

## Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity: Final Report

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

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

**Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.**

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

### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARCC032
Project title	Capacity Building for Community-led Adaptive Coastal Resources Management
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Project partner(s)	-
Darwin Initiative grant value	£72.100,00
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2023 - 31 Maret 2025
Project Leader's name	Adam Miller
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.planetindonesia.org">www.planetindonesia.org</a> FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Twitter : planet_indo
Report author(s) and date	Christen Stephani, Tess de Jongh, Devya Widhiyanti. 30 June 2025

## 1 Project Summary

The "Capacity Building for Community-led Adaptive Coastal Resources Management" project significantly enhanced community-based natural resource governance in seven coastal villages in Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan. The project facilitated the participatory development and formal ratification of seven Adaptive Natural Resource Management Plans (ANRMPs), exceeding the initial target of five. These plans now guide sustainable coastal resource management across 28,889 hectares of mangrove forests and coastal waters. Community engagement was central to the process, with 926 individuals actively contributing to the planning. A multi-village platform, Forum Tujuh, was established and is undergoing legal recognition, enabling joint natural resource management and monitoring across villages. The project also built capacity among 150 community members, equipping them with skills in resource management and governance. Tangible conservation efforts included the formation of patrol teams and women's groups like "Srikandi Bekantan," which now conduct routine monitoring and species protection. Collectively, these outputs led to the outcome of stronger, inclusive village governance bodies that manage coastal ecosystems adaptively, contributing to both biodiversity conservation and community resilience.

## 2 Project Partnerships

The project has successfully built strong and collaborative partnerships among formal partners and key local stakeholders in response to shared concerns over sustainable coastal resource management. These partnerships have included village governance bodies, community-based organizations, and local government institutions, all of whom have played active roles in project planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Currently, we are working with 14 local governance bodies: 12 Conservation Cooperatives (CCs), and 2 Village Forest Management Units (LPHDs). Over time, these relationships have strengthened significantly, as demonstrated by the formation of "Forum Tujuh," a multi-village coordination platform that

supports joint decision-making and improved communication among participating communities. In addition to our formal partners, the project has also engaged a range of relevant stakeholders who, while not official partners, have contributed meaningfully to project implementation. These include the provincial fisheries department (DKP), the governor's office, village governments and other community members. Through capacity-building workshops and community consultations, these groups have participated in various project activities, offering valuable local knowledge and technical expertise. The selection of participants for capacity-building activities has been carried out in close consultation with village leaders to ensure inclusivity and relevance. This approach prioritizes the involvement of individuals from the most underserved communities within the project area. By fostering inclusive participation, the project not only enhances its overall impact but also promotes a strong sense of local ownership and empowerment among stakeholders.

### 3 Project Achievements

#### 3.1 Outputs

Please find the MoVs for the output gathered in the folder: [Output](#)

Output 1: The coastal resources management plans are developed in a participatory way by the village governance bodies with participation from the community

##### 1.1. 5 approved coastal resources management plans in place

As of February 2025, seven final Adaptive Natural Resource Management Plan (ANRMP) documents have been completed and formally ratified through a series of public consultation and document ratification forums. This process marked the successful finalization of a community-based planning process that integrates adaptive approaches to natural resource governance. The ratified ANRMP documents now serve as official reference frameworks for village governments in formulating local policies aligned with national regulations on sustainable natural resource management. The table below presents the villages and parties involved and their respective key species:

Table 1: overview of the seven villages in Kubu Raya that have developed ANRMPs, the parties involved and the respective key species included in the plan.

Name of village/CC	Key natural resource species	Number and Type of Governance Bodies (CC and LPHD)
Dabong	crabs, fishes and shrimps	1 LPHD, 2 CC
Tanjung Harapan	crabs, rice, shrimps	1 LPHD, 1 CC
Mengkalang	coconut, rice, betel nut	1 LPHD, 1 CC
Seruat Dua	coconut, rice betel nut	1 LPHD, 3 CC
Mengkalang Jambu	chicken, rice	1 LPHD, 1 CC
Kuala Karang	shrimps, fishes, crabs	1 CC
Sungai Nibung	crabs, fishes, shrimps, rice	1 LPHD, 2 CC

These documents represent a key output of the program, strengthening village-level governance by providing structured, participatory, and forward-looking planning tools. Furthermore, the existence of these documents enhances the capacity of village governments and relevant stakeholders to access and respond to funding opportunities from both public and private sectors. The ANRMPs support evidence-based proposal development and demonstrate local commitment to sustainable resource management, thereby increasing the credibility and competitiveness of villages in pursuing development support.

##### 1.2. 250 communities members who use mangrove forests and marine areas actively contribute to the preparation of natural resource management plans

The development of the ANRMPs across YPI's seven partner villages was done through a deeply participatory process. Over the course of seven stages from initial consultation to the final ratification of official management documents, community members consistently demonstrated strong engagement and ownership. A total of 926 individuals (724 men and 202 women) took part in shaping these plans,

significantly exceeding the initial target of 250 participants. Their active involvement reflects a collective commitment to safeguarding mangrove and marine resources through strategies that are locally driven, inclusive, and rooted in community priorities

Output 2: Active participation of community stakeholders in monitoring & evaluation of ecosystems and species prioritised in the management plans

**2.1. Five villages develop a joint monitoring and evaluation plan through the multi-village forum**

Through the implementation of the ANRMP activities, an Inter-Village Cooperation Forum—referred to as "Forum Tujuh"—has been established. This forum serves as a collaborative body representing the seven participating villages and is currently undergoing a legal recognition process at the district level. Forum 7 plays a key role in overseeing the implementation of the ANRMP. As part of its agreed responsibilities, the forum will conduct regular monitoring and facilitate biannual evaluations of the ANRMP. This reflects the adaptive nature of the ANRMP as an adaptive document, one that is continuously updated in response to evolving local contexts and environmental conditions.

**2.2. 50 community members increase their capacity in natural resource management, monitoring and data collection (50% women).**

A total of 150 community members, including 30.4% women have strengthened their capacity in natural resource management to date. This group includes management representatives from CCs and LPHDs, as well as members of fisheries monitoring teams and SMART Patrol units.

**3.2 Outcome**

**Please find the MoVs for the outcome gathered in the folder: [Outcome](#)**

Outcome: Village governance bodies adaptively manage coastal resources with participation from the community

**0.1) 1 multi-village coordination forum formed from five village governance bodies**

A multi-village coordination forum, known as "Forum 7," has been established to facilitate collaboration among seven villages. The forum brings together representatives from a total of 14 local governance bodies across these villages, including 12 CCs and 2 LPHDs. Forum 7 serves as a platform for joint planning, communication, and decision-making on issues related to natural resource management, strengthening inter-village cooperation and governance alignment.

**0.2) 5 Villages have an approved coastal resources management plan**

Although initially five ANRMP documents were proposed, a total of seven documents have now been developed and officially endorsed by the village governments of Sungai Nibung, Kuala Karang, Seruat Dua, Mengkalang, Mengkalang Jambu, Dabong, and Tanjung Harapan. Each ANRMP document has been formally approved by the respective village heads, establishing the plans as community-recognized living documents that can be reviewed and updated in response to changing community needs. These documents serve not only as strategic references for sustainable coastal resource management but also as official planning tools for village governments. They provide a basis for accessing support and funding opportunities from both government and private sector sources, especially in alignment with the priority commodities or key species identified by each village.

**0.3) 28,000 ha of mangroves and coastal waters are managed in an adaptive manner**

The ANRMP approach covers approximately 28,889 hectares of Village Forest areas, utilizing key local commodities through CCs and Social Forestry Business Groups. In Seruat Dua Village, the community is developing value-added coconut products, including Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), which is currently undergoing feasibility testing for market readiness. In addition, the community is also engaged in stingless bee honey cultivation, which is managed under the LPHD.

ANRMP is further supported by monthly community-based patrols carried out by SMART Patrol teams in the villages of Kuala Karang, Sungai Nibung, and Mengkalang Jambu. Between April 2024 and March 2025, these teams successfully monitored a total of 14,519.17 hectares of Village Forest areas. In addition, adaptive management practices are being applied in the Regional Marine Conservation Area, which includes the coastal waters of Sungai Nibung, Kuala Karang, Dabong, and Tanjung Harapan. Community Supervisory Groups (*Pokmaswas*) have been established in each of these villages to carry out routine monitoring and help protect marine resources.



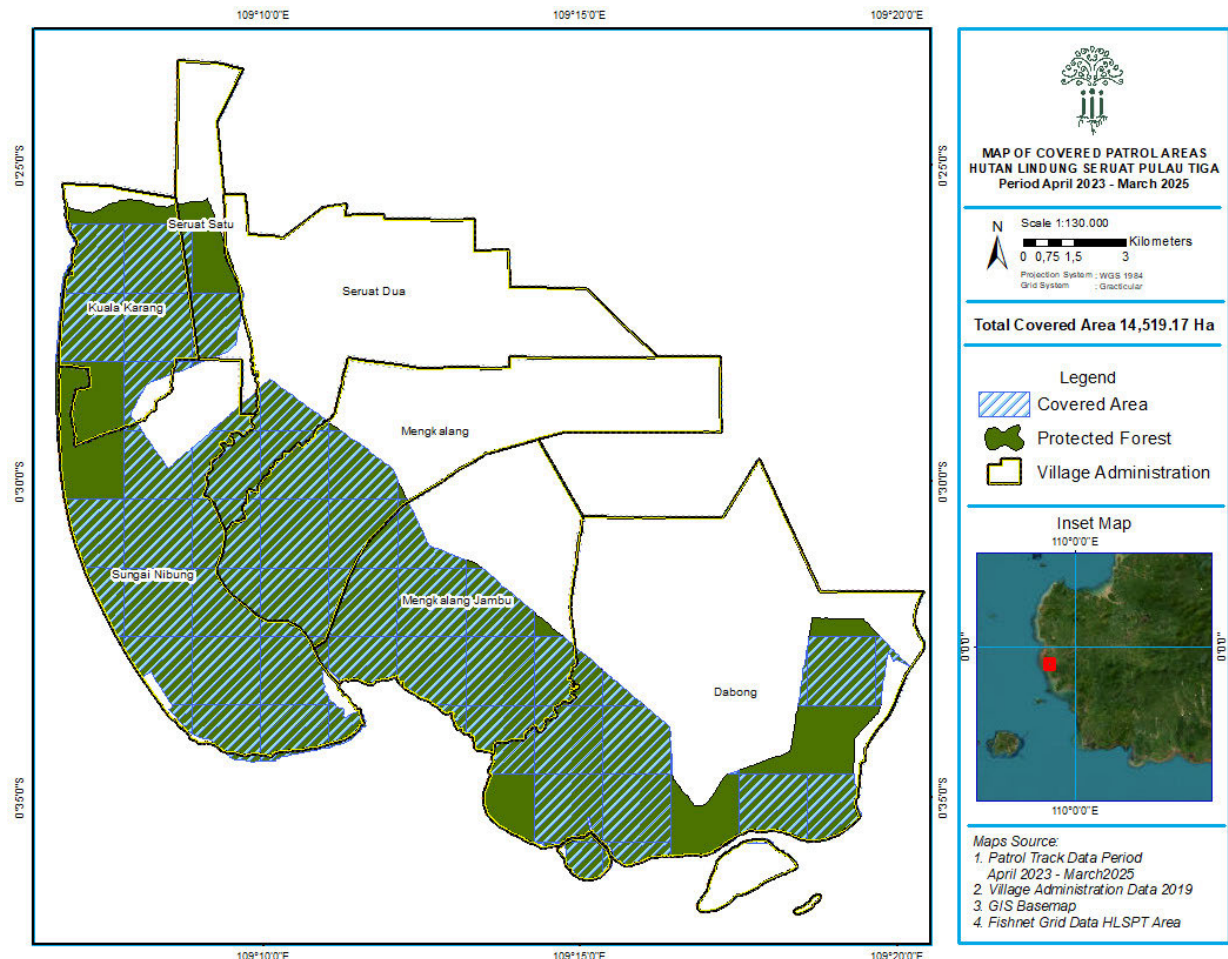


Figure 1: Total area covered during patrol period April 2023-March 2025

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

**Assumption 1: Community members are willing to participate in management planning consultations and contribute their perspectives.**

Comments: Yes, this assumption remains valid, as demonstrated by the continuous and active involvement of community members throughout all phases of the project. In fact, participation has exceeded expectations, with 926 individuals engaged. Their contributions have played a crucial role in shaping the management plans, ensuring that a wide range of local perspectives and needs are reflected in the planning process.

**Assumption 2: The communities want to ensure the ongoing sustainability and existence of fishery and coastal resources.**

Comments: This assumption holds true, as reflected in the concerns raised by fishers and other resource users about declining yields from both marine and mangrove ecosystems. The absence of clear local regulations for resource harvesting highlights the critical need for the project's outputs, which provide much-needed guidance for sustainable practices. These concerns and responses indicate a strong community interest in protecting and sustaining their fishery and coastal resources over the long term.

**Assumption 3: Village government supports the village forest management institution in its work to manage the coastal resources and mangrove forests.**

Comments: This assumption is now fully met, as evidenced by the increasing commitment and tangible support from village governments toward village forest management institutions.

**Assumption 4: Community members and neighbouring communities respect the management measures that communities agree on and implement.**

Comments: This assumption remains largely valid; however, continued outreach and the formalization of village-level regulations are key to sustaining compliance with agreed management practices. Ongoing multi-stakeholder monitoring will play a crucial role in reinforcing these measures, strengthening community accountability, and encouraging broader respect for the rules among both local residents and neighboring communities.

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

The project has made significant contributions to the Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives, particularly by empowering local institutions and enhancing the capabilities of individuals within Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Kubu Raya. Aligned with Standard Indicator DI-A03, the project supported the establishment and strengthening of 14 local organisations, all of which reported improved capacity and effectiveness, showcasing the project's ongoing commitment to bolstering community governance.

Under Standard Indicator DI-A04, 138 individuals in the first year and 150 in the second year reported applying new skills and knowledge at least six months after training, a trend that continued through 2023, when nearly 900 fishers were assisted in managing fisheries more effectively ([source](#)).

This practical application was reflected in sustainable approaches such as community-managed fishery closures in Sungai Nibung and the use of SMART patrols to curb poaching and illegal logging. These outcomes demonstrate that the project's capacity-building efforts have led to knowledge transfer, resulting in real-world improvements that benefit both livelihoods and biodiversity.

### 4.1 Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project made significant contributions to Indonesia's national biodiversity and climate policy implementation and reporting frameworks, particularly the NBSAP, NDCs, and NAP. These contributions are also relevant to global targets under the CBD, particularly the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

#### National Contributions

The project directly supports the implementation of Indonesia's NBSAP by advancing Target 10 (community-based natural resource management) and Target 13 (sustainable use of biodiversity) through the formal adoption of seven village-level ANRMPs. These were developed and approved in a participatory manner across the seven partner villages (Sungai Nibung, Kuala Karang, Seruat Dua, Mengkalang, Mengkalang Jambu, Dabong, and Tanjung Harapan), with active input from 926 community members and village governance bodies (LPHD and CC). The participatory planning approach aligns with national principles on decentralised environmental governance.

Additionally, the plans cover over 28,000 hectares of mangrove forests and coastal waters, directly contributing to NDC goals on *ecosystem-based adaptation and climate resilience* through improved local management of carbon-rich coastal ecosystems. The formation of community-based patrol units (Pokmaswas) and a multi-village coordination platform ("Forum Tujuh") strengthens institutional mechanisms for adaptive management—advancing priorities under Indonesia's NAP related to ecosystem resilience, food security, and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas.

Provincial and district-level government agencies, including DLHK Kalbar, DKP Kalbar, Bappeda Litbang Kubu Raya, and others, formally participated in the public consultation and endorsement process held in February 2025, demonstrating alignment with subnational policy and planning frameworks.

#### International Contributions

At the international level, the project aligns with and contributes toward key action targets under the CBD's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly:

- **Target 1:** Ensuring that all land and sea areas are under participatory and integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning (through ANRMP development and community-led zoning).
- **Target 3:** Effective conservation and management of at least 30% of the planet, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity (28,000 ha under community-adaptive management).
- **Target 9:** Sustainable management of wild species (e.g., crabs, shrimp, betel nut, rice, and coconut as identified priority species).
- **Target 22:** Full participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making and traditional knowledge integration.

These outcomes also support broader commitments under the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG 13, 14, and 15) and the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), especially through ecosystem-based adaptation measures.

The project engaged subnational government institutions and is actively pursuing formal recognition of "Forum Tujuh" at the district level, which could facilitate future inputs into national reporting systems.

## 4.2 Project support to biodiversity conservation and multidimensional poverty reduction

### Short-Term Contributions (during the life of the project)

The project has made measurable progress toward its dual goals of biodiversity conservation and multidimensional poverty reduction by enhancing local capacity, governance, and inclusive participation in coastal resource management across seven villages in Kubu Raya District, West Kalimantan. These activities are benefitting an estimated 1,225 households (based on village population data and active community participation), with specific impacts across three key dimensions:

#### 1. Biodiversity Conservation Impact:

- 28,000 hectares of mangrove and coastal waters are now under adaptive management through community-endorsed ANRMPs, which identify and protect key local species such as crabs, shrimp, and coastal fish, as well as terrestrial resources like coconut and betel nut.
- The ANRMP development process involved 926 community members in planning, ensuring the integration of local ecological knowledge and species prioritization. These plans serve as living documents, subject to ongoing community review and adaptation.
- The formation of Pokmaswas patrol groups across the villages strengthens community-led enforcement and conservation monitoring, supported by coordination through the emerging multi-village governance platform “Forum Tujuh.”

#### 2. Human Development and Wellbeing:

- 150 individuals (115 men, 35 women) have participated in capacity-building activities related to sustainable natural resource management, including training for LPHD, PUMK, and KUPS groups. These trainings included technical, administrative, and financial skills development—key for enabling long-term self-reliance.
- The ANRMP documents identify key commodities for each village, laying the groundwork for local value chains and improving access to potential livelihood support from government and private sectors. Examples include stingless bee honey, rice, coconut, and marine products, which have both subsistence and commercial value.
- The ANRMP approval process included consultation with district and provincial-level agencies, positioning village groups to leverage formal government assistance and development schemes.

#### 3. Gender and Inclusion Considerations:

- While overall participation has been male-dominated (approx. 77% men, 23% women), deliberate efforts were made to ensure women’s involvement in governance structures and capacity-building activities. Women are more highly represented in training activities (35 out of 150 participants), especially in KUPS and community-based livelihood groups.
- Future activities will continue to prioritize greater inclusion of women and youth, particularly in decision-making roles and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

### Long-Term Contributions (beyond the life of the project)

The project is building institutional and social infrastructure to ensure sustainability beyond its duration through:

- Forum Tujuh, the multi-village coordination body, is in the process of gaining formal recognition from the district government, which will enable it to advocate for ecosystem-based development planning and funding at the regency level.
- The ANRMP documents serve as governance tools and development platforms, positioning communities to access long-term support for sustainable fisheries, agroforestry, and eco-enterprise development through collaboration with government and non-government actors.
- The integration of conservation into village governance bodies (LPHD and CC) ensures biodiversity management remains embedded in local decision-making processes.

### 4.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
<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	x
<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	

Our project prioritized social inclusion by acknowledging how overlapping identities, such as gender, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and disability, affect individuals' ability to fully participate in conservation and governance. With nearly half of our beneficiaries being women, we tailor activities around participants' availability, provide inclusive livelihood opportunities, and collaborate with indigenous leaders to ensure culturally sensitive and locally accepted approaches.

Promoting inclusivity and participatory best practices requires ongoing engagement, particularly because it challenges long-held social norms and traditions. As we prepare for our 2027 strategic planning process, we aim to further strengthen our Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach. While there is still room for growth, our current focus is on participatory planning, community feedback sessions, and disaggregated monitoring to ensure that all voices are not only heard but meaningfully shape project outcomes. We remain committed to building internal capacity and dedicating resources to ensure GESI is embedded across all program areas.

This year has offered key lessons in implementing GESI. In coastal and marine communities, where approximately 80% of the population relies on fishing—a male-dominated livelihood—it has been challenging to engage women in discussions about household income contributions. Although women play a crucial role in processing fish, such as boiling and drying shrimp and anchovies, these contributions are often viewed as part of their domestic responsibilities. As a result, women tend to participate more actively when conversations focus on these roles.

We also encountered challenges in involving women in activities such as SMART patrols, which are traditionally male dominated due to perceptions that the work is too physically demanding or dangerous for women. In response, and as part of our commitment to inclusion, we supported the formation of a women's patrol group through the Bekantan Monitoring and Protection Socialization initiative in Mengkalang Jambu Village. Through a participatory process, the group was named “**Srikandi Bekantan**”, symbolizing women's courage and strength (Srikandi) in protecting nature, paired with the bekantan (proboscis monkey) —a local species representing the fragile ecosystems they help conserve.

The purpose of this group is to support the monitoring and protection of the proboscis monkey habitat and to advocate for village-level regulations that safeguard wildlife both inside and outside the Village Forest area. The Srikandi Bekantan group will work under the LPHD of Mengkalang Jambu, focusing on forest protection and monitoring. The group is scheduled to conduct patrols for eight days each month.

### 4.4 Transfer of knowledge

The project facilitated knowledge transfer to local practitioners through participatory planning and targeted capacity-building. Seven village-level ANRMPs were developed with active community involvement,

blending scientific methods with local ecological knowledge. Over 150 individuals received training in resource management, species monitoring, and institutional governance, enabling them to apply conservation strategies directly within their villages. The establishment of “Forum Tujuh,” a multi-village coordination platform, has created a space for peer learning and continuous exchange of experience across village-level governance bodies.

At the policy level, knowledge was shared with district and provincial stakeholders through a formal public consultation and endorsement meeting in February 2025, attended by 56 representatives from key government agencies. This event allowed project partners to communicate the ANRMP process, its outcomes, and its relevance to regional planning priorities, fostering alignment with government conservation and development goals. Ongoing engagement with these agencies is enhancing their understanding of how community-based approaches can contribute to provincial biodiversity strategies and national commitments under instruments such as the NBSAP and NDCs.

## 4.5 Capacity building

To enhance the capacity of community partners and local governance bodies, several key training and reflection activities were conducted during this reporting period. Participants were introduced to the financial procedures, including the step-by-step process for submitting funding proposals and preparing accountability reports. This session helped clarify expectations around financial transparency and ensured all involved parties understood the correct documentation required for fund utilization.

In the Forum Tujuh meeting, members also engaged in discussions and reflections on improving administrative compliance. This included ensuring the completeness of supporting documents such as meeting minutes, attendance lists, and photo documentation—essential components for reporting to higher village-level associations.

Another session focused on improving communication skills through the concept of radical listening. Participants engaged in role-play exercises that emphasized the importance of listening attentively and without interruption. The activity highlighted that active listening can lead to deeper understanding, even when information is incomplete. This approach is now being encouraged to strengthen collaboration and mutual respect among stakeholders involved in project implementation.

## 5 Monitoring and evaluation

We have [a 5-year strategic plan](#) that guides our program activities based on what we aim to achieve in terms of both socio-economic and conservation outcomes in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. This strategic plan helps us draw clear and logical connections between activities, outputs, and the long-term outcomes we want to see.

To track our progress, we conduct annual reviews of activities and outputs in alignment with the strategic plan. To support this, we’ve developed a robust internal reporting system using tools like Google Docs, Google Sheets, and interactive dashboards via Google Looker Studio. These tools allow project staff and program managers to submit regular updates from the field, which are then reviewed and managed by our dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) staff assigned to each landscape. The MEL team is responsible for updating our site-specific program databases, which track progress against project indicators and logframe targets.

Since many of the project funding indicators overlap with YPI’s internal performance metrics, we are able to streamline reporting and maintain consistency across systems. Logframe indicators are carefully designed to help us measure whether activities are leading toward intended conservation and community outcomes. Quantitative indicators such as the reduction of illegal or exploitative activities (measured through SMART Patrol data), total loan disbursements, savings growth, and improvements in community well-being through health and literacy programs are routinely tracked. This data is collected by field staff who work closely with the community, ensuring that our monitoring efforts are grounded in the realities on the ground. Importantly, this data also supports evidence-based decision-making at every level of the organization, from daily operations to strategic planning.

To support strategic planning and adaptive management, we apply a diverse range of data sources and collection methods. These tools help us assess how well project activities contribute to intended outputs and outcomes. One key tool is the monthly report from each CC. These reports provide updates on membership status and summarize discussion points from regular meetings. This consistent documentation allows us to monitor progress on cooperative-led management strategies throughout the



project. In addition, training documentation is used to evaluate the scope and effectiveness of capacity-building efforts. Each training session generates a report detailing the content delivered, materials used, and number of participants involved. These records help us understand how widely training activities are reaching communities and assess improvements in local knowledge and skills.

## 6 Lessons learned

The project has demonstrated that empowering and involving women and community groups in both conservation and livelihood initiatives can lead to tangible progress and increased ownership. In Seruat Dua Village, female members of the CC actively participated in hands-on training for processing coconut derivative products, such as Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) and cooking oil. After two rounds of practical sessions, VCO products have started reaching local markets and stakeholders, including Family Planning Officers, the village government, and YPI staff. YPI is now facilitating the group's business licensing (NIB) and halal certification to support market expansion. Meanwhile, in Mengkalang Jambu Village, YPI facilitated the formation of the women-led patrol group "Srikandi Bekantan" under the LPHD, consisting of six members who now conduct terrestrial patrols to protect endangered species specific to the area. These experiences highlight the importance of inclusive facilitation, cross-sector collaboration, and supporting community-led initiatives to strengthen both environmental protection and sustainable livelihoods.

## 7 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

The feedback provided in previous annual reports was:

1. The M&E section in the report is quite limited and does not provide a clear overview of the monitoring data and evidence informing the project. Monitoring approaches mentioned in the proposal, such as landscape data dashboards, visualizations, and annual in-depth evaluations, are not discussed, making it unclear whether these have been implemented.

**Response:** To guide our program implementation, we follow a 5-year strategic plan that aligns activities with both conservation and socio-economic outcomes. Progress is tracked through annual reviews and a structured internal reporting system, supported by tools like Google Docs, Google Sheets, and interactive dashboards in Google Looker Studio. Field staff and program managers regularly input data, which is reviewed by MEL officers assigned to each landscape. These data feed into site-specific databases that track performance against logframe indicators and inform evidence-based decision-making (see section 5).

2. It would be helpful to include documentation on how women's participation is being promoted within project activities, both in terms of equitable representation and the specific strategies used to enable their effective engagement.

**Response:** The project supported the formation of a women-led patrol group in Mengkalang Jambu Village. The group symbolizes women's leadership in conservation and focuses on protecting proboscis monkeys (see section 4.3).

## 8 Risk Management

No new risks have emerged in the past 12 months that were not previously anticipated. As a result, the project design has remained consistent, and no significant adaptations have been necessary to address changes in risk.

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1dJcAeDj7WXlca2pg9Lh9RTnCxUCWMzNMO8AH4CdbTdk/edit?usp=sharing>

## 9 Scalability and Durability

The project focused on strengthening community-led governance at the village and landscape level. By focusing on governance and recognizing communities' autonomy in governing natural resources, the project maximizes durability. As local livelihoods directly depend on the natural resources included in the ANRMPs, it is in the community's best interest to manage these effectively and sustainably. YPI's main role has been to guide the establishment of Forum 7 and facilitate multi-stakeholder sessions. Now that the Forum has been formed, we will continue to provide technical assistance and facilitation, but decision-making happens at the management level, by the community representatives.

The creation of the multi-stakeholder forum has proved to enhance collaboration amongst villages within the same landscape and this project provides a good reference for future, similar projects that aim to focus on enhancing landscape level governance. Currently, YPI is reviewing the feasibility of scaling the approach by establishing a similar forum in the terrestrial Gunung Naning landscape.

## 10 Darwin Initiative identity

Our communications team ensures that all project-related activities—including training and events, feature banners or printed materials displaying the UK government’s logo. The UK government’s support is also prominently acknowledged through promotional efforts, including a blog post on Planet Indonesia’s website and dedicated supporter pages, such as:

- <https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/6/9/extra-planet-indonesia-biodiversity-challenge-fund>
- <https://www.planetindonesia.org/annual-reports>
- <https://www.planetindonesia.org/supporters>

For more about our work and other acknowledgements of support from the Darwin Initiative, please visit our social media platforms: Instagram (@planetindonesia), Facebook, or LinkedIn (Planet Indonesia).

In May 2024, Planet Indonesia staff also participated in an event hosted at the British Embassy in Jakarta and collaborated with the embassy on [International Biodiversity Day](#) to share communications updates related to this project.

## 11 Safeguarding

## 12 Finance and administration

### 12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£72.100,00</b>	<b>£66.034,78</b>		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Adam Eric Miller - Project Lead	
Cuwita - Field Staff	
Devy Widhiyanti - Chief Operation Officer	
Helmy Amsdynov Wurlianty - Technical Lead Fisheries	
Iwi Sartika - Grant Associate	
Miftah Zam Achid - Chief Program officer	
Naomi Siauta - Manager Kubu Raya	
Novia Sagita - Deputy Project Leader	

Oka Pransiska - Technical supervisor social forestry	
Putri Damatashia Liana Pratiwi - Technical Lead Community Finance	
Ridwan - Field Staff	
Rodiansyah - Manager Technical Division	
Roni Bia Santo - Communication Staff	
Siti Nurfadhilah - Data Operator Smart Patrol and Community Surveillance	
Hairul Rohim - Technical Lead Conservation	
Irfan - Technical Assistance Governance	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Computer for Data Operator Management	
Office Equipment : 1 Unit Laptop Lenovo Slim 3 CXID/CYID/D0ID I3-1215 8GB/512SSD/ 14"FHD+OHS	
Office Equipment : 1 Unit Lenovo PC AIO 22IP7-2UID/2VID I5-12450H 8GB/512SSD/ 21,5" FHD IPS + OHS	
Projector Epson EB-E600	
Audit costs	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
Full Circle Foundation	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
WISE Philanthropy	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



### 12.3 Value for Money

With the initial budget allocation designated for five villages and the development of five ANRMP documents, YPI successfully managed the funds efficiently and effectively, allowing for the expansion of activities to two additional neighboring villages. As a result, a total of seven ANRMP documents were developed for seven villages.

This process also led to the establishment of an inter-village collaboration platform known as "Forum 7." In recognition of this initiative, YPI received appreciation from the Kubu Raya District Government, which also expressed its commitment to support the formalization of Forum 7 as an official governance body through the formation of the Inter-Village Cooperation Agency (Badan Kerja Sama Antar Desa, or BKAD).

Through this project, YPI contributed to capacity building both indirectly—by engaging participants in the ANRMP development process—and directly by strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders, particularly members of Forum 7. The capacity building efforts encompassed not only natural resource management but also organizational strengthening and inter-village governance mechanisms.

Internally, YPI gained significant insights through its facilitation of Forum 7 and ongoing coordination with the Kubu Raya District Government in advocating for the forum's legal recognition. Furthermore, based on the approved budget revision, YPI was able to implement internal staff capacity building and develop key organizational documents. These documents will serve as foundational references in the proposed adjustment of the RZWP3K zoning and as critical inputs for YPI's future strategic planning.

### 13 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No other comments

### 14 OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (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).

In 2024, Planet Indonesia commemorated its 10th anniversary, a decade marked by strong commitment and collective action. The continued trust and dedication of our team and partners have enabled us to support community-led efforts in conserving over **1 million hectares of ecosystems**, engaging more than **42,000 families**, and promoting sustainable development. To celebrate this milestone, we launched a dedicated **10-Year Anniversary Website**, which highlights community narratives, key lessons learned, and updated impact reports on biodiversity recovery, ecosystem health, and community resilience: <https://www.10years-planetindonesia.org/>

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image		The community is in the process of developing the ANRMP document, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo.	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		The board members of Forum 7 are engaged in a discussion, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo.	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		The board members of Forum 7 have	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia	Yes

		received capacity-building support, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo.	IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	
Image		The community is in the process of determining priority fishing zones, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo.	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		A representative of Forum 7 is addressing the audience from the podium, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo.	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes / No

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project indicators of success for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<b>Outcome:</b> Village governance bodies adaptively manage coastal resources with participation from the community	
<b>Outcome indicator 0.1)</b> 1 multi-village coordination forum formed from five village governance bodies	A multi-village coordination forum, known as "Forum 7," has been established to facilitate collaboration among seven villages.
<b>Outcome indicator 0.2)</b> 5 Villages have an approved coastal resources management plan	A total of seven documents have now been developed and officially endorsed by the village governments. Each ANRMP document has been formally approved by the respective village heads, establishing the plans as community-recognized living documents that can be reviewed and updated in response to changing community need
<b>Outcome Indicator 0.3)</b> 28,000 ha of mangroves and coastal waters are managed in an adaptive manner	The Adaptive Natural Resource Management approach covers approximately 28,889 hectares of Village Forest areas, utilizing key local commodities through Conservation Cooperatives (CCs) and Social Forestry Business Groups, and carry out routine monitoring through community-based patrols.
<b>Output 1 The coastal resources management plans are developed in a participatory way by the village governance bodies with participation from the community.</b>	
<b>Output indicator 1.1)</b> 5 approved coastal resources management plans.	Seven final Adaptive Natural Resource Management Plan (ANRMP) documents have been completed and formally ratified.
<b>Output indicator 1.2)</b> Active participation of community stakeholders in monitoring & evaluation of ecosystems and species prioritised in the management plans.	A total of 926 individuals (724 men and 202 women) took part in shaping these plans, significantly exceeding the initial target of 250 participants
<b>Output 2 Active participation of community stakeholders in monitoring &amp; evaluation of ecosystems and species prioritised in the management plans</b>	
Output indicator 2.1) Five villages develop a joint monitoring and evaluation plan through the multi-village forum	An Inter-Village Cooperation Forum ("Forum 7") has been formed to oversee and evaluate the implementation of the ANRMP, with biannual reviews and ongoing legal recognition at the district level, ensuring the plan remains adaptive to local and environmental changes
Output indicator 2.2) 50 community members increase their capacity in natural resource management, monitoring and data collection (50% women)	A total of 150 community members, including 30.4% women have strengthened their capacity in natural resource management

## Annex 2 Project's full current indicators of success as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification
<b>Outcome:</b> Village governance bodies adaptively manage coastal resources with participation from the community	0.1) 1 multi-village coordination forum formed from five village governance bodies 0.2) 5 Villages have an approved coastal resources management plan 0.3) 28,000 ha of mangroves and coastal waters are managed in an adaptive manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minutes of establishment of the multi village coordination forum</li> <li>Approved coastal resources management plan document</li> <li>Meeting minutes from management plan evaluation meetings at the village level</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1</b> The coastal resources management plans are developed in a participatory way by the village governance bodies with participation from the community.	1.1) 5 approved coastal resources management plans 1.2) 250 communities members who use mangrove forests and marine areas actively contribute to the preparation of natural resource management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approved coastal resources management plan document</li> <li>Attendance list for community meetings</li> <li>Work Plan for development of the adaptive management plan</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2</b> Active participation of community stakeholders in monitoring & evaluation of ecosystems and species prioritised in the management plans	2.1) Five villages develop a joint monitoring and evaluation plan through the multi-village forum 2.2) 50 community members increase their capacity in natural resource management, monitoring and data collection (50% women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring &amp; evaluation work plan from the multi-village coordination forum</li> <li>Data collection and monitoring database</li> <li>List of capacity building participants</li> </ul>
<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) Output 1 1.1 Training of governance bodies in the preparation of adaptive natural resource management plans 1.2 Meetings with the communities to determine target species, select indicators and agree on management strategies 1.3 Meetings between YPI and the governance bodies in the process of preparing management documents 1.4 Feedback and public consultation on the natural resource management plans 1.5 Formal agreement and ratification of management plans  Output 2 2.1 Development of multi-village coordination forum, for collaboration and communication between villages governance bodies 2.2 Preparation of work plans and monitoring & evaluation protocols with governance body forums 2.3 Trainings on coastal resources monitoring and evaluation, data collection and data interpretation 2.4 Feedback and evaluation of data collection and monitoring results (bi-annual)		



**Important Assumptions:**

1. Community members are willing to participate in management planning consultations and contribute their perspectives
2. The communities want to ensure the ongoing sustainability and existence of fishery and coastal resources
3. Village government supports the village forest management institution in its work to manage the coastal resources and mangrove forests
4. Community members and neighbouring communities respect the management measures that communities agree on and implement.

## Annex 3 Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	IPLC	138	150	150	50
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of Organisation		14	114	14	4

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Analysis of six years of community-based fisheries management shows positive perceptions but worrying trends.	Blog	Marc Fruitema, 2024	Male	Dutch	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/">https://www.planetindonesia.org/</a>
Annual Report 2023	Blog Article	Adam Miller and Josephine Crouch, 2023	Male and Female	American and English	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/7/27/reach-and-impact">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/7/27/reach-and-impact</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Indonesia's mangrove restoration will run out of land well short of target, study warns	News Article	Cassie Freund, 2023	Female	American	Mongabay, California	<a href="https://news.mongabay.com/2023/03/indonesias-mangrove-restoration-will-run-out-of-land-well-short-of-target-study/">https://news.mongabay.com/2023/03/indonesias-mangrove-restoration-will-run-out-of-land-well-short-of-target-study/</a>
before and after the Conservation Cooperative with Eka.	Blog	Eka Legiowati, 2023	Female	Indonesian	Planet Indonesia, Pontianak	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/11/16/the-local-experience-life-before-and-after-the-conservation-cooperative-with-eka">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/11/16/the-local-experience-life-before-and-after-the-conservation-cooperative-with-eka</a>
Community-Led Initiatives: An Emerging Sector or a Rebranding of the Past?	Blog	Sam Miller, 2023	Female	American	Planet Indonesia, St Louis	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/4/10/community-led-initiatives-an-emerging-sector-or-a-rebranding-of-the-past">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/4/10/community-led-initiatives-an-emerging-sector-or-a-rebranding-of-the-past</a>

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	yes
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	no
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?</b>	yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	yes
<b>Have you provided an updated risk register?</b> If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	n/a
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	