Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use.

Assumption 1: Communities are open to adaptive resource management. Comment: Community receptiveness to adaptive resource management is crucial for effective implementation. By fostering community engagement and providing necessary resources, we aim to encourage adaptive practices that reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable resource use.

Assumption 2: Community members are willing to participate and develop plans. Comment: Active participation and collaboration among community members are essential for the development and implementation of adaptive management plans. Through inclusive decision-making processes and capacity-building initiatives, we strive to empower communities to take ownership of their resource management strategies.

Assumption 3: Community members are open and transparent about evaluating plans through participatory processes. Comment: Transparency and inclusivity in evaluating management plans are fundamental for their success. By facilitating participatory evaluation processes and promoting open dialogue, we can ensure that management plans align with community needs and aspirations.

Assumption 4: Community members are open to increasing surveillance and protection of key areas. Comment: Community vigilance and protection of key areas are integral to effective resource management. Through community-led surveillance initiatives and awareness campaigns, we aim to foster a culture of environmental stewardship and responsibility.

Output 3: Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs.

Assumption 1: Communities are open to establishing and/or strengthening local associations and institutions to act as a governing body. Comment: Strengthening local governance structures requires community willingness and active involvement. By promoting transparency, accountability, and capacity-building, we aim to establish robust governance mechanisms that address inequality and insecurity within IPLCs.

Assumption 2: Beneficiaries are open to integrating savings/loans programs into governance institutions. Comment: Integrating savings and loans programs into governance institutions can enhance financial resilience and empower communities economically. Through education and support, we seek to encourage beneficiaries to embrace these initiatives as part of their governance framework.

Assumption 3: Through mentoring provided, individuals can increase savings and take out loans. Comment: Mentoring and capacity-building initiatives play a crucial role in promoting financial literacy and empowering individuals to manage their finances effectively. By providing guidance and support, we aim to facilitate greater savings and loan uptake among community members.

Assumption 4: Through mentoring provided, individuals can pay back loans. Comment: Effective mentoring and support systems are essential for ensuring loan repayment and financial sustainability. By

fostering a culture of responsibility and accountability, we can empower individuals to honor their financial commitments and contribute to the overall success of savings and loans programs.

Assumption 5: Through mentoring, governance institutions can develop, design, and implement work plans according to each community's needs and goals. Comment: Mentoring plays a vital role in building the capacity of governance institutions to develop and implement tailored work plans. By providing guidance and technical assistance, we aim to equip governance bodies with the skills and knowledge needed to address community priorities effectively.

Output 4: Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management.

Assumption 1: Farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture are successful in adopting practicing techniques. Comment: Successful adoption of climate-smart agriculture techniques among farmers requires ongoing training and support. By providing access to resources and technical assistance, we aim to empower farmers to implement sustainable practices and enhance their livelihoods.

Assumption 2: Farmer mentor capacity is sufficient to collect data and track progress. Comment: Building the capacity of farmer mentors to collect data and monitor progress is essential for program success. Through training and ongoing support, we aim to equip farmer mentors with the skills and resources needed to effectively track and evaluate program outcomes.

Assumption 3: Adaptive management plans are well received and support both farming and fishing livelihoods. Comment: Adaptive management plans play a crucial role in supporting diversified livelihoods and promoting resilience among communities. By incorporating feedback and adapting to changing circumstances, we aim to ensure that management plans effectively support both farming and fishing livelihoods.

Assumption 4: New income-generating activities (IGAs) are successful. Comment: The success of new income-generating activities hinges on effective planning and implementation. By identifying viable opportunities and providing necessary support, we aim to facilitate the successful establishment and operation of IGAs within communities.

Output 5: Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management.

Assumption 1: Individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare and trust health officials. Comment: Building trust in healthcare services and encouraging individuals to seek care are essential for improving healthcare access. By providing quality services and promoting community engagement, we aim to address social inequalities and enhance participation in healthcare and natural resource management.

Assumption 2: Government remains open to extending the reach of travelling clinics to more rural areas. Comment: Government support is critical for expanding healthcare services to rural areas. By advocating for increased investment in healthcare infrastructure and outreach programs, we aim to ensure that all communities have access to essential healthcare services.

Assumption 3: Improved healthcare results in increased participation. Comment: Improved healthcare services can lead to increased community participation in natural resource management. By addressing health-related barriers and promoting health education, we aim to empower individuals to actively engage in resource management activities.

- **3.5. Impact: Achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction**

Historical analysis shows that over the past 5 years across 2,100 villages forests adjacent to the communities affiliated with YPI exhibit deforestation rates that were 2x lower than similar areas without interventions, and furthermore, villages that had partnered with YPI *and* have secured rights, had deforestation rates 17.9x lower. We have also conducted new analysis on the impacts of biodiversity and the correlation between good governance scores and deforestation. Results are promising, showing stable/increasing in some key species and that indeed communities with >75% of our 25 good governance indicators in place have forest loss rates that are close to 0.00% annually. This project will only expand and build on that impact.

In consideration of the above mentioned, the establishment of new community-managed areas covering 15,370 hectares through the social forestry scheme signifies a tangible achievement in year 1.

Furthermore, the support provided to 52 women's groups in resource utilisation not only promotes gender equity but also strengthens community resilience and biodiversity conservation outcomes.

The project has surpassed several baseline outcome/output indicators in terms of engaged individuals/beneficiaries, as well as in developing adaptive resource management plans.

- **4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

Project activities align with Indonesia's NDC to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change and the National Adaptation Plan to support vulnerable communities through adaptation measures. Activities support IPLCs to access the government's Social Forestry scheme, enhance community income, and reduce pressure on primary forests that lead to deforestation and land degradation. The Social Forestry scheme supports IPLCs to gain management rights over forests and acts as a potential 'other effective area-based conservation measures. Without establishing conservation areas outside of state-led protected areas, Indonesia will unlikely meet its national and global climate, social, and biodiversity goals. Project activities are also in line with seven targets (2, 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22) set under the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (IBSAP) 2015-2020 (16).

Internationally, our work facilitates the realisation of multiple UNDP sustainable development goals that include,

Goal 1: No Poverty - Our Conservation Cooperatives approach provides households with resilient livelihood opportunities through a community-led savings and loans program, and supports the development of new income-generating enterprises through a community grants program meant for productive uses only.

Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing - By training local women as Health Ambassadors, we support the provision of family planning and health services that empower families to live happier and healthier lives.

Goal 5: Gender Equality - With 45% of our beneficiaries being women, we engage women in specific programs to strengthen existing livelihoods and promote new income-generating activities.

Goal 13: Climate Action - Through our work, we address both climate change mitigation and adaptation by catalysing sustainable, climate-smart and equitable development for communities.

Goal 14: Life below water - We support coastal communities to manage mangrove forests and sustainably manage mangrove forests by restoring mud crab, shrimp, and coastal fishery populations.

Goal 15: Life on land - We support agroforestry and reforestation work led by communities to restore degraded forest areas and habitats.

- **5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction**

The project aims to contribute to poverty reduction by empowering local communities in West Kalimantan and Bengkulu to sustainably manage their natural resources while improving their livelihoods. The expected beneficiaries include indigenous and rural communities living in and around priority landscapes, who are often marginalised and economically disadvantaged. By actively involving these communities in activities such as social forestry schemes, adaptive resource management, and livelihood support programs, the project seeks to enhance their capacity to generate income from sustainable natural resource management practices.

One direct poverty impact of the project is the potential increase in household and community income through improved livelihood opportunities. For example, training sessions on CSA and sustainable fisheries aim to equip farmers and fisherfolk with the skills and knowledge needed to enhance productivity and diversify income streams. Historical data of this approach shows that we can help reduce farming spending by as much as 56% when switching to semi-organic and organic alternatives. In coastal areas, periodic closures and community-based no take zones have been associated with a statistically significant positive increase (29%) in fishermen harvest rates. Livelihood support programs, including stingless beekeeping and sustainable agriculture initiatives, are designed to provide alternative sources of income while reducing reliance on unsustainable resource extraction. Indirectly, the project contributes to poverty alleviation through improved ecosystem services, increased awareness about the value of wildlife, and strengthened community governance. By promoting sustainable resource management practices, the project helps safeguard ecosystem integrity, which in turn supports the provision of ecosystem services essential for livelihoods, such as clean water, food security, and climate regulation. Additionally, raising awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use fosters a deeper appreciation for natural resources among local communities, potentially leading to more responsible stewardship and reduced exploitation.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	50%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	41.07% [senior leadership at all governance institutions are 706 with about 290 are women]

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an ‘empowering’ approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	
-----------------------	--	--

Ensuring gender balance and representation is imperative to the long-term success of enhancing governance performance and managerial effectiveness. Thus, we've rigorously maintained a 50% representation of women on the project's boards. We are equally dedicated to capacity building, which not only fortifies institutional progress but also fosters the empowerment and well-being of women. With 41.07% of women assuming senior leadership roles across the 49 governance institutions and seven women's groups, our intervention is integral to the success of community-based management. Incorporating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) considerations into our approach has been foundational. Our objective is to ensure equitable participation and benefits for all stakeholders, with an emphasis on marginalised groups. This commitment translates into active engagement with women's groups at various stages in decision-making, provision of specialised training on reproductive rights and nutrition, and facilitation of their integration into governance and livelihood activities. Furthermore, we are addressing specific challenges faced by indigenous peoples and low-income communities through targeted support and training on resilient livelihood models. Moreover, we have embraced participatory methodologies in planning and implementation, ensuring regular consultations, community engagement sessions, and workshops. Capacity building and empowerment are pivotal components of our approach, with comprehensive training sessions on resource management, livelihood skills, and governance practices offered to all participants.

Our endeavours to promote equity for women and marginalised groups are evident in our actions, yet we remain cognizant of the imperative for continuous improvement. Key lessons learned include the significance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation, sustained engagement with diverse stakeholders, and the adoption of adaptive management approaches. Looking ahead, we are steadfast in our commitment to fortify our efforts and glean insights from feedback and experiences. While formal GESI assessment tools have not been employed, our project systematically integrates a gender lens to ensure equity across diverse communities. This is exemplified through specialised discussion sessions for women in new intervention areas, aimed at fostering their comfort and confidence in expressing opinions. Programs such as the Healthy Family Initiatives serve to address knowledge gaps among women, particularly in areas related to family planning and reproductive health. Additionally, we are facilitating community exchange learning among women from disparate regions to further bolster their empowerment and inclusion.

- 7. Monitoring and evaluation

1. **SMART Patrols data:** The Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) tracks data on wildlife encounters and poaching points. We track indicators through a time-based encounter rate per hour patrolled and kilometre patrolled.
2. **Conservation Cooperative Monthly Reports:** Each cooperative has a monthly meeting that reports the number of members, size of the savings/loans program, number of active and outstanding loans, and repayment rate.
3. **Health Ambassador Monthly Reports:** Health workers visit five households per month and check on an established number of indicators Responses are recorded and if indicators are flagged, appropriate corresponding health information is provided.
4. **Sustainable Farming and Fishing Quarterly Reports:** Our team records data for monthly and bi-annual reports that track the number of farmers/fishers enrolled, the number of trainings conducted, topics of training provided, and the number of participants disaggregated by gender.
5. **Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA):** A PIA recognizes that local community program beneficiaries are central to identifying and measuring indicators of change and outcomes . We have adapted the PRISM Conservation Evaluation toolkit methodology to include a nested

ranking system to evaluate indirect changes identified by community members, changes that can be directly attributed to the project, and the impact these changes have made on people's lives. This nested ranking system allows us to test how different activities, incentives, and deterrents drive different outcomes.

- **8. Lessons learnt**

Our right-based approach has made significant strides in supporting smallholder farmers and small-scale fisheries, resulting in stable agricultural production and consistent even highly increased catch rates (source: Outcome Indicator 0.5). However, the emerging issue is the unfair or even nonexistent pricing for their products. Moving forward, our intervention will shift towards marketing, aiming to secure fair prices for both farmers and fishermen. This involves maintaining high-quality production to justify reasonable prices and, in the case of agriculture, connecting farmers with market players to establish mutually beneficial partners. Also, we have been supporting IPLCs in securing their management rights through social forestry schemes with about 15,370 Hectares of areas granted Village Forest permits in West Kalimantan and Bengkulu. In terms of secured rights, the strong and wavering commitment of authorised governance institutions such as LPHD as well as village government to have capabilities in post-permits ensuring the benefits for the thriving communities within an improved livelihoods and ecosystem. Seeing the achieved target, we figure out that we have been going beyond the target for some output indicators, foremost *output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management*. Hence, we will submit a change request to increase our ambition.

- **9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

This is our first annual report. Therefore, we have not yet given any reviews or feedback

- **10. Risk Management**

No new risks have arisen and no significant adaptation in the last 12 months.

- **11. Sustainability and legacy**

The project's profile within the country has been carefully cultivated to promote self-reliant communities and sustainable resource management. Efforts throughout the year have focused on empowering local stakeholders, fostering partnerships with government agencies, and promoting community-led initiatives. One notable aspect of our approach is the establishment of independent, locally-led organisations at the village level, ensuring sustained engagement and ownership beyond the project's duration. These organisations, facilitated by sub-working groups within Cooperative/Community Associations, are equipped with the capacity to manage program activities autonomously. Through capacity-building initiatives, these groups are empowered to continue implementing and adapting management strategies post-project.

Collaboration with government agencies, such as the Department of Natural Resources (BKSDA), has further strengthened our efforts. Funding support from BKSDA for Cooperatives in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve demonstrates governmental recognition and endorsement of our methodologies. Additionally, initiatives like the 'Mitra Masyarakat Polhut (MMP)' program facilitate the integration of community-led forest patrols into district-level governance structures, ensuring sustained support beyond the project's lifespan.

Evidence of increasing interest and capacity resulting from the project includes the active participation of community members in workshops and forums, as well as the adoption of project methodologies by government agencies. These partnerships and collaborations underscore the project's relevance and potential for long-term impact.

- **12. Darwin Initiative identity**

- All community training and events where funds were used included banners or booklets with the UK government’s logo. This project and the UK government’s support was highlighted in a blog published on Planet Indonesia’s website at <https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/6/9/extra-planet-indonesia-biodiversity-challenge-fund>.

Also, the IWT challenge fund was acknowledged as a supporter in Planet Indonesia’s 2022 and 2023 Annual report as accessible at <https://www.planetindonesia.org/annual-reports> Additionally, the DEFRA logo and the IWT challenge fund logo is present on the supporters page of the Planet Indonesia Website, accessible at <https://www.planetindonesia.org/supporters>.

- **13. Safeguarding**

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	Yes
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Devy [redacted] & Josephine [redacted]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes <i>In June - July 2023, to improve the development and implementation of safeguarding policies and practices, the two safeguarding focal points undertook action planning and training with an external consultant.</i>
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? <i>No formal training on Safeguarding made yet.</i>	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. We face the challenge of preparing safeguarding documents that accommodate several agency regulations in Indonesia. Additionally, new regulations in Indonesia which were just legalised in early 2024, meaning that the drafting process already needs revision.	
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants. <i>So far this has not taken place yet.</i>	
Have there been any concerns around the Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved We have provided life vests for all project stakeholders that make use of water transport. Additionally when road conditions are bad, especially during the rainy season, extra safety precautions - allowances for travel time and stoppage, ropes, tire traction tracks and other safety equipment provided - are made for those travelling by car or motorbike.	

- **14. Project expenditure**

In December 2023, YPI submitted a financial change request to reallocate the budget line. As a result of the memorandum of understanding between YPI and DLHK West Kalimantan Region and the increase in personnel staff’s capabilities in the process of acquiring and submitting social forestry schemes, YPI is

presently assured of its ability to submit such schemes independently. However, it is necessary for YPI to reallocate the budget that was originally designated for contractor expenses toward operating costs and staff costs.

- **Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				The budget underspend has been allocated to compensate for the budget overspent on travel and operating expenses.
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£252.350,00	£252.339,26		

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin Initiative?

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Blue Action Fund, Otterfund, USFWS Great Apes Fund, David Lucille Packard - Agriculture, Livelihoods, Conservation Grant.
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

- **15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

There are no additional comments to make as we have already mentioned all progress in the previous sections of this report.

- **Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023**

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) through supporting 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems</p>	<p>The project, underway for less than a year, has already shown promising progress. Many output and outcome indicators for Year 1 are on track, even further exceeding midterm targets for Year 3. Historical analysis across 2,100 villages reveals that communities partnering with YPI have significantly lower deforestation rates. New analysis on biodiversity and governance scores further supports these findings, indicating stable or increasing trends in key species and near-zero deforestation rates in communities with >75% adherence to our governance indicators.</p>	
<p>Outcome IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1 3,100 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1=1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2=1,500 w 48% women, Y3=2,100 w/ 50% women, Y4=2,800, Y5=3,100 w/ 50% women).</p>	<p>3,197 individuals directly from livelihood and health services with 2,804 women in the group. (87%)</p>	<p>Scaling up enables us to reach more targets. As we have exceeded the target, we will submit changes.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2 30 % reduction in deforestation by year 5 over baseline in areas with secured rights (baseline= established in year 1, Y5=-30%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2018-2022 villages without rights: 0.212% of forest loss per year (terrestrial) 0.109% of forest per year in coastal area. - 2018-2022 villages with rights secured: 0.175% forest loss of total forest area with secured rights per year. 	
<p>Output indicator 0.3. 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, & fishing, illegal farming & logging] in community managed areas & co-managed areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from</p>	<p>0.43 detections of exploitative activities per km patrolled in 2022. In 2023, this decreased to 0.25 detections per km patrolled.</p>	<p>Continue support SMART team to patrol, and add more patrol units</p>

SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)		
Output indicator 0.4. 75% of governance institutions with more than 80% of the good governance mechanisms in place by end of year 5	From the total of 49 governance institutions, we have only assessed 20 organisations, 29 others will be assessed in the next period. Out of 20 organisations we have assessed, 5 indicated good governance.	Continue the governance institution assessment/roadmap
Output indicator 0.5. 20% increase in farmer and fishermen harvest rates by end of year 5 over baseline (baseline= established in year 1, Y3=20%, Y5=20%)	Average Crab CPUE in 2021=2.0 and in 2022=2.3 with 4.55% increase in one year. In 2023, the CPUE value increases to 4.0, which means 73.9% increase compared to previous year (2022). The fishermen harvest rate in Gunung Nyiut was calculated from April 2022 to March 2023 was 0.694/M ² (as the baseline). In year 1, the farmers harvest rate value was 0.497 kg/M ² .	Routine mentoring and monitoring to increase farmers and fishermen productivity.
Output indicator 0.6. 21,900 resource-users indirectly benefited by secure tenurial rights and adaptive resource management by end of year three (baseline= 8,532, Y5=19,000)	7,670 indirect beneficiaries and 416 direct beneficiaries benefited	We are about to increase the numbers through potential areas which are in the process of application. The more capacity building in the post-permits management towards governance institutions will need to be addressed profoundly.
Output indicator 0.7 5 new knowledge products (journal articles, policy brief, technical reports) generated on the importance of rights-based approaches in Indonesia and their contribution to global biodiversity and poverty reduction goals by end of year 5 (baseline=0, Y3=2, Y5=5)	1 highlight/technical report 2023 and 1 bulletin were produced and there was also an article in journal published	More knowledge products to be discussed and design
Output 1. Tenure & co-management over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas		
Output indicator 1.1. Number of ha of new areas under community management	15,370 Hectares of areas granted through Social Forestry (SF) scheme of Village Forest, 3 permits in	Post-permit, we strengthen LPHDs in managing areas secured in an effective and adaptive way, for example assisting

through the social forestry scheme by end of year 5 (baseline= 0, Y1 = 5000, Y2 = 2000, Y3 = 42885, Y5 = 91,346)	West Kalimantan and 4 permits in Bengkulu (evidence provided in section 3.2)	in management planning, given the permits can be revoked if the communities are proven unable to manage, even the permits valid until 35 years.
Output indicator 1.2. Number of women's groups established and supported around resource use in tenurial areas (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3 = 8, Y4 = 10, Y5 = 12)	7 women's groups established and supported around resource use in tenurial areas	maintain the existing groups for we go beyond the Y1 and Y2 target.
Output indicator 1.3. Number of ha of total area [existing areas + new areas] under community management by end of year 5 (baseline = 33,000 ha, Y3 = 75,000, Y5 = 125,000)	52,542 hectares total area (33,465 hectares of existing plus 19,086 hectares new <u>(evidence provided in section 3.2)</u>)	Ensuring the participation of communities and engagement of relevant stakeholder in the management, i.e. developing actions plans and regular mentoring
Output indicator 1.4. Percentage of ha of nearshore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with co-management agreements in place by year 5 (baseline = 0, Y3= 157,768ha)	<i>The value will be calculated and reported in year 5</i>	Coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders to build profound understanding on “co-management” to come to the co-management agreements
Output 2. Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use		
Output indicator 2.1. number of adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline = 1, Y1 = 4, Y2 = 8, Y3 = 12, Y4 = 14, Y5 = 18)	8 adaptive resource management plans developed	Facilitating the more management plans developed, sharing the existing plans with multi-stakeholders to obtain feedbacks, finalising the written management plans and ensure the implementation
Output indicator 2.2. number of adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period	3 adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period	Same as Output Indicator 2.1.

Output indicator 2.3. number of adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3= 6, Y4 = 10, Y5=12)	5 adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period	Same as Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2.
Output indicator 2.4. number of SMART patrol units established (baseline = 7, Y1 = 9, Y2=11, Y3=13, Y4=14, Y5=16)	16 SMART patrol units established	We surpassed the Y5 target, however there's a plan to form additional patrol teams, train, and create guidelines for reporting.
Output indicator 2.5. percentage of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas (baseline=12%, Y3=50%, Y5=87%)	32% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols	Advanced and refreshment training for SMART patrol team, support routine patrol and involved the authorised government agencies staffs/officials to involve in an ad hoc patrol if necessary
Output 3. Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs		
Output indicator 3.1. number of governance institutions supported	49 governance institutions.	Continue assessing the Governance bodies to be improved in it's governance mechanism to get more in "independent" status
Output indicator 3.2. 3100 number of individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries (baseline = 500, Y1 = 1000, Y2 = 1500, Y3 = 2100, Y5 = 3100)	5,456 individuals via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries.	Open additional members enrollment in the existing institution and establish new governance institutions
Output indicator 3.3. % increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%, Y4=+30%, Y5=+30%)	23% increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline established in year 1.	assets managed in accountable way supported by the improved skills of management boards and supervisors, working groups, hence, more capacity building needed, i.e. bookkeeping
Output indicator 3.4. loan repayment rate (%) from governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline= established after opening of	75% loan repayment rate (%) from governance institutions with savings/loans programs in year 1	Socialising the governance institutions internal policies on loans to members

savings/loans, Y1 = 75%; Y2 = 80%; Y3 = 80%; Y4 = 80%; Y5 = 80%)		prior loans application, monitoring the repayment
Output indicator 3.5. % of governance institutions by end of year five can design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 7, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=30, Y4=35, Y5=40)	45.10% of governance institutions are working on designing and implementing work plans on social-ecological thematic areas, thereby surpassing the year 5 target.	From the governance roadmap using the 25 indicators, the assessment results will be used to identify which institutions are capable. We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.
Output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management		
Output indicator 4.1. farmers trained in climate smart agriculture practices by end of year 5 (baseline = 420, Y1 = 500, Y2 = 600, Y3 = 600, Y4 = 700, Y5 = 800)	1,398 farmers in climate smart agriculture practices, thereby already surpassing the target of year 5.	Mentoring the trained farmer in practising climate smart agriculture. We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.
Output indicator 4.2. number of new incomes generating opportunities supported (baseline = 0, Y1 = 3, Y2 = 6, Y3 = 9)	16 new incomes generating opportunities across our target landscapes.	Continue to support the existing incomes generating opportunities. We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.
Output indicator 4.3. number of fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline = 130, Y1 = 150, Y2 = 180, Y3 = 250, Y4 = 350, Y5 = 480)	890 fishers through improved fisheries management, thereby surpassing the target of year 5.	We will submit a change request to increase our ambition.
Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management		
Output indicator 5.1. number of health ambassadors trained and supported (baseline=established in year 1, Y1 = 50, Y2 = 150, Y3 = 200)	40 new health ambassadors (HAs) in Bengkulu and 33 in West-Kalimantan.	We surpassed the target of year 1, so we'll focus on the refreshment training for the existing health ambassadors while recruiting new ambassadors to catch up our target for the Y2.
Output indicator 5.2. number of households reached by health ambassadors by end of year 5 (baseline = 500, Y1 = 1200, Y2 = 1500, Y3 = 1700, Y4 =	1,221 households reached by health ambassadors. We slightly surpass the target for Y1.	We will catch up 1,200 households in Y2.

2000, Y5 = 2000)		
Output indicator 5.3. number of travelling clinics supported in project areas annually (baseline = 6, Y1 = 6, Y2 = 6, Y3 = 6, Y4 = 6, Y5 = 6)	15 travelling clinics supported in the project area.	We have largely surpassed the target for year 5, we will submit a change request to increase our ambition.

-

- Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) through supporting 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystem			
Outcome: IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity	<p>0.1. 3. 100 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1=1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2=1,500 w 48% women, Y3=2,100 w/ 50% women, Y4=2,800, Y5=3,100 w/ 50% women).</p> <p>0.2. 30 % reduction in deforestation by year 5 over baseline in areas with secured rights (baseline= established in year 1, Y5=-30%)</p> <p>0.3. 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, & fishing, illegal farming & logging] in community managed areas & co managed areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)</p> <p>0.4. 75% of governance institutions with more than 80% of the good governance mechanisms in place by end of year 5</p>	<p>0.1 before - after livelihood-health integrated survey</p> <p>0.2 SMART patrol monthly and annual reports</p> <p>0.3 nusantara atlas annual deforestation reports of shapefiles of social forestry areas</p> <p>0.4 farmer mentors harvest reports</p> <p>0.5 annual report on the implementation of good governance practice indicators</p> <p>0.6 calculated based on % of resource-users in each village X the number of villages with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - securing rights and improving management successfully reduces biodiversity loss and deforestation (but see previous research for evidence) - direct beneficiaries experience an increase in wellbeing through livelihood, health, and economic services - improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging-climate smart agriculture techniques result in increased farmer yield. - farmers can not only understand but implement CSA techniques

	<p>0.5. 20% increase in farmer and fishermen harvest rates by end of year 5 over baseline (baseline= established in year 1, Y3=20%, Y5=20%)</p> <p>0.6. 21,900 resource-users indirectly benefited by secure tenurial rights and adaptive resource management by end of year three (baseline= 8,532, Y5=19,000)</p> <p>0.7. 5 new knowledge products (journal articles, policy brief, technical reports) generated on the importance of rights-based approaches in Indonesia and their contribution to global biodiversity and poverty reduction goals by end of year 5 (baseline=0, Y3=2, Y5=5)</p>	<p>secured rights and access to natural resources (Note this # of indirect beneficiaries is now a requirement of the social forestry scheme and will be calculated and presented in the SK/license document that recognizes community rights)</p> <p>0.7 reports, articles, and policy briefs published</p>	
<p>Output 1 Tenure & co-management over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas</p>	<p>1.1. Number of ha of new areas under community management through the social forestry scheme by end of year 5 (baseline= 0, Y1 = 5000, Y2 = 2000, Y3 = 42885, Y5 = 91,346)</p> <p>1.2. Number of women's groups established and supported around resource use in tenurial areas (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3 = 8, Y4 = 10, Y5 = 12)</p> <p>1.3. Number of ha of total area [existing areas + new areas] under community management by end of year 5 (baseline = 33,000 ha, Y3 = 75,000, Y5 = 125,000)</p> <p>1.4. Percentage of ha of nearshore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with co-</p>	<p>1.1 # government approved licence through social forestry scheme</p> <p>1.2.1 village level data on livelihoods and natural resource dependency</p> <p>1.3. 2 % of resource-users in village areas that have new secured tenure rights</p> <p>1.4. social forestry work plans</p>	<p>1.1. over a three-year period, our consortium can successfully secure tenure for communities in all target areas</p> <p>1.2. government agencies remain open and willing to work with our consortium to promote tenurial rights</p> <p>1.3. women are interested and open in establishing women-specific governance groups.</p> <p>1.4. areas with existing license/rights at the start of the project remain open to</p>

	management agreements in place by year 5 (baseline = 0, Y3= 157,768ha)		improving resource management and governance
Output 2 Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use	2.1. number of adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline = 1, Y1 = 4, Y2 = 8, Y3 = 12, Y4 = 14, Y5 = 18) 2.2. number of adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period 2.3. number of adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2 = 4, Y3= 6, Y4 = 10, Y5=12) 2.4. number of SMART patrol units established (baseline = 7, Y1 = 9, Y2=11, Y3=13, Y4=14, Y5=16) 2.5. percentage of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas (baseline=12%, Y3=50%, Y5=87%)	2.1 written adaptive management plans developed and signed into place 2.2 adaptive management plans in place in areas with tenure secured at the start of project 2.3. adaptive management plans in place in areas with tenure secured during the project 2.4. smart patrol monthly reports 2.5. smart patrol biannual evaluation reports	2.1. communities are open to adaptive resource management 2.2. community members are willing to participate and develop plans 2.3. community members are open and transparent about evaluating plans through participatory processes 2.4. community members are open to increasing surveillance and protection of key areas
Output 3 Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs	3.1. number of governance institutions supported 3.2. 3100 number of individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries (baseline = 500, Y1 = 1000, Y2 = 1500, Y3 = 2100, Y5 = 3100) 3.3. % increase in saving/loans assets	3.1 reports/declaration of governance institution formation 3.2 monthly membership reports 3.3 monthly financial reports 3.4 work plans of governance institutions developed	3.1. communities are open to establishing and/or strengthening local associations and institutions to act as a governing body 3.2. beneficiaries are open to integrating savings/loans programs into governance institutions

	<p>within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%, Y4=+30%, Y5=+30%)</p> <p>3.4. loan repayment rate (%) from governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline= established after opening of savings/loans, Y1 = 75%; Y2 = 80%; Y3 = 80%; Y4 = 80%; Y5 = 80%)</p> <p>3.5. % of governance institutions by end of year five can design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 7, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=30, Y4=35, Y5=40)</p>	<p>3.5 annual work plans on thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) in each governance institution are developed, implemented, and evaluated</p>	<p>3.3. through mentoring provided, individuals can increase savings and take out loans</p> <p>3.4. through mentoring provided, individuals can pay back loans</p> <p>3.5. through mentoring, governance institutions can put develop, design, and implement work plans according to each communities needs and goals</p>
<p>Output 4: Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio- economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management</p>	<p>4.1 800 farmers trained in climate smart agriculture practices by end of year 5 (baseline=420, Y1=500, Y2=600, Y3=600, Y4=700, Y5=800)</p> <p>4.2 9 number of new incomes generating opportunities supported (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=6, Y3=9)</p> <p>4.3 480 number of fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline=130, Y1=150, Y2=180, Y3=250, Y4=350, Y5=480)</p>	<p>4.1 training records</p> <p>4.2 farmer mentor monthly harvest reports</p> <p>4.3 farmer mentor monthly technical support report</p> <p>4.4 business plan documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers trained in climate smart agriculture are successful in adopting practising techniques - farmer mentor capacity is sufficient to collect data and track progress - adaptive management plans are well received and support both farming and fishing livelihoods - new income generating activities (IGAs) are successful - <i>IGAs are successfully connected to IGAs</i>

<p>Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management</p>	<p>5.1. number of health ambassadors trained and supported (baseline=established in year 1, Y1 = 50, Y2 = 150, Y3 = 200)</p> <p>5.2. number of households reached by health ambassadors by end of year 5 (baseline = 500, Y1 = 1200, Y2 = 1500, Y3 = 1700, Y4 = 2000, Y5 = 2000)</p> <p>5.3. number of travelling clinics supported in project areas annually (baseline = 6, Y1 = 6, Y2 = 6, Y3 = 6, Y4 = 6, Y5 = 6)</p>	<p>5.1 training attendee list</p> <p>5.2 monthly reports from health ambassadors</p> <p>5.3 reports from government travelling clinics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare and trust health officials - government remains open to extending the reach of travelling clinics to more rural areas - improved healthcare results in increased participation (but see previous projects for evidence of this)
<p>Activity 1.1 Desktop mapping of sites of priority areas verified Activity 1.2 Collaboration and engagement of communities on social forestry scheme, signed MOUs with each village for FPIC Activity 1.3 Engagement with district and subdistrict government on target areas Activity 1.4 Support communities through legal process of social forestry schemes Activity 1.5 Troubleshooting and ad-hoc support of legal process Activity 1.6 Adaptive NRM training and workshops, public forums, revisions, and ratification of management plans Activity 1.7 Implementation and & evaluation annually of NRM written management plans Activity 1.8 Patrol support, livelihood support, and trainings for priority areas Activity 1.9 Ongoing support in 'co-management' areas of government agencies and IPLCs to set up co-management systems Activity 1.10 Ongoing support of DKP and BKSDA to create management plans and practice FPIC of state-led protected area management Activity 1.11 ongoing support and annual evaluations of SMART patrol effectiveness in community managed and co-managed areas</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that planet Indonesia has developed Activity 2.2 ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners Activity 2.3 workshop 1, 2, 3 with community partners on adaptive NRM Activity 2.4 workshop 4, 5 with community partners on adaptative NRM Activity 2.5 public forums, revision, and design cycle on written NRM plans Activity 2.6 signing and ratification of written NRM plans Activity 2.7 implementation of NRM plans Activity 2.8 quarterly and annual evaluations of NRM plans, including public forums with resource-users and government authorities</p> <p>Activity 3.1 training with CSO partners on good governance practices and sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools Activity 3.2 training with government partners on community-led governance practices & sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools Activity 3.3 knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs)</p>			

- Activity 3.4** knowledge product writing, revision and publication (ongoing)
- Activity 3.5** training and workshops on 22 indicators of good governance with community partners
- Activity 3.6** mapping of where community organizations are on “pathway” to good governance and self-reliance
- Activity 3.7** ongoing technical support to community organizations to reach good governance
- Activity 3.8** annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums
- Activity 3.9** annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance institution
-
- Activity 4.1** training with CSO partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices
- Activity 4.2** adhoc support to government partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices
- Activity 4.3** training for CSO and community partners on integrating community finance into community governance
- Activity 4.4** climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites
- Activity 4.5** sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites
- Activity 4.6** integration of fisheries and agriculture livelihood activities into output 2 around natural resource management
- Activity 4.7** farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and adhoc on-the-job learning in CSA
- Activity 4.8** fisher association support, fisheries catch monitoring, and fisheries management interventions (periodic closures, core no take zones, and gear restrictions)
- Activity 4.9** annual evaluations with fishers and farmer groups on progress and program results
- Activity 4.10** integration of best practices, failures, and learning from output 4 into knowledge products generated under output 3 and outcome
-
- Activity 5.1** training with CSO partners on community health – environment model, sharing existing tools, methods and best practices
- Activity 5.2** sharing of best practices, tools, and existing learning modules on health-environment approaches with government stakeholders
- Activity 5.3** recruitment of health ambassadors (HAs) and community health workers (CHWs) in target areas
- Activity 5.4** training with HA & CHWs on health education, reproductive rights, nutrition, and sanitation
- Activity 5.5** ongoing support of HA & CHWs in conducting outreach events
- Activity 5.6** connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with department of health
- Activity 5.7** HAs & CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester traveling clinics to priority sites from department of health
- Activity 5.8** department of health conducts traveling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester time frame depending on site
- Activity 5.9** annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs
- Activity 5.10** best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge products developed in other outputs

- **Annex 3: Standard Indicators**

- **Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

DI Indicator or number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-D09	Number of hectares where deforestation has been avoided through project support	Hectares	Management licence	15,370	-	-	15,370	5000
DI-A01	Number of community farmers completing structured and relevant training.	Number	Farmers	1398	-	-	1398	800 <i>(We will submit request to increase target)</i>
DI-A03	Number of community governance bodies with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	organisation	Community Governance Institutions	49	-	-	49	40
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management (ANRMP) plans available and endorsed6 .	number	ANRMPs	8	-	-	8	18
DI-B05	Number of people with increased participation in community governance bodies.	People	Community governance members	5,456	-	-	5,456	3100
DI-D01	Hectares of total area under community management	hectares	Existing and new management rights secured	52,542	-	-	52,542	33,000

- **Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
- Extra Good News: Planet Indonesia and the Biodiversity Challenge Fund	Blog Article	Josephine Mejia Johnson	Female	British	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/6/9/extra-planet-indonesia-biodiversity-challenge-fund
Presenting the “Governance Index”: A new tool for tracking and analyzing Community-led Governance	Blog Article	Adam Miller and Paul Thung, 2024	Males	American and Dutch	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/12/21/presenting-the-governance-index-a-new-tool-for-tracking-and-analyzing-community-led-governance
Our 2023 Impact Wrapped!	Blog Article	Josephine Crouch and Adam Miller, 2023	Female and Male	English and American	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/12/30/our-2023-impact-wrapped
Annual Report 2023	Blog Article	Adam Miller and Josephine Crouch, 2023	Male and Female	American and English	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/annual-reports

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	