



## Darwin Initiative Main: 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)

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-016
Project title	Livelihoods enhancement through community-based conservation of Bornean orangutan and habitat
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Project partner(s)	Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation
Darwin Initiative grant value	£419,000.00
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022 – 31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2023 - Mar 2024, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Dr. Elizabeth [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.cifor-icraf.org/orangutans/">https://www.cifor-icraf.org/orangutans/</a>
Report author(s) and date	E.L. [REDACTED], Jean-Charles [REDACTED], Desy Leo [REDACTED], Valentinus [REDACTED] - 8 May 2024

### 1. Project summary

Orangutans, the only remaining Asian great apes, are classified as Critically Endangered under the IUCN Red List. Of the three Bornean orangutan subspecies, *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus* has the smallest population with fewer than 10,000 remaining (Ancrenaz et al. 2016). In 1996, the lowland and peat swamp forests of Danau Sentarum Wetlands supported 1,578 orangutans of this subspecies (Russon et al. 2001), but in 2014, the number declined to 88 (Yuliani et al., 2023). Possible factors of the considerable decline were illegal logging, forest clearing for large scale plantations, external poaching and illegal trade.

The remaining orangutans in this area are mostly found in sites with both non-degraded forests and the presence of strong traditional beliefs and land use systems that help protect the orangutans and forests (Yuliani et al. 2018). However, local communities in these locations lack basic infrastructure such as electricity and clean water supply, and tend to be poor with an average annual income of Rp. 9 million per household (US \$ 630) in 2019 (Statistics of Kapuas Hulu 2020). The main livelihood is swidden farming for subsistence with additional income from casual labour in towns and Malaysia (mostly men), and sale of traditional handwoven cloth and

handicrafts produced by women who usually work in the evening, relying on traditional lighting tools. The sale of fruit from agroforests is also a common practice, although prices are low during the peak harvest time. Lack of clean water installation affects women considerably higher as they are the ones who carry the water from the river.

Meanwhile, oil palm companies continue to negotiate with communities with the aim of gaining access to the forest. According to the Indonesian Law on Plantations, companies have to inform, gain approval and pay compensation. To persuade communities to agree, companies promise employment, basic infrastructure and one-time cash payments. Some community members have agreed to these arrangements, but others have refused after observing the negative impacts of plantations in other villages (see details in Yuliani et al. 2020). Similar process (companies trying to persuade the local communities) continued to occur in the area. There are, therefore, pressing needs to address local communities' demands on poverty reduction, as evidence of benefits from conserving forest and orangutans.

The above problems were identified through participatory research and stakeholders engagement in past and existing work of CIFOR with partners, among others, studies to estimate the orangutan populations and traditional knowledge systems that help protect the orangutans and forest funded by USFWS (2009-2013); and Collaborating to Operationalise Landscape Approaches for Nature, Development and Sustainability (COLANDS) funded by IKI-BMUB (2018-present).

This project aims to improve these communities livelihoods and support the protection of the remaining orangutans and their habitat through the following activities:

- Facilitate development of micro-hydropower, clean water supply and income generation;
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas;
- Participatory forest patrol, orangutan monitoring, awareness raising

Those activities were proposed by the communities in a series of workshops under previous CIFOR projects in the region (e.g. Yuliani et al. 2018a, Moeliono et al. 2021). They stated, "Keeping the forests should directly benefit us. If our lives continue like this - no electricity, no clean water supply, sales are difficult – some village members may be tempted by promises from plantation companies, especially those who don't know the negative impacts of losing our forest". Communities in other areas in Borneo have similar aspirations (for example see Chua et al. 2021).

The activities are being implemented in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan (Figure 1).

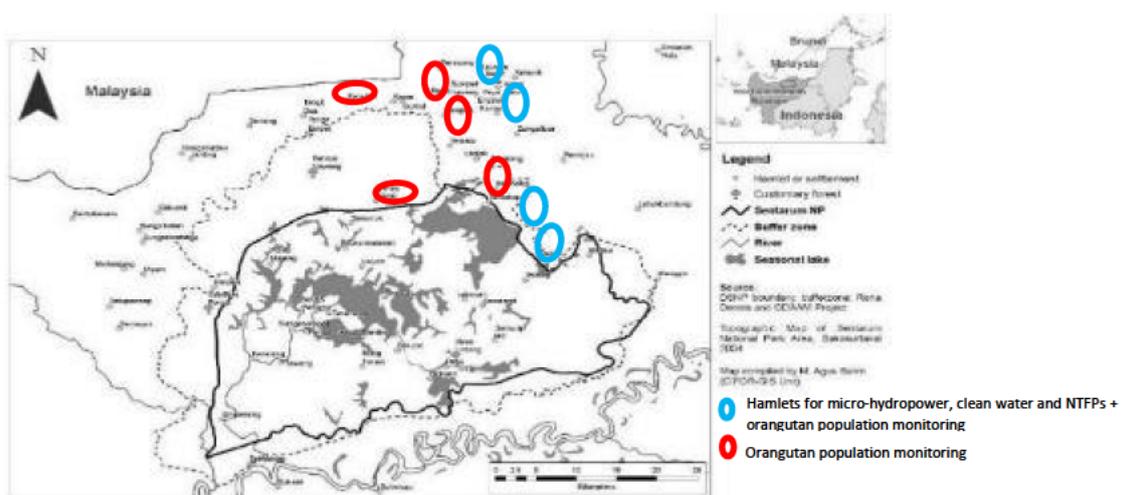


Figure 1. Map of transect locations (red and blue), and hamlets where livelihoods improvement activities are conducted (blue).

## 2. Project stakeholders/ partners

[REDACTED]

This project is formally partnering with Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation, a local NGO based in West Kalimantan which has been working on local communities empowerment and conservation in particular in Danau Sentarum National Park, and more generally in Kapuas Hulu District. Riak Bumi has been CIFOR local partner for various projects since 2004. Their staff are native to the area, have strong commitment on bridging conservation and livelihood objectives, and have a deep understanding on social, historical and cultural aspects, and speak local dialect. These have contributed significantly to the success of our projects. We always jointly design proposals (including this project), work plans and methodologies by applying two-way learning principles, and write publications (see for examples Heri et al. 2010, Yuliani & Heri 2012, Heri et al. 2020, Hasantoha et al. 2024).

The project team has also been working closely with the key stakeholders at multiple levels to jointly plan project objectives and activities, including participatory monitoring and evaluation. At the local level, we engage local communities, customary leaders, NTFP producer associations (whose members are mostly all women) and Forum of Communities of Labian-Leboyan Watershed. We also engage with micro-hydropower specialists, i.e. local communities from West Java to provide training on micro-hydropower for the targeted communities in our research locations; and forest rehabilitation specialists in project locations to train other community members.

At the regional level, CIFOR has been working with the Government of Kapuas Hulu District, formalised in 2020 through a Memorandum of Understanding on Achieving Sustainable Development in Kapuas Hulu. We particularly work with the Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), the Environment, Public Housing and Residential Areas Office, National Park Authority and Watershed Management Agency to facilitate collaborative management of Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas including protection of remaining habitats of the orangutans; and with the Education Office to better integrate conservation in the local school curriculum.

At the national level, during the preparation of the project proposal, we consulted the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/KSDAE) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The Director General at that time gave full support and recommended that the results of the participatory monitoring on orangutans would contribute to the High Conservation Value Forests assessment that they are coordinating.

[REDACTED]

Main challenges with partnership so far were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] i) most of the activities were season-bound and highly affected by weather. Simultaneously, we also had to adapt to the local communities' and other key stakeholders' activity/agenda and cultural events, and rescheduled the activities. To meet the targeted outputs and activities, we intensified our work, however we found it caused a new risk i.e. the health of our team members. In Year2, working too intensively and under time pressure had caused illness of one key member (two members in Year1). In this particular situation (uncontrollable and unpredictable causes of delays), flexibility of the funds across budget lines and years will help.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

##### Output 1: Improved access to electricity and clean water by targeted local communities.

*Output indicator 1.1: 4 micro-hydro power plants and clean water supply installations are operational in 4 hamlets (1 per hamlet: 2 hamlets in 2023 and 2 other hamlets in 2024).*

For electricity, this indicator is achieved. In 2023, 2 micro-hydropower (MH) plants were developed and are operational in 2 hamlets, namely Kedungkang and Pelaik, improving access of 100% of households to electricity (see photos in Annex 4a). The MH plants were developed after a series of detailed technical studies in June 2023 by the MH consultant team involving local communities and the project team, followed by preparation of technical design of the turbine and civil components, and preparation of required materials.

The MH plant in Kedungkang hamlet was developed in September - October 2023, and in operation since October 2023, producing 5 KVA electricity, distributed to two long-houses. The MH has improved access of 104 people (46 women, 58 men) to electricity from 50 watt/apartment available 3-4 hours/day, to 100-250 watt/apartment available 24 hours/day (Indicator DI-A06).

In Pelaik, the MH was developed in November - December 2023. Producing 2.7-3 KVA, the electricity is distributed to 21 households living in 11 apartments. The MH has increased access of 66 people (27 women, 39 men) to electricity, from 70 watt/apartment available 3-4 hours/day to 200-250 watt/apartment available 24 hours/day (Indicator DI-A06).

The changes are summarised in the table below.

Hamlet	Before MH was developed					After	
	Source	Provided by, year	Power	Conditions	Used for	Additional power	Used for
Kedungkang 40 HH (46 women, 58 men); forest 6,069.38 ha	Solar panel	Government, 2016.	50 watt/hour/apartment	Usable, between 3-6 hours per night depends on weather.	Lamps (3 bulbs/apartment)	100 watt/hour/apartment	TV and additional lamps (5-8 bulbs/apartment and for inner and outer terrace and bridge)
Pelaik 21 HH (27 women, 39 men); forest 3,101.29 ha	Solar panel	Government, 2016.	70 watt/hour/apartment	Some panels and lamps have broken, unavailable in local stores.		250 watt/hour/apartment	

The plan to develop clean water installations was modified. In Year2, Kedungkang people had new clean water supply from the district government, therefore they proposed to reallocate the Capita equipment budget for buying another dynamo as a backup if the main dynamo is being repaired. In Pelaik, clean water supply installation was initially planned in Year2 Q4, however the area for installing the pipes was flooded several times, therefore the communities and the consultants could not conduct technical studies to design the installation properly. Therefore, the clean water installation (including technical studies) in Pelaik will be done in Year3 Q1. Subsequently, the equipment and materials will be purchased in Year3 Q1. As the change occurred in Year2 Q4, we could not propose reallocation of the budget to Year3 before 31 Dec. 2023.

*Output indicator 1.2: At least 2 members per household in all hamlets (2 hamlets in 2023, 2 in 2024) are trained to implement technical and safety procedures and maintain the electricity and clean water installation.*

This indicator was achieved, but with some modifications. The training on operational/maintenance and safety procedures was conducted right after the MH installation was completed. The training involved 15 men, i.e. 9 members of Kedungkang hamlet, and 6 of Pelaik (Indicator DI-A01). The initial plan was to train at least 2 members per household. However, with 40 HH in Kedungkang and 21 in Pelaik, participants would be too many and the training would not be too effective. In discussions between the MH consultant team (the trainers) and the community leaders, they agreed to train 9 Kedungkang members and 6 Pelaik, selected based on their interests and basic abilities in electrical matters. In subsequent months, these 15 members provided 'on-the-job' training to the remaining targeted community members.

*Output indicator 1.3: 1 operational and maintenance group is established in each hamlet for the MH plant and 1 for water supply in 2024.*

For electricity, this indicator was achieved in 2023 (Year2 Q3). After the training described above, Kedungkang and Pelaik customary leaders and chief of hamlets led discussions with community members in respective hamlets to develop plan and drafted common rules to collectively maintain the MH, power lines and the water civil installations. The communities agreed that all members of the hamlets automatically became members of the MH maintenance groups, coordinated by the existing hamlet administrators. They decided not to establish a new group to avoid dualism in management and coordination. The hamlet administrators had organised small groups and made schedules to monitor and maintain the MH plants, regulate the inflow and monitor the water storage tanks. For maintenance, e.g. buying spare parts, they proposed village funds from the government, in which the Pelaik proposal had been approved, and Kedungkang is still waiting to hear the decision.

The long discussions at the initial stage, joint decision making and planning, training, drafting common rules and establishment of operational/maintenance group were designed as part of the project exit strategy, to build the communities capacity to maintain the project outcomes beyond the project period (See Annex 4b for the signed minutes of meetings). This strategy was developed together with the communities, to avoid what they called 'project ended, so did the activities and outcomes'. This strategy was proven useful. The communities were able to repair some damage independently from the project team, for example when the electricity was suddenly off, they checked and identified the cause (burned diode), replaced it and improved the grounding system. The operation of the MH was formally launched by the Camat (head of sub district) of Batang Lupar on 22 Jan 2024.

## **Output 2: Marketing mechanisms and capacity to produce marketable non-timber forest products (NTFP) are established.**

*Output indicator 2.1: At least 1 training for 1 women's association of NTFP producers and elders in project locations is conducted every year in production of high-quality products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc.*

In Year2, 2 training events were conducted, focused on producing high-quality products, packaging and marketing, detailed below. Training for building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery and management of small enterprises will be done in Year3.

Training on traditional handweaving, 16-19 Jan 2024. The training was conducted following the results of the project's baseline studies, where women in the project locations raised the needs of training on traditional handweaving using natural dye. The training was conducted in Kedungkang longhouse, participated by 29 women (23 from Kedungkang hamlet, 6 from Keluin). See Annex 5 for the training agenda, attendance sheets, results of participants' self-evaluation before and after the training, and photos.

Results of the baseline studies we conducted in Year1 also suggested that lack of marketing support in others' past programmes had made the products unsalable, and women felt useless to produce goods if they were difficult to sell. Therefore we facilitated the sale while simultaneously attempting to build market network in Year2 by (i) selecting handweaving trainer who has link with market, and (ii) bringing the products they made in the training to Inacraft Exhibition in Jakarta, 28 Feb - 3 March 2024 (detailed further below).

The handweaving lead trainer was Margareta Bermas (Aya), a local Iban woman from Kelayam village who is a member of [Warlami \(Perkumpulan Warna Alam Indonesia/Indonesian Natural Dye Association\)](#) and [Rumah Rakuji](#), therefore has important knowledge, experiences and marketing network to support participants. She provided support to the training participants beyond the training, e.g. determining selling price, connecting to market/network etc.

Training of production and marketing of local food products, 25-27 March 2024. See Annex 6 for the training agenda (in English), attendance sheets and photos. This training was initially planned for Year1, however rescheduled to Year2 for the reasons explained in Year1 report.

The training were attended by 15 participants (13 women, 2 men) from 6 hamlets, namely Kedungkang, Pelaik, Keluin, Sungai Ajung, Ngaung Keruh and Setulang. We included participants from 6 instead of 4 hamlets. as the people from the additional 2 hamlets (Ngaung Keruh and Setulang) had also been protecting the orangutans and their habitat using customary rules. Trainers were from [Sekolah Seniman Pangan](#), a training centre established by [Javara Indonesia](#). All participants practiced to make sweet and savoury snacks made of delicious local nuts *berangan* (Asian castanet, *Castanopsis* sp.) and *empelanjau* (*Pentaspadon motleyi*), and fruit jams made of local wild fruits such as *jambu hutan* (*Bellucia axinanthera*), *rambutan* (*Nephelium* sp.) and mangos (*Mangifera* spp.). Participants also learned techniques and requirements to sort and store the nuts and fruits properly before processing, and packaging, sterilising, labelling, and procedures for applying distribution permit and halal certificate of the products.

The Camat (Head of Sub-district) strongly supported this activity. He came to observe the training, talked with participants and discussed how to support the next steps e.g. to meet the government licensing procedure and to link with the district's economic development strategies. The Camat also posted the [information about the training in the district's website](#).



Fig 2. News about the training in the district's government website, acknowledging support from Darwin Initiative.

To follow up, we continue to communicate with the Camat and relevant offices in Kapuas Hulu for the permit and marketing strategies.

From organising the training, we also found some challenges, particularly on how to match the training schedule with the fruiting season of targeted fruits and nuts. Prior to the training, the trainers had to conduct Research and Development (R&D) to develop 5 prototypes. Once the targeted fruits and nuts were fruiting, we sent them to the trainers and set the training schedule. However, by the time we arrived in the field for the training three weeks later, the fruiting season was over. The fruits could not be stored as there was no refrigerator in the area. The nuts were stored (after sun dried following the right procedure), however more than half had their texture change. Therefore for the training, we used other fruits and nuts which were available and met criteria (native species, tasty, unique, have market potentials, low or 0 economic value if not processed), and the trainer conducted R&D of those commodities on site.

Market mapping and meeting potential buyers were conducted in Putussibau (23 and 29 March), Badau (28/03) and Pontianak (30/03/2024). We found that the products have market potentials in West Kalimantan and Jakarta. In West Kalimantan (Kapuas Hulu and Pontianak), the potential market are the government offices (for a high level parcell) and accommodation (hotels and homestay, for breakfast and gift), and to link with the regional Cooperatives and Small-Medium Enterprises Office for publication/ marketing/ exhibition. Therefore in Putussibau we met with the Head of Kapuas Hulu Industry and Trade Office to update her about the training, and to explain the idea for high level parcell. The Head was impressed by the products and would follow-up with relevant institutions in the district and sub-district. She also introduced us to the Head of Cooperatives and Small-Medium Enterprises Office.

In Pontianak, we met with the manager of a big hotel chain [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The manager agreed that the fruit jams would be highly potential for the hotels' buffet breakfast, and the nuts products - with exclusive packaging - would be a nice guest ammenity for VIP rooms and for sale in the hotels' souvenir corner. We had further meetings with relevant directors in early April 2024 (will be reported in the next report).

In Jakarta, Javara Indonesia had shown interest to sell the products in their store, after the products receive the distribution permit and halal certificate.

*Output indicator 2.2: 2 representatives of women's associations in project locations participate in 2 regional or national exhibitions and 1 international event in 2023 and 2024 to introduce their products to market and meet potential buyers and relevant government actors*

This indicator is achieved. There were four representatives of the local communities (3 women, 1 man) participated in 3 events (2 national, 1 international), detailed below:

#### National events:

- *Sunday Farmers Market in Parara Indonesian Ethical Store, Jakarta, 4 June 2024 and National Festival on Social Forestry in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, MoEF Building, 5-7 June 2024.* Two community representatives, i.e., 1 man from Pelaik and 1 woman from Keluin participated in these events, in accordance with their respective roles in the NTFP production. Remang, the man, demonstrated traditional dance and rites usually performed by men prior to wild bee honey harvesting; and Angen, the woman, demonstrated handweaving of the Iban traditional fabric. They also exhibited local products from respective hamlets and directly interacted with the Minister of Environment and Forestry and visitors/consumers.



Fig. 2. Left and centre: Participation in Sunday Farmers Market exhibition and workshop. Right: National Festival on Social Forestry. Angen (traditional Dayak cloth) was welcoming the Minister of Environment and Forestry Dr. Siti [REDACTED] (second from the left).

- *The 24th Jakarta International Handicraft Trade Fair (INACRAFT 2024), Jakarta Convention Center, 28 Feb - 3 March 2024.* The event was officially opened by the Minister of Cooperatives and Small-Medium Enterprises, and visited by the Indonesian President Joko Widodo and the First Lady Ibu Iriana Joko Widodo. As the largest Indonesian international handicraft event, the expo was participated by 1,066 small and medium enterprises. The project facilitated 2 women from Kedungkang and Keluin hamlets, representing participants of the handweaving training. In the event, they demonstrated the handweaving and interacted with visitors. They also learned what made visitors interested to buy their products, not only the neatness, size and quality of the products, but most importantly the stories about the fabric traditional motifs and the making of the natural dye (see photos in Annex 5e). Back home, they shared the lessons learned to women in their respective hamlets.
- *Introduce the products to high level international audience, e.g., by giving the handwoven scarves as souvenir for VVIP speakers in the Forest, Agriculture & Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue Forum in Bali, 6-8 March 2024 (see photos in Annex 5f).*

*Output indicator 2.3: 60% of the planted seedlings supporting production of NTFPs indicate good growth (observed from height, leaves, stem size) by end of the project.*

In Year2, the women in the project locations made a list of natural dye plants, and indicated which ones might require planting. Planting activities are scheduled for Year3.

During the food production training, we (trainers, participants and the project team) discussed the plan of planting seedlings of selected nut species. We agreed to prepare and plant the seedlings in Year3.

### **Output 3: Findings from participatory monitoring of forest conditions and orangutan population is available to inform multiple level decision making**

*Output indicator 3.1: Bi-monthly participatory forest monitoring patrols and six-monthly orangutan population monitoring (both including 2022 baseline) are conducted in local communities' territory every year*

Six-monthly orangutan population monitoring were conducted in 10 transect locations as planned. The 2<sup>nd</sup> monitoring was on 29 Apr - 23 June 2023, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> monitoring on 2-24 Nov 2023, continued on 24 Feb - 15 March 2024. [REDACTED]

The fieldwork length for the whole monitoring was longer than planned, subsequently the field expenses were higher. The field team needed to match the schedule with the people's main activities such as fishing and crops cultivation, or to switch to the other hamlet if one hamlet

territory was closed for certain traditional rites. The field team was also requested to assist in MH development, particularly to help bridge communication between the MH consultants and the local communities, and to buy some additional materials required for the MH installation.

Participatory forest patrol was conducted in 4 hamlets (Kedundkang, Pelaik, Keluin and Sungai Ajung), however with less frequency. The team conducted six-monthly instead of three-monthly patrol, as the orangutan monitoring took longer time than planned, and the team was also required to assist in the MH development as explained above. The less frequent forest patrol was decided jointly between the project team and the local communities, after considering that the level of disturbance to the forest was relatively low (as observed during the patrol), and the local communities conducted patrol voluntarily.

*Output indicator 3.2: Key findings from orangutan population monitoring and habitat conditions are disseminated at least at 2 high-level events per year.*

The key findings were shared and discussed in 3 regional events, i.e. the provincial workshop on Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas, and the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> district workshops. In the provincial workshop, participants discussed the expected roles and programmes of the provincial government to support sustainable management of the catchment areas, including preservation of the orangutan habitat. In the 4<sup>th</sup> workshop, participants finalised five principles (collaborative management based on tradition and local wisdom, biodiversity and environmental sustainability, improved wellbeing, improved education and health, and improved basic infrastructure and connectivity), criteria and indicators for monitoring the catchment areas management. In the 5<sup>th</sup> workshop, the final collaborative management plan document was presented by the Secretary of Kapuas Hulu Government. The management plan includes five principles for managing the Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas: At the end of this 5<sup>th</sup> workshop, all participants declared their commitment to implementation of the plan. News about the workshop are accessible here:

<https://www.uncak.com/2024/02/hasil-studi-tunjukkan-nilai-ekonomi-di.html?m=1>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-D1SqEqD6II>

<https://info.kapuashulukab.go.id/2024/02/23/kabid-asdp-menghadiri-sosialisasi-rencana-pengelolaan-danau-sentarum-periode-2024-2028/>

DI-C14: 3 events as follows:

- Provincial workshop, 4 Sep. 2023: 18 participants (6 women, 12 men)
- District 4<sup>th</sup> workshop, 6-7 Sep. 2023: 9 participants (4 women, 5 men)
- District 5<sup>th</sup> workshop, 23 Feb. 2024: 44 participants (16 women, 28 men).

The project approach and lessons learnt were disseminated at 1 international event, i.e. the XIX IASC Biennial Conference, Nairobi, 19-24 June 2023. The panel topic was adaptive collaborative management of forest and its resources, aimed to explain integrated landscape governance to balance conservation of species and ecosystems with poverty alleviation. Lessons from the project was discussed by one of team members Dr. Moira Moeliono, while lessons from work in several national parks in Indonesia using Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM) approach - the main approach used in this project - were discussed and endorsed by Dr. Wiratno, former Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation of MoEF (see Annex 8 for Abstracts of these presentations). DI-C01: 1 knowledge product was presented and endorsed.

Facilitation to improve protection of the orangutan habitat outside protected areas were done through supporting the local communities' proposal to get legislation of their customary territory

and forest. Kedungkang people's proposal has been verified and approved by the government's Social Forestry Task Force. As getting legal recognition involved long procedure and required a lot of documents, the process was facilitated by a group of institutions, i.e. the project team (CIFOR and Riak Bumi), together with the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago/AMAN, Lanting Borneo, Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara/YKAN and the Indigenous Territory Registration Agency/BRWA. Legal recognition over their territory had been granted through the Bupati Decree on 29 Nov. 2023, and currently in the process for gaining the Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree for their customary forest DI-B06: 104 people (50 women, 54 men, 39 HH) . Typology of tenure: ownership rights over the indigenous territory. Extent: 12,184 Ha. Similar collaborative effort are on-going for Pelaik hamlet and Sungai Ajung village, facilitated by the same institutions mentioned above.

#### **Output 4: Degraded forests and areas are rehabilitated to extend usable orangutan habitat.**

*Output indicator 4.1: By 2025, in total 8,000 seedlings of orangutan food trees and nesting trees are planted in degraded forests and areas (2,000 seedlings per targeted hamlet);*

*Output indicator 4.2: By 2025, at least 75% of the planted seedlings grow well (observed from height, leaves, stem size).*

In Year2, in total 2139 seedlings had been planted in Kedungkang and 2114 in Pelaik. Details are as follows (see also Annex 9):

In April 2023, 1600 durian and 420 cempedak seedlings were planted on degraded land of Kedungkang and Pelaik (800 durian and 210 cempedak seedlings in each hamlet). In June, approximately 70-80% of the seedlings indicated good growth, and the communities had replaced the dead seedlings with new ones. In subsequent monitoring in November and March, proportion of good growing seedlings remain the same, i.e. 70-80%. As the communities did after the 1<sup>st</sup> monitoring, they planted new seedlings to replace the died ones.

In mid May 2023, Kedungkang and Pelaik people respectively collected 1025 and 1104 seedlings of other orangutan's dietary plants (empelam, sibau, bukoh, rambai, beletek, kundong, puak, kemantan, langsung, ucung, durian) from the forests. The seedlings were first grown in nurseries, and all were planted in November 2023. During monitoring in February and March 2024, the proportion of good growing seedlings varied between 40-75%, with sibau and empelam having the lowest survival rate, and durian, cempedak, ucung and langsung having the highest. Therefore, the communities replaced the dead seedlings with the other species that had higher survival rate. These activities will contribute to DI-D12. Estimation of the extent of the rehabilitated area will be done in Year3.

#### **Output 5: New data, knowledge, research and policy recommendations about the link between poverty alleviation and conservation are produced and shared at multiple levels.**

*Output indicator 5.1 New knowledge products in various forms and recommendations are produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders: 1 in 2022, and at least 2 respectively in 2023, 2024 and 2025.*

Shared and discussed the main approach used in this project in linking poverty alleviation and conservation in a way that simultaneously builds local people's resilience at a conference panel in the XIX IASC Biennial Conference, Nairobi, 19-24 June 2023 (see details above, for Output indicator 3.2).

Wrote and published two related articles on how the Iban swidden agriculture system contributed to (a) local people's livelihoods in terms of food security and income, and (b) conservation in terms of allowing recovery of old fallow and became suitable habitat for the orangutans. The articles were written in Year2 Q3, submitted to The Conversation Indonesia in Q4, and published in Year3 Q1. The articles have now been published:

Part 1: <https://theconversation.com/melihat-lebih-dekat-praktik-berladang-gilir-balik-masyarakat-ngaung-keruh-bagian-1-223029>

Part 2: <https://theconversation.com/melihat-lebih-dekat-praktik-berladang-ramah-lingkungan-gilir-balik-masyarakat-ngaung-keruh-bagian-2-223032>

Prepared and launched project webpage hosted under CIFOR-ICRAF website. The webpage is now live: <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/orangutans/>.

Prepared short videos to raise public awareness on orangutan behaviour and the importance of traditional knowledge systems in protecting biodiversity, and to share how the project addresses poverty and conservation, to be uploaded in CIFOR and Riak Bumi youtube channels. By the time this report is written, one of the videos is being translated for English subtitles. For the other videos, footage and interviews had been taken in Year2 Q3-Q4, however the editing was postponed to Year3 as all project team members had been fully occupied by the intensive season-bound activities to achieve Outputs 1-5.

Made and published a video of one of the Iban folk stories that has made them protecting the orangutans. The video was developed in Year1 Q4 and published in youtube in Year2 Q2, available at the following link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz3J2UbPq2s&t=104s>. The video is aimed to generate greater awareness of a wider audience on the importance of traditional beliefs and the roles of local people in conservation.

The project approach, progress and lessons learnt were presented in the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Partners Learning Forum, organised by the British Embassy in Jakarta, Monday 19 February 2024. We also communicated with the High Commission of the British Embassy to update the progress and to share the schedules of upcoming events.

*5.2 Knowledge sharing events at multiple levels are organised once a year in 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 respectively at regional and/or national level to share key results and raise awareness of the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups.*

The project organised 3 regional events and 1 session panel in 1 international conference, detailed under Output indicator 3.2. The regional events were not specifically aimed as knowledge sharing events, but for participatory policy making where we shared the key results and lessons learnt of the project to influence the policy. The international conference was a knowledge sharing event.

*5.3 At least 1 awareness raising program event is organised every year to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders.*

One awareness raising program event was planned for Year2, however the orangutan population monitoring, forest patrol, MH development, land rehabilitation and customary forest processes took longer than expected due to the circumstances explained under Section 3.1. Therefore we changed the awareness programme event in Year2 to making several videos to raise public awareness about orangutan behaviour and the importance of traditional knowledge in preserving biodiversity. As detailed under Output indicator 5.1 above, the footage and interviews were taken in Year2, and finalisation and publication of the videos will be done in Year3 Q1-Q2. The videos will be uploaded in CIFOR and Riak Bumi Youtube channels, and the link will be shared in the project webpage and CIFOR social media. The videos will also be shown in Year3 awareness raising program events.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

As detailed in Section 3.1, most activities to achieve all outputs have been progressing as planned. We measured the progress by comparing the implemented activities against the means of verifications.

Some activities were indeed postponed and/or may require changes, as also detailed in Section 3.1. Installation of clean water supply in Pelaik hamlet is postponed to Year3 due to the flood in Year2 Q4, while in Kedungkang hamlet was considered not required anymore and therefore the budget reallocation will be proposed for other more required items. The frequency of participatory forest patrol was also reduced from three-monthly to six-monthly, as also explained in Section 3.1.

We are hoping the activities in Year3 can be implemented as planned.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

Looking at the progress so far, the project outcome will be achieved by the end of the funding in March 2025, yet some adjustment and modification may be needed and proposed, depending on the situation in the field (detailed below).

Referring to the outcome indicator 0.1 (By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water), we have made good progress as detailed in Section 3.1 Output 1 above. There had been 100% of households in two hamlets had improved access to electricity. Access to clean water in one hamlet (Kedungkang) had also improved, following clean water installation provided by the government. In Year3, we will continue the planned activities to improve the access to electricity in the remaining 2 hamlets, and clean water in three hamlets.

For the outcome indicator 0.2 (By 2025, at least 2 women's associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company), we may need to revisit and propose to revise this indicator. In several in depth discussions with the women in the project locations and separately with other institutions that have long experiences in facilitating NTFP marketing from local people, we learned that direct transaction and/or partnership agreement between the local people and the company brought some risks, e.g. monopoly practice leading to unfair pricing of the products, and unfair sale among the women (some women received more order, some others were completely left behind). Therefore, at this beginning stage, they preferred the project team to help bridge with the market and to help provide required materials (such as yarn for handweaving, sugar and label for food products) whilst simultaneously strengthening the women associations' collective capacity on managing small enterprises including the funds. These roles will involve managing funds from the sale. However, Riak Bumi is a foundation (non-profit organisation) and not allowed to conduct profit activities. To accommodate the expected roles, the most appropriate entity under Indonesian law is a CV (Commanditaire Vennootschap), a business entity formed by two or more people who entrust their capital to two or more people. Riak Bumi agreed to establish a CV to serve as a market aggregator.

For the outcome indicator 0.3 (By 2025, the population of orangutans in target locations shows no decline from 2022 baseline), the results of 3 rounds of orangutan population monitoring in 2022-2023 so far showed relatively stable populations, yet fluctuating in each transect location across times. This might suggest that the orangutans were moving to the other parts of the forest to find fruit-bearing trees, yet a systematic study is required to prove. For indicator 0.4 (By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline), the extent of the orangutan habitat in Year2 was relatively stable compared to Year1. Although there had been some attempts by an oil palm company to persuade the local communities to give up their land, formal recognition of the customary territory of some hamlets (detailed in Section 3.1) have helped maintain the orangutan habitat. In addition, as a follow up of last year's awareness programs at village level, the people of Setulang and Sungai Ajung villages proposed to develop village regulation to legally strengthen the customary rules that protect the orangutans and their habitat. A training on village regulation drafting and subsequent procedure

was conducted in September 2023, funded by the COLANDS project. Although the training used 'waste management village regulation' as the title to accommodate the district government needs on better waste management, clauses regarding integration of customary rules on the protection of the orangutans have been included in the draft regulation. The process of drafting the regulation is still on-going, and will be continued in Year3.

For outcome indicator 0.5 (By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans' habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system) and 0.6 (At least 2 stakeholder organisations (e.g. Directorate General of KSDAE, and Kapuas Hulu District Government) use participatory approaches and key lessons from linking poverty alleviation with conservation in their planning of similar initiatives), authorities at the district level have adopted the approach in the multistakeholders workshops and in the Collaborative Management Plan of Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas. In the 5<sup>th</sup> workshop in February 2024, the government has signed a commitment to implement the management plan. Before being implemented, the management plan has to be legalised by the Head of District. Therefore in Year3, we continue to facilitate the legislation processes of the management plan.

At the national level, we are hoping to achieve the outcome indicators by end of project funding. As mandated by the Director General of KSDAE of MoEF in our meeting in January 2022, the data resulting from the orangutan population monitoring is expected to contribute to the High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) assessment that they are coordinating.

**3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Monitoring of critical conditions (risks and assumptions) is crucial to project success. Report on whether Outcome and Output level assumptions still hold true. If there have been changes in assumptions, in what ways is the project meeting or managing these? Please support comments with evidence.

Assumption 1: COVID-19 pandemic abating so that field work can be implemented as planned  
Comments: This assumption holds true.

Assumption 2: Regional, national and international economic development is showing continued signs of improvement following COVID-19 pandemic, therefore allowing recovery of the market of the local communities' products.  
Comments: this assumption holds true.

Assumption 3: No natural disaster that may endanger the orangutans and/or alter the extent of forest.  
Comments: until now this assumption holds true.

Assumption 4: Political and social situation in the region and targeted hamlets remain stable.  
Comments: this assumption holds true. The political and social situation remained stable, and the 2024 campaign and election period did not cause delays of the key activities.

Assumption 5: The project maintains good relations and communication with the government, local communities and other key stakeholders.  
Comments: the project has been maintaining good relations and communication with the Directorate General of KSDAE, West Kalimantan BKSDA, National Park Authority, Kapuas Hulu District Government, local communities and other key stakeholders.



Assumption 6: National and regional authorities are committed to protect the orangutan habitat outside protected areas.

Comments: This assumption is partly true.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Therefore, within the reporting period, we focused on policy changes at regional levels, i.e., supporting the customary forest legislation proposal and the collaborative management of the Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas.

Assumption 7: Conditions of river, topography and distance to settlement make the development of micro-hydropower and clean water supply technically feasible.

Comments: this assumption holds true. River condition, topography and distance in the first two hamlets were feasible, and the MH plants had been developed and in operation. Another round of feasibility and technical studies will be conducted in the other two hamlets.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction**

The higher-level impact we expect to achieve is “Improved protection of orangutans and their habitat outside protected areas in Borneo with reduced poverty of local communities, serving as a scalable model for similar areas in Indonesia.” Following the results of baseline studies and preparatory activities in Year1, in Year2 we had conducted activities in the field towards the expected pathway to change, i.e. orangutan monitoring, forest patrol, rehabilitation of degraded land, development of micro-hydropower, and women empowerment in the NTFPs value chain in fully participatory ways to build local communities self-efficacy and resilience.

The improved access of the local communities to electricity and the women capacity building on NTFPs have become evidence for the communities in the project locations that their well-being could be improved without sacrificing the forest. Women acknowledged that they now handweave more comfortably and more productively due to the increased lights from the electricity. Further, the women said that the handweaving training and connection to the market through participation in national and international exhibitions have convinced them that this project has a real impact on improving their livelihoods.

Involving the communities in rehabilitation of degraded land and corridor, forest patrol, and orangutan monitoring have increased their care towards the forest and wildlife, particularly the orangutans, as reflected in their customary forest proposals and village regulation drafting to better protect the orangutans and their habitat. In Year1 and Year2, there had been no cases of orangutan poaching, illegal trade and habitat conversion.

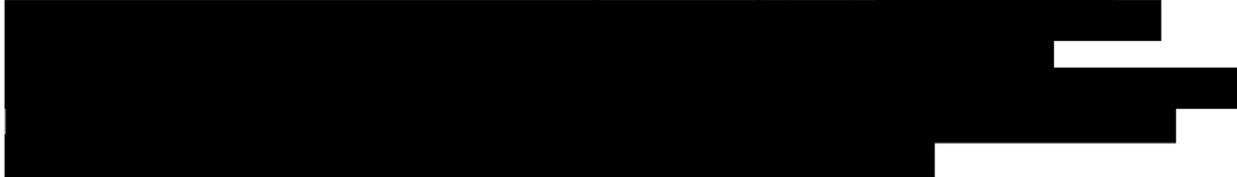
In the long run, the project is expected to generate scalable examples of reward mechanisms (through poverty reduction) for the communities who have contributed to the protection of the orangutans and their habitat. To communicate our approach and scalable examples to the broader scale, in Year2 we took video footage and interviews of people’s opinions regarding the project activities on poverty alleviation and how they relate with conservation. The video will be edited and made public in Year3. We also drafted two articles to share important lessons in (a) developing MH plants, including critical steps to lay strong ground that built the people’s sense of belonging, motivation and capacity to maintain the installation and the forest; (b) lessons learned from facilitating traditional handwoven fabric value chain. The articles will be finalised and uploaded in the project webpage in Year3, and the lessons and main messages will be presented in relevant events.

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

In Year2, we conducted two rounds of participatory orangutan monitoring and forest patrol, which will be continued in Year3, followed by data analysis of the 3-year monitoring. Data generated from those activities will contribute to the HCVFs assessment coordinated by MoEF KSDA, as mandated by the Director General of KSDAE in our meeting in January 2022. We have communicated this in subsequent meetings and discussions with our contacts at the Directorate General of KSDAE.

Within the reporting period, the communities of two hamlets have planted and maintained in total 4,253 seedlings, in which 8 of 12 species showed good growth (65-85%) as observed from their height, stem and leaves, while the dead seedlings had been replaced with new ones. This activity is aimed to create corridor and connectivity among the orangutan habitat and contribute to rehabilitation of the Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas, therefore supporting the operationalisation of the President's Regulation no. 60/2021 to save 15 national priority lakes (Danau Sentarum is one of the 15 lakes). It will also contribute to rehabilitation of two major watersheds in West Kalimantan which was launched by the President in December 2021 (<https://www.presidentri.go.id/siaran-pers/rehabilitasi-kerusakan-hutan-presiden-jokowi-tanam-pohon-di-area-bekas-tambang/>).

In the long run, we expect this project will contribute to the effort to achieve national commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),



The project has also been supporting local communities in the project locations to apply for legalisation of their customary forests, particularly assisting them in preparing proposals and supporting documents. This will contribute to the achievement of the national target on Social Forestry specified in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry regulation no. 83/2016.

The project is also supporting the national commitments under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), and Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). The proposed forest patrol and orangutan monitoring is aimed to prevent hunting and illegal trade of orangutans, and therefore contribute to the national commitments under CITES. The project locations are situated in the catchment areas of Danau Sentarum Wetlands, Indonesia's 2nd Ramsar site, therefore rehabilitation and better protection of orangutan habitat in these areas will contribute to sustainability of Danau Sentarum Wetlands. We expect to achieve the targeted contribution by the end of the project.

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

As described in Section 1 (Project Summary), the expected direct beneficiaries are the local communities who have been protecting the orangutans and their habitats, but live in poverty. This project is aimed to improve their access to electricity and clean water, and to build their capability and capacity, particularly women, through relevant training and linking to the NTFP market. Through MH development in Year2, 100% of the communities in two hamlets have increased their access to electricity (detailed in Table 1). One of the two hamlets i.e. Kedungkang has also increased access to clean water, provided by the government. Therefore the budget for the clean water in this hamlet will be proposed to be reallocated for spare dynamo and other parts. The women acknowledged that the improved access to electricity has allowed them to carry out activities such as handweaving and cooking more easily, and enabled children to study in the evening hours. This will potentially improve education outcomes in the longer run.

Two training sessions for women, elders and the youth to produce natural-dyed traditional handwoven fabric and production and marketing of food products made of local/wild fruits and

nuts were provided in Year2. To facilitate the women’s access to market, the project is facilitating participation of the women representatives in exhibition/events (two national and 1 international) in Year2 and Year3. The project will also facilitate sustainability of NTFPs production by planting the seedlings of local species in their natural ecosystems in Year3. By the end of the project, at least four products produced by the women are connected to regional and national markets/ consumers/ buyers. As income grows and new opportunities arise, and village members have learned to diversify their products through new technology, poverty levels are expected to decrease in the long term.

The project is also facilitating processes to accommodate local aspiration, including by women to better protect their customary land and strengthen traditional institutions, a.o through gaining recognition of customary forest under the government’s Social Forestry programme and by engaging them in the government strategic planning meetings.

Knowledge and skills of forest patrol and orangutan monitoring teams have improved, and key findings will be shared to regional and national government authorities. In the longer run, it is expected that evidence-based knowledge shared with relevant authorities will be used to inform at least one regulation or policy framework addressing protection of orangutans’ habitat outside protected areas. All these changes will strengthen communities’ motivation to continue protecting orangutans and the forest, therefore reducing risks of giving up their forest for external agricultural expansion.

In Year2, we started sharing key lessons from participatory approaches to wider audiences at regional, national and international levels, so that they can be replicated and scaled out by policy makers and practitioners to address similar situations elsewhere.

In Year1 report, we wrote about the commitment of the Setulang people to develop village regulations to strengthen the customary rules that protect the orangutans and their habitat, after they participated in the project awareness programme. To follow up, the project has conducted training for Setulang and its surrounding villages on the drafting village regulation Year2 Q3, and facilitate development of the village regulations in Year2 Q4 and Year3.

**6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)**

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	The project does not have an official Project Board. The overall authority of the project is held collectively by 57% women and 43% men in accordance with their respective positions, i.e., by the Principal Investigator (woman), her direct supervisor and 2 <sup>nd</sup> level supervisor (women), Finance Team Leader (woman), Project Management Unit (man), CIFOR-ICRAF Corporate Service Director (man) and CIFOR Director General (man).
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 <sup>2</sup> .	The Finance Department of the partner organisation (Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation) is led by a woman, assisted by one woman staff.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<b>Not yet sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
<b>Sensitive</b>	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.	
<b>Empowering</b>	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	
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	<b>X</b>

We gained knowledge and in depth understanding of the GESI context through our long term research and empowerment activities in the region since 2004 (see for examples <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NI7jPOYCYzk>, <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/knowledge/publication/2214/>, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14728028.2013.807143>), which have been considerably helped by the presence of local partner whose most members are native to the area, and a gender expert (i.e., [Dr. Carol J. Pierce Colfer](#)) who guided us on the GESI concept, methods and tools. The project, therefore, was developed based on our in depth understanding and updated knowledge of the different interests, roles, rights, responsibilities and capacity of women, men, elders, youth and children.

We designed the project approach and methods specifically to encourage meaningful, effective and empowering participation to build the capacity and self-efficacy of participants, especially the weaker and/or marginalised ones, to actively raise opinions, ideas and questions; involve in decision making, planning, implementation and monitoring; and self-mobilisation initiatives (e.g. Bandura 2018, Pretty and Smith 2004, Arnstein 1969). We used Appreciative Inquiry as the main approach to stimulate participants self-confidence, creativity, adaptive capacity, resilience, social cohesion and unity to reach their goals. We also identified individuals in the project locations who have strong leadership and care towards their communities, and working together with them to strengthen local institutions such as customary institutions, NTFPs producer women associations, and MH operational and maintenance group. In Year2, as detailed in Section 5, the improved access to electricity and training on handweaving and food production and marketing have benefitted women and children, and the customary forest legislation has strengthened the customary people's rights over their territory and natural resources.

It is important to note that all participation is voluntary, in accordance with their respective interests. At the beginning of the project and prior to each activity, we explained that participation is voluntary, and the people were free to decide whether or not to participate. For example, the training on MH maintenance and members of the MH groups only involved men, not only because the women felt it was too technical, but also for many reasons which were brought up by the communities during discussions.

First and the most important was the safety issue. Both men and women saw maintaining and repairing the MH plants as possessing safety risks, and women felt worried of accidents such as electric-shocks. The second issue was time required for checking the MH plants. As the MH plants were located in the forest, checking MH plants required time and energy to go back and forth. Women felt overburdened, as they also wanted to do what they liked. They said, "*Kita bagi tugas saja. Jangan semuanya harus ada perempuan yang ikut. Kami bisa perhatikan kabel dan lampu yang ada di rumah dan dekat rumah, dan lapor kalau ada yang rusak. Tapi*

*untuk periksa MH, biar laki-laki saja. Kami kan ingin ada waktu cukup untuk menenun.”* (We just share the tasks. Not all activities have to involve women. We can pay attention to the cables and lights in and near our house, and report if anything seems not working properly. But to check the MH plants, let it be the men. We want to have enough time to weave). Therefore, women participated in monitoring the MH performance, in ways they feel comfortable.

**7. Monitoring and evaluation**

To internally monitor and evaluate the project, at the institutional level, CIFOR is overseeing implementation of all activities and responsible for communication and knowledge management, budget management, auditing, and partner contracting. Elizabeth Linda Yuliani is the Project Lead, supported by CIFOR’s Finance Department, Programme Management & Coordination Unit (PMU), Communication, Outreach and Engagement (COE) Team, and Quality-for-Impact (Q4I) Unit.

At the project level, the project team (the PI, partner institution i.e. Riak Bumi and consultants) jointly developed work plans and detailed methods, and undertook field activities in accordance with respective roles and expertise. All field activities were conducted participatory involving representatives of local communities including women, and other key stakeholder groups e.g. the District Government. The team had three-monthly meetings to monitor and evaluate the progress, and make plan for subsequent months by referring to the agreed timetable and Output level SMART Indicators and Means of Verification in the project logframe. The partner’s activities and deliverables are specified in a Letter of Agreement (LoA).

To ensure compliance with the timetable and the project logframe, PMU and Q4I teams are providing oversight and backstopping as needed. The latter is also reviewing activity and output delivery quality, including with respect to sustainability, gender, and inclusion considerations, as well as to derive lessons for informing adaptive management. The Q4I team also functions as the project’s M&E advisor and has designed a project M&E System that fulfils the following three functions: monitoring and documenting the delivery, relevance, and quality of project activities and their efficient and effective translation into outputs. Thus, the M&E is a shared responsibility of both CIFOR and partner organisations, and non-sensitive information is always shared amongst stakeholders.

As detailed in Section 3.1-3.3, the Outputs and Activities of the project start to contribute to the Outcome, involving both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

**8. Lessons learnt**

In Year2, the following have worked well: MH development, operation and capacity building in two hamlets; capacity building for local communities on NTFPs production and marketing, and participation in national and international events; orangutan population monitoring; participatory rehabilitation on degraded land in two hamlets; and communicating/sharing the project findings, lessons and approaches in relevant policy processes, scientific conferences, open access journal, project webpage and partner’s youtube channel. To share lessons learned for others doing similar projects, in Year2 we prepared articles and videos, to be finalised and posted in Year3.

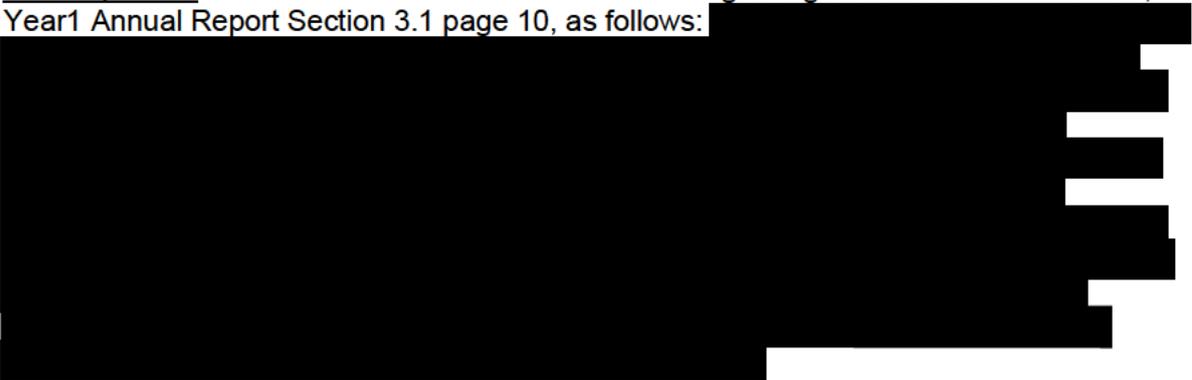


Meanwhile, adjustment and rescheduling are required for the clean water supply installation. In Kedungkang, the clean water supply has been developed with the government’s funds, therefore the people proposed to reallocate the budget for buying another dynamo as a back-up and fire fighting equipment. In Pelaik, the clean water installation is rescheduled to Year3 as

reported in Section 3.1. Therefore, the activity schedule in Year3 will be tight, leaving very little flexibility to respond to unexpected situations such as extreme weather and customary events. Based on lessons learned in Year1 and Year2, it would be better to have greater flexibility across budget lines/financial years to respond to the local situation and the emerging needs that were not planned before, as detailed in Section 3.1 of Year1 and Year2 report.

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

The project team discussed the issues raised in the review of last year’s Annual Report. Below are our (CIFOR and Riak Bumi) responses to each point of the review.

- **Comment #1:** The safeguarding policy was not provided.  
Our responses: Safeguarding policy at institutional level was present, however has not yet been updated in the last 12 months as the policy is considered still relevant. 73.3% (11 out of 15) of the project team members participated in the Safeguarding training as detailed in Section 12.
  
- **Comment #2:** Under safeguarding, the project notes it investigated ‘the situations in the field but found no concerns’. It is unclear to the reviewer what this refers to.  
Our responses: We had detailed what we referred to regarding the situations in the field, in Year1 Annual Report Section 3.1 page 10, as follows:  

  
- **Comment #3:** Reporting often refers to CIFOR, particularly with regards to government interactions. Whilst CIFOR holds the award and therefore this may be required on occasion, clearly demonstrate where ‘the project’ has had interactions / done work instead of CIFOR.  
Our responses: we thank this comment. In Year2 report, we referred to other parties as appropriate.
  
- **Comment #4:** The project notes the declining GBP rate to have impacted activities. If this does not stabilise the project should discuss with BCF Admin on project activity implications.  
Our responses: we had discussed this issue with the BCF Admin through the 1<sup>st</sup> half year report. We also performed mitigating actions to minimise the impact, including recalculating the budget and proposing some changes. BCF Finance has approved the proposed changes.
  
- **Comment #5:** The project has not referred to Output indicators in reporting and should do so in its next Annual Report (AR).  
Our responses: In the Year1 AR, we explained that most of the output indicators were for Year2 and Year3, and in Year1 the project focused on preparatory activities. In Year2 report (this report), we are referring to Output Indicators in Section 3.1.

- Comment #6: Outcome indicator 0.5 is not within the project's control and given the election period in 2024, the reviewer suggests the project revises its Outcome indicator. The project may also wish to revise Outcome indicator 0.6 to be project specific. The reviewer notes that whilst work with communities is likely to reach the stated impact, work with relevant authorities may benefit from being broken down into smaller attributable areas to ensure desired impact can be achieved [no responses needed]

- Comment #7: The project notes 2024 to be an election year that may impact implementation. The project should develop a mitigation plan, highlighting which activities are at risk of delays due to this and potential solutions.

Our responses: we thank reviewers for this reminder. We did identify activities at risk of delays and developed a mitigation plan. However, the risk did not materialise. There had been no delays caused by campaign and election.

- Comment #8: The project has not commented on the proportion of women on its board. The reviewer assumes the project does not have a board, but please clarify.

Our responses: we confirm that the reviewer's assumption was correct. The project does not have a board. We clarified this in Year2 report (this report), Section 6.

- Comment #9: The project has not commented on its exit strategy and should do so in its next AR. The reviewer notes the exit strategy to be suitable at this stage, but it should be reviewed at the project halfway point, particularly if elections delay project activities.

Our responses: We refer to the UNDP (2023) definition of the exit strategy, i.e. a planned approach in which the implementing organisation, responsible local government bodies, and the community or target group plan for the handing over of the project management after completion, with fundamental objective of the exit strategy is the assumption that the beneficiary has been adequately capacitated to undertake the next phase of the project by themselves. Therefore, the exit strategy has actually been prepared as an integrated part of the project approach as a whole, by facilitating meaningful and empowering participation (see also the example in Output indicator 1.3 under Section 3.1, and what we mean with meaningful participation in Section 6).

Since the beginning of the project, we have discussed with the communities on how to sustain the outcomes beyond the project period. As they had experience from others' past projects where 'project ended, so did the activities', they shared similar concerns. Therefore they fully agreed to prepare for self-sufficient mechanisms, including to build required capacity and strengthen local institutions. The lengthy discussions and learning processes prior to the MH development for example, was aimed to lay a strong foundation and build the capacity of the local communities to operate and maintain the MH installation independently, beyond the project period. Their understanding and agreement on the needs to maintain the project outcomes self-sufficiently, among others, was reflected in the minutes of meetings on the micro-hydropower, signed by representatives of the communities, village administration, and the project team.

Facilitation of customary forest proposals and strengthening the NTFPs producer women's associations were also designed as the exit strategy, to equip the local communities with rights on customary territory and resources, and to perform unifiedly as a group.

In Year3, we will continue to discuss the exit strategy in more detail with the local communities, to effectively establish strong and resilient communities.

- Comment regarding Contribution to gender equality and social inclusion: Outcome indicator 0.2. specifically surrounds women, 'by 2025, at least 2 women's associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company'. The project highlights it is including women where they are interested, citing NTDPs as more interesting

to women, but micro-hydropower as 'too technical'. The reviewer encourages the project to encourage engaging participation here, and look for avenues to engage women in ways they feel comfortable. E.g. women only micro-hydro training. The project highlights that improved access to electricity will benefit women and children, as women carrying the larger burden of domestic responsibilities.

Our responses: The project encourages equal opportunities for the targeted beneficiaries, especially the marginalised ones. However, we also need to ensure that their participation is voluntary, and to properly address safeguarding issues. We explained detailed reasons of why women did not want to participate in the MH training in the last paragraph of Section 6.

## 10. Risk Management

There were two new risks for Year2 that we registered in the Year1 report, i.e. risk of a long drought caused by El Niño which usually follows after La Niña<sup>3</sup>, and risk of factors beyond our control in attempting to contribute to international treaties/agreement and national priorities. The long drought happened and increased Travel & Subsistence and Operating Costs, but the project's mitigating action i.e. proposing reallocation across budget lines and fiscal years has helped secure more budget for Travel & Subsistence and Operating Costs. To mitigate the second mentioned risk, we continued our effort to contribute to the international treaties/agreement and national priorities by communicating our activities and findings to relevant focal points.

Currently we identify new risks for Year3. We submit the updated risk register with this report.

## 10. Sustainability and legacy

The project has increased capacity of the targeted beneficiaries, as evidenced by the following:

- Participants self-evaluation in the pre- and post-test of handweaving training (see Annex 5c);
- There were 28 out of 29 handweaving training participants who completed weaving of their 1<sup>st</sup> products within 8 weeks. In total there were 33 products resulted from the training taken to the Inacraft exhibition, 31 of them were sold;
- Two women representatives participated in the exhibition and quickly learned how to interact with visitors and what made visitors interested to buy their products, i.e. the size, neatness, colours, and most importantly story stories behind each motif. Upon returned to their respective hamlets, they shared these lessons so that the women knew how to improve the quality of their products;
- Ability of the MH operation and maintenance groups in both hamlets to maintain and repair the installations.

Interests were shown by various parties, for example the Chair of Kapuas Hulu Family Welfare Empowerment, the Head of Kapuas Hulu Labor, Industry and Transmigration Service and an international hotel group. We had preliminary discussions with them on how to facilitate marketing of the women's products. Moreover, some well-known ethnic fashion and handbag designers shared their ideas to use the women's handwoven fabrics in their products.

As part of the open access plan, we launched a project webpage hosted within the CIFOR-ICRAF website. In Year2 we had started writing articles on lessons learned and took video interviews and footage, which will be finalised and shared in the project webpage and CIFOR-ICRAF and Riak Bumi social media in Year3.

We had also presented the participatory approach and lessons learned in the XIX Biennial IASC Conference, Nairobi, 19-24 June 2023 (detailed in Section 3.1).

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<sup>3</sup> <https://en.antaranews.com/news/276666/50-60-percent-chance-of-el-nino-happening-in-2023s-second-half-bmkg>  
Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report Template 2024

The intended sustainable benefits post-project, i.e., the improved access to electricity, clean water and NTFP market, rehabilitated area, and built capability/capacity are still valid. To ensure a sustained legacy, the project runs several strategies, e.g., building the capabilities and capacities of the key stakeholders (particularly local communities) to maintain the project Outcome; decisions are fully made by the key stakeholders who had been equipped (also by the project) with sufficient information and knowledge; and facilitating customary forest legalisation proposal to better protect the forests.

## 11. Darwin Initiative identity

In Kapuas Hulu, this project was the first funded by the Darwin Initiative. Stakeholders and beneficiaries were not familiar with the Darwin Initiative, until the project started. To familiarise participants and stakeholders, we promoted the project, Darwin Initiative and the UK Government in presentation, speech, articles, press release, project webpage and other media. The logos of Darwin Initiative and the UK International Development (and BMUB who contributed the matching funds) were presented on banner, communication outputs, and orangutan conservation campaign props such as T-shirts. See Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.



Fig. 3. We promoted and acknowledged Darwin Initiative and the UK Government, among others by putting the logos on banner of events and T-shirt.

At national level, Darwin Initiative has been well known by the MoEF and has a good reputation (quote from one of high officials: “Darwin has been a good donor that support species conservation”). The PI also shared funding opportunities from the Darwin Initiative to colleagues and partners.

We promoted the project to a wider audience by linking with CIFOR high level events, e.g. CIFOR 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, Bogor, 30 May 2023, where handwoven scarves specially ordered from the women in the project locations were given as souvenirs for VVIP speakers. Some scarves were also displayed at the right side of the podium. In this event, we briefly communicated the project and the progress to the British Ambassador for Indonesia H.E. Owen Jenkins and to the Sustainable Markets, Land Use and Commodities Adviser Ms. Melati (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. In front of the handwoven scarves display. From left to right: Ms. Melati, H.E. Owen Jenkins, Dr. Éliane Ubalijoro (Chief Executive Officer/CEO of CIFOR-ICRAF), and the project PI.

## 12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	<del>Yes</del> /No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	<del>Yes</del> /No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/ <del>No</del> [If yes, please provide their name and email] The PI (Elizabeth Linda [REDACTED]), [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/ <del>No</del> [If yes, please provide date and details of training] CIFOR-ICRAF Safeguarding Training, 5 October 2023.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Year1 and Year2: 73.3 % [11 out of 15 staff] Planned in Year3: 100% [all 15 staff]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	
<p>The main challenge on Safeguarding in Year2 remained the same as in Year1, i.e. the health issue. There were uncontrollable local situations which caused delays (detailed in Section 2). To meet the targeted outputs, we intensified our work, however it caused a new risk i.e. the health of our team members. In Year2, working too intensively and under time pressure had caused illness of one key member.</p>	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	
<p>The remaining 4 project staff will participate in the Safeguarding training in Year3.</p>	

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

- Discussions with the people of Kedung Kang and Pelaik to raise their awareness and understanding on possible risks of the MH plants, and to facilitate them developing mitigating strategies and forming the MH maintenance groups and work plans.
- Discussions with the women on how to meet the needs for NTFPs production e.g. yarn for handweaving, sugar, jar and label for food products, etc., pricing, marketing, and how to strengthen the local associations.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

Yes, there were concerns regarding the health of the project team members as detailed above. To reduce the risk of illnesses due to the too intensive field work, we changed the forest patrol intensity from three-monthly to six-monthly. The reduced intensity of the patrol was compensated by voluntary forest patrol by the local communities.

### 13. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024). The budget for each budget line is based on the agreed changes on 5 Jan 2024.

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				As detailed in Section 3.1, clean water supply installation in Pelaik hamlet was initially planned in Year2 Q4, however the consultants could not conduct technical studies to design the installation properly due to the flood. Therefore, the clean water installation (including technical studies) in Pelaik is rescheduled to Year3 Q1. Subsequently, the equipment and materials will be purchased in Year3 Q1. As the change occurred in Year2 Q4, we could not propose reallocation of the budget to Year3 before 31 Dec. 2023.
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£ 140,21</b>	<b>£ 139,384</b>		

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

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)	[REDACTED]		COLANDS project, funded by International Climate Initiative (IKI), the German government
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	[REDACTED]		United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

**11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

We do not have further comments. All issues have been covered in other sections.

**12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.**

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

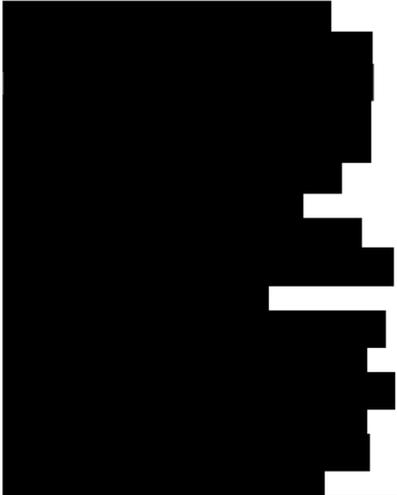
The project has successfully improved the access of the local communities in two remote hamlets to electricity through micro-hydropower installations. The improved electricity has eased women in handweaving and children to study with sufficient lighting.

In year2, the project has also successfully improved the women capacity in handweaving, as evidenced by the quality of their products and the sale in national and international exhibitions.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Photos	Annex 4 and Annex 5	Captions are available in the Annexes.  Credit: CIFOR-Riak Bumi	Project webpage: <a href="https://www.cifor-icraf.org/orangutans/">https://www.cifor-icraf.org/orangutans/</a>  Instagram: @cifor_icraf_id	Yes

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Improved protection of orangutans and their habitat outside protected areas in Borneo with reduced poverty of local communities, serving as a scalable model for similar areas in Indonesia.</p>	<p>We had conducted activities towards the expected pathway to change, i.e. development and operationalisation of 2 micro-hydropower plants (MH) in 2 hamlets, degraded land rehabilitation, orangutan monitoring and forest patrol, capacity building for local communities in MH maintenance and for women in producing and marketing non timber forest products (NTFPs). All activities were conducted in fully participatory ways, aimed to build local communities self-efficacy and resilience (please see more details in Section 3.5).</p>	
<p><b>Outcome: Local communities and relevant authorities have enhanced capacity, knowledge and incentives to conserve orangutans' habitat, their forest, and improve their livelihoods</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome indicator 0.1:</b> By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water</p>	<p>In Year2, 100% of households in two targeted hamlets use electricity generated by the MH plants from the project as source of energy; 100% of households in one targeted hamlet have clean water supply from the government.</p>	<p>In Year3, the project will develop the MH plants in the rest 2 hamlets and clean water supply installation in 3 hamlets as detailed in Section 3.1.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2: By 2025, at least 2 women's associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company.</p>	<p>Two capacity building events for women on production and marketing of NTFPs had been conducted, followed by participation of the women representatives in national and international events to link with market.</p>	<p>Activities in Year 3:</p> <p>Training for women on: (i) making natural dye (for those who haven't been trained before); (ii) bulding small-scale fruit seedlings nursery; and (iii) management of small enterprises;</p> <p>Support the women to apply for distribution permit and halal certificate of the food products (including their participation in the government training as one</p>

		of permit procedure), in order to meet market requirement. Strengthening the women's associations.
Outcome indicator 0.3: By 2025, the population of orangutans in target locations shows no decline from 2022 baseline.	The two rounds of orangutan population monitoring in Year2 showed fluctuating population compared with the 2022 baseline. By looking at the data from transects located in one intact forest (three clusters of forest, see Annex 7), this might suggest that the orangutans were moving across transect locations in the same forest area to find fruit-bearing trees. We will continue the monitoring to proof this assumption.	Continue the six-monthly orangutan population monitoring and the forest patrol.
Outcome indicator 0.4: By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline.	The extent of the orangutan habitat in Year2 was relatively stable compared to Year1.	Continue forest patrol, rehabilitation of degraded land, and supporting communities to get customary forest decree.
Outcome indicator 0.5: By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans' habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system;	Key results of the project participatory monitoring were used as reference in formulating the Collaborative Management Plan of Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas (detailed in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 3.2).  Authorities at the district level have adopted the participatory approach and lessons from linking poverty alleviation and orangutan conservation in joint planning of the Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas management.	Continue facilitate the legislation processes of the management plan, and involved in monitoring the implementation of the management plan. 

<b>Output 1 Improved access to electricity and clean water by targeted local communities</b>		
Output indicator 1.1: 4 micro-hydro power plants and clean water supply installations are operational in 4 hamlets (1 per hamlet: 2 hamlets in 2023 and 2 other hamlets in 2024).	<p>For the electricity, this indicator is achieved. In 2023, 2 micro-hydropower (MH) plants were developed and are operational in 2 hamlets, namely Kedungkang and Pelaik, improving access of 100% of households to the electricity.</p> <p>The clean water installation for Kedungkang people was not required, as they had new installation from the district government. For the rest 3 hamlets, clean water installation will be conducted in Year 3. See detailed explanation in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 1.1.</p>	<p>MH plants will be developed in the remaining 2 hamlets;</p> <p>Clean water installations will be developed in the 3 targeted hamlets.</p> <p>Prior to development of these structures, the project will facilitate similar processes as in the 1<sup>st</sup> two hamlets, to lay strong ground and preparing the exit strategy, i.e. discussions to jointly make decision and plan, and capacity building to build communities self-sufficiency (see detailed explanation in Section 3.1 and 6)</p>
Output indicator 1.2: At least 2 members per household in all hamlets (2 hamlets in 2023, 2 in 2024) are trained to implement technical and safety procedures and maintain the electricity and clean water installation.	This indicator was achieved, but with some modifications. The project conducted training of trainer for 15 community members, i.e. 9 from Kedungkang hamlet, and 6 from Pelaik (Indicator DI-A01). In subsequent months, these 15 members trained other community members including women in informal ways, step by step, and will continue in Year3. See detailed explanation in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 1.2.	<p>Facilitate participatory evaluation of the training effectiveness in the first 2 hamlets;</p> <p>Conduct training of trainers in the remaining 2 hamlets.</p>
Output indicator 1.3: 1 operational and maintenance group is established in each hamlet for the MH plant and 1 for water supply in 2024.	The MH operational and maintenance groups were established and common rules were drafted in the 2 hamlets.	Customary leaders and chiefs of the remaining 2 hamlets will establish similar groups and drafted common rules.
<b>Output 2. Marketing mechanisms and capacity to produce marketable non-timber forest products (NTFP) are established</b>		

<p>Output indicator 2.1: At least 1 training for 1 women's association of NTFP producers and elders in project locations is conducted every year in production of high-quality products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc</p>	<p>In Year2, 2 training events were conducted, focused on producing high-quality products, packaging and marketing, detailed below. See details in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 2.1.</p>	<p>Training on making natural dye will be done in Year3, specifically for women who have not yet had such training.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2: 2 representatives of women's associations in project locations participate in 2 regional or national exhibitions and 1 international event in 2023 and 2024 to introduce their products to market and meet potential buyers and relevant government actors</p>	<p>Four representatives of the local communities (3 women, 1 man) participated in 3 events (2 national, 1 international). See details in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 2.2.</p>	<p>Continue facilitate the women to link with market through participation in events, support to apply for distribution permit and halal certificate of the food products (including their participation in the government training as one of permit procedure) in order to meet market requirement, and strengthening their capacity in managing small enterprises.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.3: 60% of the planted seedlings supporting production of NTFPs indicate good growth (observed from height, leaves, stem size) by end of the project.</p>	<p>In Year2, the women in the project locations made a list of natural dye plants, and indicated which ones might require planting. Planting activities are scheduled for Year3.</p> <p>During the food production training, we (trainers, participants and the project team) discussed the plan of planting seedlings of selected nut species. We agreed to prepare and plant the seedlings in Year3.</p>	<p>Training on building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery will be conducted in Year3;</p>
<p><b>Output 3: Findings from participatory monitoring of forest conditions and orangutan population is available to inform multiple level decision making</b></p>		
<p>Output indicator 3.1: Three-monthly participatory forest monitoring patrols and six-monthly orangutan population monitoring (both including 2022 baseline) are conducted in local communities' territory every year</p>	<p>Six-monthly orangutan population monitoring were conducted in 10 transect locations as planned.</p> <p>Forest patrol was conducted in the 4 hamlets, however the frequency was changed from three-monthly to six-monthly. See detailed explanation in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 3.1.</p>	<p>Continue the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> six-monthly orangutan population monitoring and forest patrol;</p> <p>Data analysis and write scientific publication to report the results of the monitoring, to be submitted to open access journal.</p>

<p>Output indicator 3.2: Key findings from orangutan population monitoring and habitat conditions are disseminated at least at 2 high-level events per year.</p>	<p>The key findings were shared and discussed in 3 regional events, i.e. the provincial workshop on Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas, and the 4th and 5th district workshops.</p> <p>The project approach and lessons learnt were disseminated at 1 international event, i.e. the XIX IASC Biennial Conference, Nairobi, 19-24 June 2023.</p> <p>Facilitation to improve protection of the orangutan habitat outside protected areas were done through supporting the local communities' proposal to get legislation of their customary territory and forest. 1 of 4 targeted hamlets had received the Head of District Decree that legally recognize their customary territory.</p> <p>See details in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 3.2.</p>	<p>Continue share key findings in high-level events.</p>
<p><b>Output 4: Degraded forests and areas are rehabilitated to extend usable orangutan habitat.</b></p>		
<p>Output indicator 4.1: By 2025, in total 8,000 seedlings of orangutan food trees and nesting trees are planted in degraded forests and areas (2,000 seedlings per targeted hamlet)</p>	<p>In Year2, in total 2035 seedlings had been planted in Kedungkang and 2114 in Pelaik.</p>	<p>Facilitate participatory land rehabilitation and maintenance in the remaining 2 hamlets.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2: By 2025, at least 75% of the planted seedlings grow well (observed from height, leaves, stem size)</p>	<p>85-90% of the planted seedlings showed good growth, and the dead seedlings were replaced by new ones by the local communities.</p>	<p>Continue facilitate participatory monitoring and maintenance of the planted seedlings.</p>
<p><b>Output 5: New data, knowledge, research and policy recommendations about the link between poverty alleviation and conservation are produced and shared at multiple levels.</b></p>		
<p>Output indicator 5.1: New knowledge products in various forms and recommendations are produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders: 1 in 2022, and at least 2 respectively in 2023, 2024 and 2025.</p>	<p>As listed for the Output indicator 3.2, the key findings were shared and discussed in 3 regional multistakeholders events. In addition, the following products were produced and disseminated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two inter-related articles, published in The Conversation Indonesia (open access);</li> <li>• A video of one of the Iban folkstories that has made them protecting the orangutans.</li> </ul> <p>The project team also prepared short videos to raise public awareness on orangutan behaviour and the importance of traditional knowledge systems in protecting biodiversity, and to share how the project addresses poverty and</p>	<p>Finalise the short videos; Write 1 journal article resulted from the orangutan monitoring;</p>

	<p>conservation, to be uploaded in CIFOR and Riak Bumi youtube channels.</p> <p>Details are provided in Section 3.1 under Output indicator 5.1.</p>	
<p>5.2 Knowledge sharing events at multiple levels are organized once a year in 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 respectively at regional and/or national level to share key results and raise awareness of the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups.</p>	<p>The project organised 3 regional events and 1 session panel in 1 international conferece, detailed under Output indicator 3.2. The regional events were not specifically aimed as knowledge sharing events, but for participatory policy making where we shared the key results and lessons learnt of the project to influence the policy. The international conference was a knowledge sharing event.</p>	<p>Organize knowledge sharing events to share the project approach, key findings and lessons learnt.</p>
<p>5.3 At least 1 awareness raising program event is organized every year to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>1 awareness raising program event was planned for Year2, however the orangutan population monitoring, forest patrol, MH development, land rehabilitation and processes required for customary forest proposal took longer than expected due to the circumstances explained under Section 3.1. Therefore we changed the awareness programme event in Year2 to making several videos to raise public awareness about orangutan behaviour and the importance of traditional knowledge in preserving biodiversity. As detailed under Output indicator 5.1 above, the footages and interviews were taken in Year2, and finalisation of the videos will be done in Year3 Q1-Q2.</p>	<p>Finalise and publish the videos.</p>

## 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
<b>Impact:</b> Improved protection of orangutans and their habitat outside protected areas in Borneo with reduced poverty of local communities, serving as a scalable model for similar areas in Indonesia.			
<b>Outcome:</b> Local communities and relevant authorities have enhanced capacity, knowledge and incentives to conserve orangutans’ habitat, their forest, and improve their livelihoods	0.1 By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water;	01. 3-monthly participatory monitoring reports on the operation of the MH plants and clean water supplies, by targeted hamlet (2022-2025);	COVID-19 pandemic abating so that field work can be implemented as planned.  Regional, national and international economic development is showing continued signs of improvement following COVID-19 pandemic, therefore allowing recovery of market of the local communities’ products  No natural disaster that may endanger the orangutans and/or alter the extent of forest.  Political and social situation in the region and targeted hamlets remain stable.  The project maintains good relations and communication with the government, local communities and other key stakeholders.  National and regional authorities are committed to protect the orangutan habitat outside protected areas.  Conditions of river, topography and distance to settlement make the development of micro-hydropower and clean water supply technically feasible.
	0.2 By 2025, at least 2 women’s associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company;	02. Signed partnership agreements with targeted associations in 2025;	
	0.3 By 2025, the population of orangutans in target locations shows no decline from 2022 baseline;	03.a. 2022 Baseline report; 03.b. Six-monthly orangutan population monitoring reports using nest surveys methods (2022-2025);	
	0.4 By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline;	04a. 2022 Baseline report 04b. Annual analysis using remote sensing, GIS and 1:50,000 ecological vegetation map (2022-2025) 04c. Bi-monthly forest patrol reports using indicators jointly developed with the communities (2022-2025)	
	0.5 By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans’	05.a. Quarterly project outcome influence logs (2022-2025) 05.b. Formal regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning, referencing	

	<p>habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system;</p> <p>0.6 At least 2 stakeholder organizations (e.g. Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem, and Kapuas Hulu District Government,) use participatory approaches and key lessons from linking poverty alleviation with conservation in their planning of similar initiatives</p>	<p>our knowledge product as the source of data</p> <p>06.a. Evaluations of knowledge sharing workshops demonstrating participants' willingness to use participatory approaches in planning processes, and follow-up semi-structured interviews (2022-2025)</p> <p>06.b. Quarterly project outcome influence logs (2022-2025)</p>	
<p><b>Output 1: Improved access to electricity and clean water by targeted local communities</b></p>	<p>1.1. 4 micro-hydro power plants and clean water supply installations are operational in 2 hamlets in 2023 and 2 other hamlets in 2024 (1 per hamlet);</p> <p>1.2. At least 2 members per household in all hamlets (2 hamlets in 2023, 2 in 2024) are trained to implement technical and safety procedures and maintain the electricity and clean water installation;</p> <p>1.3. 1 operational and maintenance group is established in each hamlet for the MH plant and 1 for water supply in 2024.</p>	<p>1.1.a. Monitoring reports, including photos and videos of installed equipment and feedback from local communities in 2023 and 2024</p> <p>1.1.b. Signed receipts by households receiving electricity and clean water supply in 2023 and 2024</p> <p>1.2 Training attendance sheets, pictures of participants;</p> <p>1.3 Communal rules to monitor and maintain the electricity and clean water installation jointly written by hamlet's operational and maintenance groups.</p>	<p>River physical characteristics (flow, slope, water pressure, gravity flow, riverbed shape and substrate etc.) are suitable for development of micro-hydropower and clean water pipes installation.</p> <p>No significant shifts in seasons (dry season usually occurs from July to September) so that construction of the micro-hydropower and clean water pipe can take place as planned to minimize negative impact to freshwater species.</p> <p>All required equipment is available and can be transported to the hamlets on time.</p>
<p><b>Output 2: Marketing mechanisms and capacity to produce marketable</b></p>	<p>2.1 At least 1 training for 1 women's association of NTFP producers and elders in project locations is</p>	<p>2.1.a. Training course attendance certificates</p>	<p>Efforts to increase income from producing traditional handicrafts, do not</p>

<p><b>non-timber forest products (NTFP) are established</b></p>	<p>conducted every year in production of high-quality products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc.</p> <p>2.2 2 representatives of women's associations in project locations participate in 2 regional or national exhibitions and 1 international event in 2023 and 2024 to introduce their products to market and meet potential buyers and relevant government actors;</p> <p>2.3 60% of the planted seedlings supporting production of NTFPs indicate good growth (observed from height, leaves, stem size) by end of the project.</p>	<p>2.1.b. Yearly training evaluations demonstrating a change in knowledge associated with the topics covered</p> <p>2.2. Project documentation, including reports, photos and videos of participation at selected events in 2023 and 2024</p> <p>2.3. 3-monthly monitoring reports of the planting activities and its maintenance, including photos and videos (2022-2025)</p>	<p>lead to overexploitation of the plants resources.</p> <p>It is technically possible to grow selected plants in nurseries.</p> <p>The producers are able to get product to market in a timely way such that quality does not degrade.</p> <p>No natural disaster or significant shifts in seasons that can alter the growth of planted seedlings and the fruiting season of wild fruits. COVID-19 pandemic abating so that regular exhibitions/events take place.</p> <p>Women's association's producers members are able to attend training courses and travel to selected events' locations</p>
<p><b>Output 3: Findings from participatory monitoring of forest conditions and orangutan population is available to inform multiple level decision making.</b></p>	<p>3.1 Bi-monthly participatory forest monitoring patrols and six-monthly orangutan population monitoring (both including 2022 baseline) are conducted in local communities' territory every year.</p> <p>3.2 Key findings from orangutan population monitoring and habitat conditions are disseminated at least at 2 high-level events per year.</p>	<p>3.1. Six-monthly monitoring of orangutan population (quantitative using nest survey methods)</p> <p>3.2. Events evaluation demonstrating an increased awareness of the topics covered among participants. The evaluation will be done through the following techniques: (a) participants' self-assessment of knowledge or skills before and after each event using dot voting; and (b) blog stories, video documentation of participants comments and/or</p>	<p>Relevant authorities, private sector actors and development practitioners are committed to conservation of forest and protection of orangutan's habitat outside protected areas</p>

		follow-up actions of the events, and media coverage.	
<b>Output 4: Degraded forests and areas are rehabilitated to extend usable orangutan habitat</b>	<p>4.1 By 2025, in total 8,000 seedlings of orangutan food trees and nesting trees are planted in degraded forests and areas (2,000 seedlings per targeted hamlet).</p> <p>4.2 By 2025, at least 75% of the planted seedlings grow well (observed from height, leaves, stem size).</p>	<p>4.1 Three-monthly monitoring reports, including reports, photos and videos of replanting, monitoring and maintenance activities</p> <p>4.2 Project documentation, using drone, GIS and 1:50,000 ecological vegetation map in 2022 and 2025</p>	<p>Customary leaders, hamlet members, and relevant government sectors are willing to engage in jointly selecting locations for the rehabilitation (to minimize risks of overlapping claim of land tenure).</p> <p>No significant shifts in seasons (rainy season usually starts in October) so that planting can start at the beginning of rainy season to ensure good growth of the seedlings</p>
<b>Output 5: New data, knowledge, research and policy recommendations about the link between poverty alleviation and conservation are produced and shared at multiple levels</b>	<p>5.1 New knowledge products in various forms and recommendations are produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders: 1 in 2022, and at least 2 respectively in 2023, 2024 and 2025;</p> <p>5.2 Knowledge sharing events at multiple levels are organized once a year in 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 respectively at regional and/or national level to share key results and raise awareness of the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups;</p> <p>5.3 At least 1 awareness raising program event is organized every year to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection</p>	<p>5.1 Knowledge products (e.g. blog stories, short videos featuring key activities, immediate outcomes and opinions or reflection from participants, presentation in strategic events, open access journal articles, and/or CIFOR occasional papers);</p> <p>5.2a. Events evaluation demonstrating an increased awareness of the topics covered among participants. Evaluation will be done with the same techniques as detailed in 3.2 above;</p> <p>5.2b. Publications and events database;</p> <p>5.3a. Events evaluation demonstrating an increased awareness of the topics covered among participants;</p> <p>5.3b. Publication and events database</p>	<p>Relevant authorities and development practitioners are committed to conservation of forest and protection of orangutan's habitat</p>

	<p>in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders.</p>		
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)  Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Baseline studies in project locations on the orangutan population, habitat conditions, main threats, the extent of the forest and degraded areas, status of the forest, sources of livelihoods of the local people, types of source of and access to electricity and clean water (if any), number of potential beneficiaries, historical trend of NTFPs production and sale, associations, marketing mechanisms and lessons learned. .</li> <li>1.2 Technical studies and environmental impact assessment to plan micro-hydropower and water pipe installation.</li> <li>1.3 Community meetings to jointly plan next steps, share roles and responsibilities, build sense of belonging and self-motivation, and avoid over-reliance of the communities on external actors</li> <li>1.4 Construction of micro-hydropower and clean water installation led by the experts (consultants)</li> <li>1.5 Training for the local communities on technical and safety procedures to maintain the equipment</li>   <li>2.1 Training for women’s associations and elders to improve the quality of various NTFP products and packaging to meet market standards and increase value, to manage small enterprises, in financial management, promotion and communication with consumers, understanding agreements, building and maintaining local fruit seedlings nursery, etc.</li> <li>2.2 Facilitate the women’s associations to create links and develop partnership with relevant government sectors, private sectors and consumers through participation in regional, national and international events.</li> <li>2.3 Facilitate meetings/workshops with NTFP producer associations from other regions to discuss opportunities, challenges and strategies.</li> <li>2.4 Support local communities in growing and sustaining the plants used in the production of the NTFPs through replanting in their natural ecosystems.</li>   <li>3.1 Facilitate multistakeholder meetings to discuss the plan, objectives, team members, schedule, followed by join development of indicators of forest patrol and training on nest surveys methods</li> <li>3.2 Conduct 2022 baseline of orangutan population followed by six-monthly monitoring using nest survey methods</li> <li>3.3 Bi-monthly forest patrol followed by reporting</li> <li>3.4 Mapping, data verification, data management, analysis, reporting</li>   <li>4.1 Facilitate multistakeholder meetings to jointly select locations to rehabilitate and plan technical details (schedule, team etc.)</li> <li>4.2 Conduct baseline and endline studies on the extent of land use classes including forest and degraded land using drone, GIS and vegetation cover analysis .</li> <li>4.3 Support the building and maintenance of community nursery</li> <li>4.4 Facilitate rehabilitation activities by local communities (planting, monitoring, maintenance)</li>   <li>5.1 At all stages of the project: communicate the project’s objectives and progress through continuous communication and meetings with the local communities and relevant government at national, regional and local levels to ensure mutual understanding and to develop synergies.</li> <li>5.2 Conduct awareness raising program to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection once a year in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders.</li> </ol>			

- 5.3 Production and dissemination of knowledge products, for instance through blog stories, short videos of maximum five minutes featuring key activities, immediate outcomes and opinions or reflection from participants, to be uploaded in CIFOR and Riak Bumi's social media accounts, and submission of scientific articles to open access journal.
- 5.4 Organize knowledge sharing events at regional and/or national level to share key findings and raise awareness on the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups. Representatives of the local communities including women and other key stakeholder groups will be invited to directly share their experiences.

## Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1. Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total (Planned)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training ( <i>Year2: Training on micro-hydropower maintenance, operation and safety; training on handweaving; training on food production and marketing</i> )	People	Gender	0	42 women, 17 men	30 women, 15 men	42 women, 17 men	72 women, 32 men
DI-A06 and DI-D02	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being ( <i>Year 2: from micro-hydropower</i> )	People	Gender	0	61 HHs (73 women, 97men)	43 HHs (52 women, 73 men)	61 HHs (73 women, 97men)	104 HHs (125 women, 170 men)
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed ( <i>Year 2: Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas Management Plan</i> )	Number	None	0	1	0	1	1
DI-B06  DI-D01	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.  Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices.  <i>(Year2: Customary territory decree for Kedungkang people).</i>  Note: the process was facilitated collaboratively by several institutions i.e. the project team (CIFOR and Riak Bumi), the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago/AMAN, Lanting Borneo, Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara/YKAN and the Indigenous Territory Registration Agency/BRWA.	People, Area	Gender	0	1 customary territory decree covering 12,187.49 Ha, including 6,069.38 ha of forest; 40 HH (46 women, 58 men);	The project will facilitate communities of 3 hamlets to get decree (1 each), however the process largely depends on the government.	1 decree; 6,069.38 ha of forest.	At least 2 customary forest decree; 10,077 ha of forest
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed ( <i>Year 2: two presentations in XIX Biennial IASC Conference</i> )	Number	Knowledge/ practice area, product typology	2	2	2	4	6

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total (Planned)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-C06	Number of downloads of new peer reviewed publications ( <i>Year 2: number of downloads of paper on Bornean orangutan by Yuliani et al. published in Year1 Q4</i> )	Number	Downloads per year.	0	From CIFOR website: 200 downloads; From Wiley: 1,858 full text views.	n/a	200 downloads; 1,858 full text views	n/a
DI-C14	Number of decision-makers attending briefing events ( <i>Year2: workshops on Collaborative Management of Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas</i> )	Number	Gender, types of decision-makers	9 women, 30 men (25 gov't, 5 NGO, 9 local people)	18 women, 65 men (70 gov't, 4 NGOs, 6 local people, 3 private sectors)	n/a		
DI-C19	Number of other publications produced ( <i>Year2: 2 open access articles in The Conversation Indonesia; 1 video (draft)</i> )	Number	Publication typology	0	2	2	2	4

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
Melihat lebih dekat praktik berladang ramah lingkungan “Gilir Balik” masyarakat Ngaung Keruh  (A closer look at environmentally friendly swidden cultivation practice of Ngaung Keruh community - Part 1 and 2)	Open access article	Adnan, H., Yuliani, E.L., Herim V.	Man	Indonesian	The Conversation Indonesia	Part 1: <a href="https://theconversation.com/melihat-lebih-dekat-praktik-berladang-gilir-balik-masyarakat-ngaung-keruh-bagian-1-223029">https://theconversation.com/melihat-lebih-dekat-praktik-berladang-gilir-balik-masyarakat-ngaung-keruh-bagian-1-223029</a> Part 2: <a href="https://theconversation.com/melihat-lebih-dekat-praktik-berladang-ramah-lingkungan-gilir-balik-masyarakat-ngaung-keruh-bagian-2-223032">https://theconversation.com/melihat-lebih-dekat-praktik-berladang-ramah-lingkungan-gilir-balik-masyarakat-ngaung-keruh-bagian-2-223032</a>
Can Landscape Approaches Save the Commons?	Presentation in XIX Biennial IASC Conference	Moeliono, M. and Yuliani, E.L. 2023	Woman	Indonesian	Presentation in XIX Biennial IASC Conference	Abstract attached to this report (Annex 8a)

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
Adaptive Collaborative Management for Sustainable Forest Ecosystem Conservation in National Parks in Indonesia: Reflection and Transformation	Presentation in XIX Biennial IASC Conference	Wiratno, 2023	Man	Indonesian	Presentation in XIX Biennial IASC Conference	Abstract attached to this report (Annex 8b)
<p><i>Keanekaragaman Hayati: Pengenalan Materi untuk Pengembangan Kurikulum Merdeka dan Muatan Lokal Sekolah Dasar dan Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu</i> (Introduction to Biodiversity for Development of Local Curricula for Primary and Junior High School in Kapuas Hulu).</p> <p>The book was drafted in Nov 2022, compiling key findings from 3 projects including this project. The 1st version was printed in Feb 2023 for training. We received Remark from the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology in Aug 2023. The 2nd version with the Minister’s Remark was printed in Sept 2023.</p>	Manual for teachers and Education Service	Yuliani, E.L., Heri, V., Bakara, O.D., Sammy, J., Ariesta, D.L., 2023	Woman	Indonesian	CIFOR	<a href="https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/Keanekaragaman-Hayati.pdf">https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/Keanekaragaman-Hayati.pdf</a>

## **Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

We send the following supplementary materials as separate document in pdf format to reduce file size:

- Annex 4: Photos of micro-hydropower development and signed minutes of meetings with the communities in the two hamlets;
- Annex 5: Handweaving training agenda, attendance sheets, participants self-evaluation, photos of the training, exhibition and high level event;
- Annex 6: Training of local food production and marketing: training agenda, attendance sheets, photos;  
[REDACTED]
- Annex 8: Abstracts of presentations in the XIX IASC Biennial Conference, Nairobi, 19-24 June 2023;
- Annex 9: Data of planted seedlings and monitoring, and photos.

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