

Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity: Annual Report

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

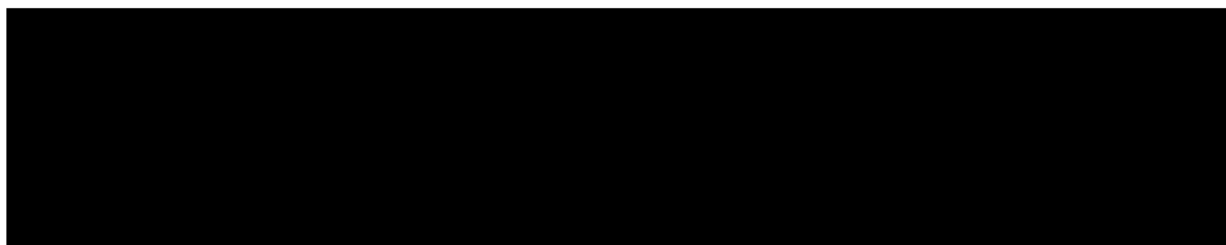
It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 16th May 2025

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

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARCC045
Project title	Strengthening Civil Society Expertise to Combat IWT in Sumatra
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), UK
Project partner(s)	[REDACTED]
Darwin Initiative grant value	£198,504
Start/end dates of project	April 1 st , 2024 – September 30 th , 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Vicky Dauncey
Project website/blog/social media	N/a – see note on project sensitivities below
Report author(s) and date	EIA, [REDACTED]



1. Project summary

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is a key threat to Critically Endangered species within the Leuser Ecosystem, including iconic megafauna for which this ecosystem is their last remaining stronghold. In turn IWT poses threats to community livelihoods, green economy potential, and brings security risks. Within this project, EIA has collaborated with two leading Indonesian conservation NGOs to enhance their counter IWT programming to the next level of efficiency and impact by sustainably embedding locally led, expert-level capability and capacity.

Covering over 2.6 million hectares and spanning the Indonesian provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra, the Leuser Ecosystem is the largest remaining tract of rainforest in Southeast Asia (see

[illegible]

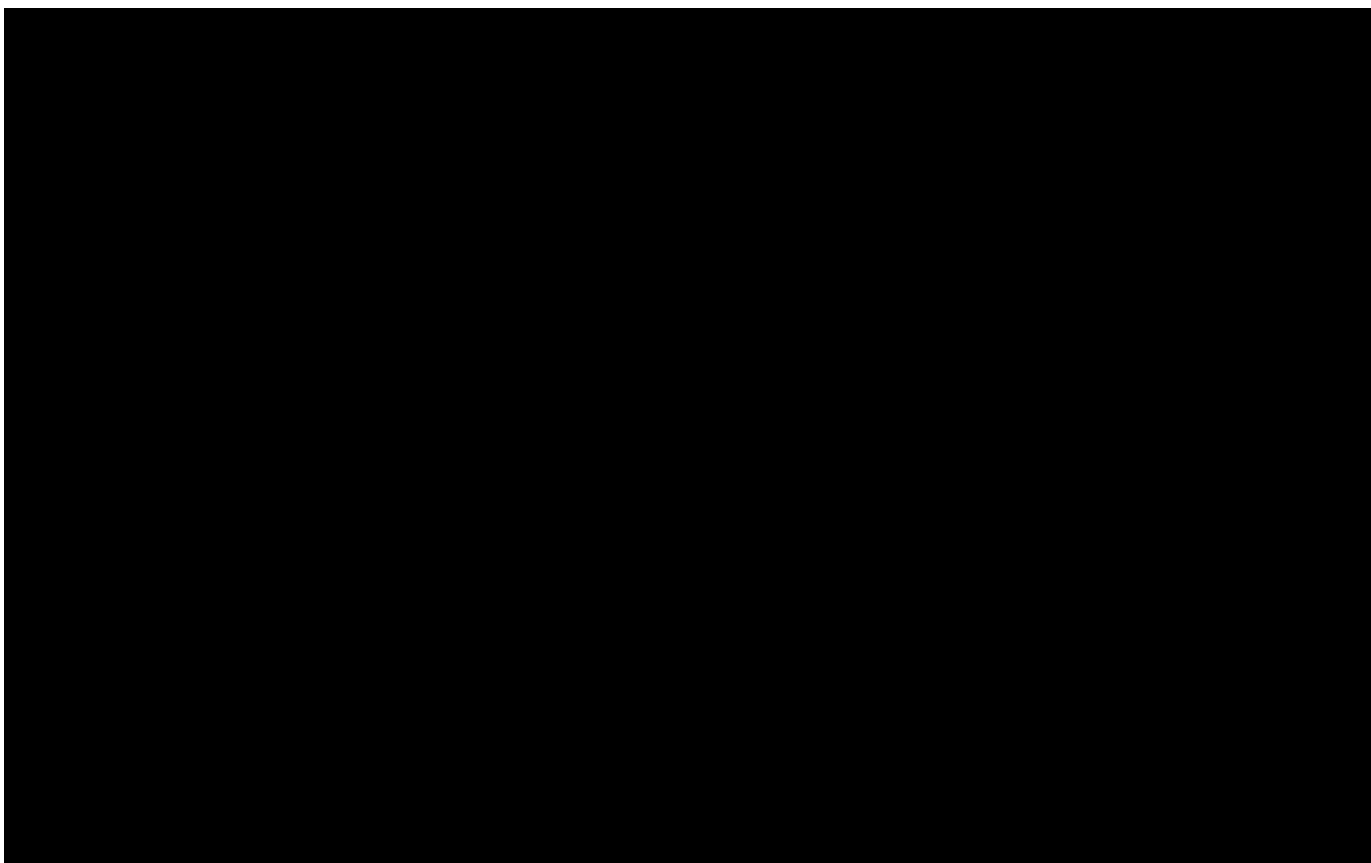
y threat to all four CR megafauna.

With low natural growth rates of megafauna species, 1-2% annually for orangutans and elephants the loss of a few individuals can severely impact population trends. Therefore, it is critical that

the drivers of poaching of CR species are brought under better control and firmly kept at zero for Sumatran rhinos.

Countering IWT is not solely of conservation importance. The loss of iconic megafauna species from the Leuser Ecosystem would represent the loss of sustainable community livelihood possibilities in the form of ecotourism potential. Ecotourism is only nascently realised at present within Leuser but forms a key pillar in wider conservation and green economy plans currently in development. Crime convergence with IWT poses serious risk to national security from cross-border incursions, with networks involved often being the same as those that enable money-laundering, weapons, drugs, and human trafficking. The impacts of IWT are especially pertinent in the contexts of the Aceh and North Sumatra being the first and second poorest provinces within Sumatra, respectively.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners



3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: A bespoke and comprehensive specialist counter IWT training programme, based around 5 thematic modules, is delivered over the course of the project timeframe by EIA [REDACTED]

Activities:

- 1.1 In-depth, in-person secondary needs assessment takes place (Y1Q1)*
- 1.2 Learning from the secondary needs assessment further informs the specifics of tailored training module development to [REDACTED] contexts.*
- 1.3 5 training modules delivered in-person via 4 trips (1-2 weeks in length each) to Medan and Banda Aceh by EIA staff (Y1Q1 – Y2Q1)*
- 1.4 Regular communication and remote mentoring support in between training delivery trips as [REDACTED] onboard the new learning (ongoing)*

Since beginning in April 2024, the project has had a great first year with the three scheduled trips taking place as planned in i) July-August 2024, ii) October-November 2024 and iii) January 2025.

Trip 1: Medan & Banda Aceh, July 29th - August 9th, 2024

The initial trip to Indonesia was conducted over a 2-week period in July and August in [REDACTED] by an EIA Senior Intelligence Analyst (name withheld) and Vicky Dauncey, Project Leader. Incorporated into the first trip were the planned in-depth, in-person secondary needs assessment (activity 1.1) and the training element was foundation-level Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) gathering (activity 1.3), for details of topics delivered see Question 3.2. Preceding the first training delivery trip was a phase of project kick off, planning and preparation, further relationship building with partners and further training module development and tailoring to partner contexts.

The secondary, in-person, in-depth needs assessment was held over 2 days with each partner. It was discussion based, and topics covered were information gathering, information storage, case/investigative management, analysis and interpretation, technology, collaboration and information sharing, integration with operations and strategic decision making, and training and capacity building (past and future aspirations). Discussions were held with partner staff working on data management, intelligence analysis and overall coordination and management giving a range of views from team members with differing responsibilities. Furthermore, focused discussions took place with investigators to get a full picture of intelligence gathering and subsequent processes. Evidence provided [REDACTED] summary needs assessments – [REDACTED]

Learning from the secondary needs assessment was woven into the subsequent delivery (activity 1.2) of the foundation level OSINT training to ensure delivery was pitched at the appropriate level and responsive to context and needs. Learning was also woven into the planning for the second and third training trips.

Trips 2 & 3: Banda Aceh, October 31st – November 5th, 2024, and Medan, January 24th – 28th, 2025

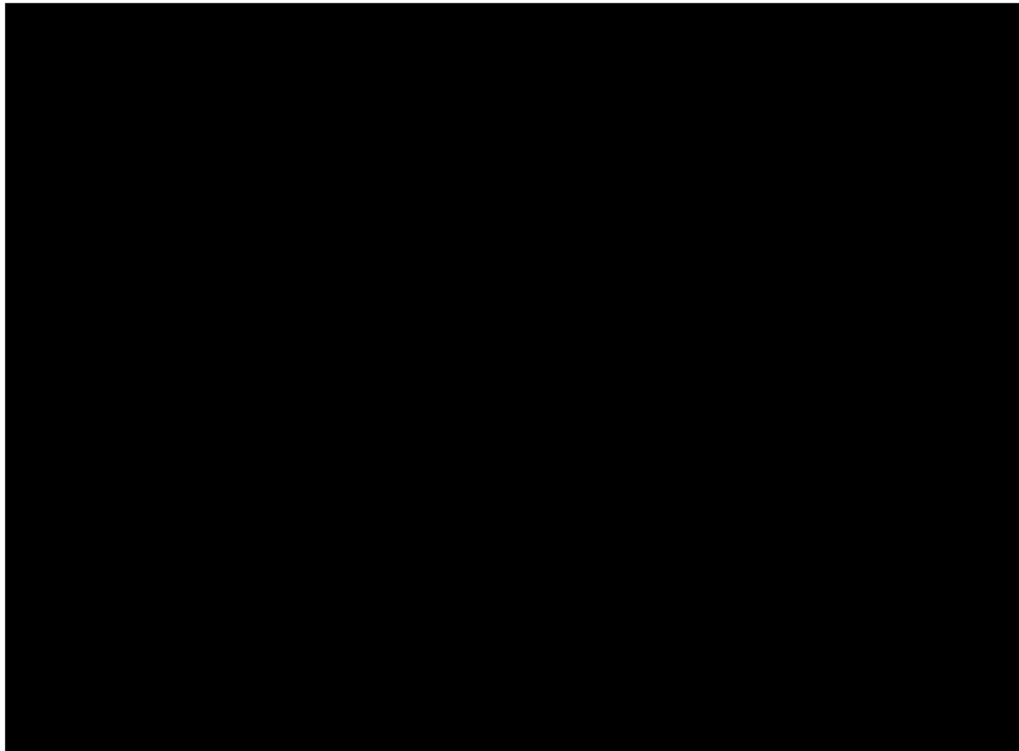
Training was delivered by EIA Senior Intelligence Analyst and EIA Intelligence Analyst (names withheld). Each partner engaged in a week of training on trips two and three (activity 1.3), which was comprised of three learning topics: Advanced OSINT, Intelligence case management, and intelligence analysis. Advanced OSINT training was delivered over two days, commencing with a review of OSINT level 1 and then focusing on tradecraft and social media investigations. Intelligence case management training demonstrated and explained the value of planning and structuring investigations to achieve tactical and strategic goals. The final two days introduced participants to intelligence analysis. Using a fictional case study, participants practiced applying structured analytical tools to challenge their critical thinking. Details of each training component are given in Question 3.2

Remote communication and mentoring in between trips

Training delivered has not been in isolation and there have been regular check-ins and back and forth between the partners and EIA (activity 1.4) as the partners begin to use new skills and knowledge in their work (more on this in section 3.3).

Supporting documents provided to evidence training delivery are:

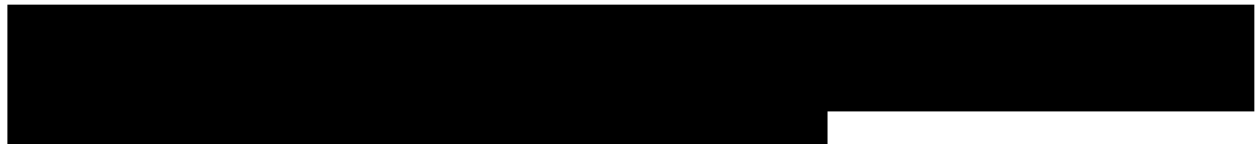
- Example training materials – supporting documents 5 a-f
- Example photo from training session (overleaf)



Output 2: Training delivers new and relevant skills and knowledge to participants and strengthens intelligence systems and protocols; both sufficiently embedded to become [REDACTED] ongoing counter IWT operations.

Activities:

- 2.1 Conduct post-training evaluation surveys following each training delivery block (Y1Q1 – Y2Q1)*
- 2.2 Conduct post-training evaluation surveys 6 months after training delivery blocks (Y1Q3 – project end)*



3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: A bespoke and comprehensive specialist counter IWT training programme, based around 5 thematic modules, is delivered over the course of the project timeframe by EIA [REDACTED]

Indicators:

- 1.1 Following an in-depth needs assessment in Y1Q1, the 5 thematic training modules are further tailored to the [REDACTED] contexts, by end of Y1Q2 (Project's own indicator).*
- 1.2 At least 21 people from key local stakeholders [REDACTED] complete structured and relevant training, by end of March 2025 [REDACTED]*
- 1.3 At least 5 weeks of in-person training provided to [REDACTED] by end of March 2025 (IWT-D06)*

Learning from the secondary needs assessment was woven into the subsequent development and tailoring of all thematic modules that have been delivered to date (indicator 1.1) and will continue to be considered in planning for the final training delivery scheduled for year 2. Thematic modules delivered to date are as follows. Learning was not limited to the needs assessment but has been ongoing in numerous ways throughout year 1. An example of this is a [REDACTED] SWOT

analysis conducted during the October training delivery [REDACTED]

Introduction to OSINT & OSINT Level 1

The foundation-level OSINT training took place with each partner over 2 days following the needs assessments in July and August 2024 during trip 1. The training entailed an introduction to OSINT and delivery of OSINT level 1 training, details as follows.

Introduction to OSINT: What is OSINT; OSINT Risks; Collecting and Storing OSINT; OSINT Policy; Guidance on Legislation; Ethical Considerations; Prioritising; Guidance for OSINT research; and an explanation of OSINT Levels.

OSINT Level 1: Staying Updated; VPNs; Web Browsers for OSINT; Key Websites and Tools for OSINT Collection; Staying Focused; OSINT Browser Add-Ons; Media Downloaders; OSINT Browser Tools; Tips for OSINT; Entity Searching; People Searching; Telephone Number Research; Activity Tracking Apps; Web Domain Research; Business Searches; Mapping, Image Searching; and Key Websites for OSINT (with practical exercises throughout).

Advanced OSINT, Case Management and Intelligence Analysis

Delivery of advanced OSINT, case management and intelligence analysis modules took place with partners over the course of a week each in October/November 2024 and January 2025 during trips 2 and 3. Details as follows.

Advanced OSINT: Building on the previous trip, the advanced OSINT training covered social media investigations (covert personas, tradecraft, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, Snapchat, Telegram, and YouTube). Advanced OSINT searching, image and video OSINT, online safety.

Case Management: Introduction to case management and its purpose; intelligence management systems; intelligence cycle; intelligence products; terms of reference document writing

Intelligence Analysis: Structured analytical tools: mind mapping, 5WH model, intelligence gaps and recommendations, key assumptions check, devil's advocacy, SWOT analysis, Network analysis (using IBM i2 mapping software), inference development.

Based on feedback, the training delivered practical tools and techniques that were applied to their work with immediate effect. The use of case studies was highly valuable for participants' learning, and they were confident to apply their learnings. One of the partners has used their skills to achieve tactical outcomes and develop their investigation structure and organization.

To date, a total of [REDACTED] have participated in training the training modules delivered so far and throughout the course of year 1, a total of four weeks of training delivery have taken place (indicator 1.3), dates are as provided in section 3.1. We had initially planned for five weeks of training delivery in year 1 but made some efficiencies to the schedule which meant that the same material could be delivered in four weeks.

Output 2: Training delivers new and relevant skills and knowledge to participants and strengthens intelligence systems and protocols; both sufficiently embedded to become part of [REDACTED] ongoing counter IWT operations.

Indicators

2.1 At least 90% of people trained report that new and relevant capabilities were gained as a result of training (Project's own indicator)

2.2 At least 16 people (80% of those completing training) report that they are applying new capabilities, 6 months after training (DI-A04)

2.3 At least 90% of training participants report that intelligence systems and investigative protocols strengthened as part of the project are in use 6 months after training (Project's own indicator).

Table 1. Summary of [REDACTED] post-training evaluation surveys

Participant (names withheld)	New skills gained	New skills applied	Confident in applying new skills	New skills are practical
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Following post-training evaluation surveys completed [REDACTED] [REDACTED] we are delighted to report that 100% of participants (21 out of 21) reported that new and relevant capabilities were gained as a result of training (indicator 2.1) and 100% participants (21 out of 21) reported that they are applying new skills capabilities six months after training (indicator 2.2). For illustrative purposes, we have tabulated [REDACTED] training feedback to show summarised answers from seven participants to four key questions.

Some quotes from the post-training evaluation surveys are provided below.

"I feel very happy and grateful to the trainer for the knowledge he imparted, previously I never knew or never understood about investigations through IT systems."

"So far, all the materials presented have made me very interested. Many new things have been learned"

"Yes, for example, it is easier to analyse information and determine the object of investigation"

[REDACTED] there has already been systems strengthening (indicator 2.3), these include a new intelligence register at [REDACTED] which is actively in use and new Standard Operating Procedures and suite of new templates for investigative work [REDACTED] More detail is given on these developments in section 3.3 below.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome: Two leading local organisations focussed on stemming IWT from the Leuser Ecosystem have enhanced expertise and strengthened intelligence systems sustainably embedded and delivering counter IWT impacts for Critically Endangered species.

0.1 [REDACTED] (2 local CSOs) have improved capability and capacity as a result of the project, by project end [REDACTED]

We are seeing real impacts already following year 1 training and we can confidently say that both partners have improved capacity as a result of the project, and that this is due to improve further still by project end.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0.2 The 2 OSINT trainers trained under the project and have delivered further training, by project end (DI-A05)

This indicator has been removed and approved via a formal change request process.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

1. Partner organisations continue running counter IWT programmes both independently and as part of collaborative work

This assumption has held true.

2. Capabilities built are able to be deployed independently as part of partners' counter IWT programming

This assumption has proven to be true and is demonstrated by the example of new skills independently deployed within year 1 of the project.

3. Training programme design and content is contextually appropriate and meets the identified needs of partners

This assumption has held true and is demonstrated by partner feedback forms – see supporting doc 7 and table 1 above.

4. Training delivery as planned and scheduled is able to be delivered in-person to the partners

This assumption has held true for year 1 of the project, as detailed in section 3.1.

5. Training delivered is at an appropriate pace and fully accessible to participants
Partners remain committed to the project and enable relevant staff teams to participate in training

This assumption has held true and is demonstrated by partner feedback forms – see supporting doc 7 and table 1.

6. Partners remain committed to the project and enable relevant staff teams to participate in training

This assumption has held true.

3.5 Achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and multidimensional poverty reduction

Poaching driven by IWT is a key threat to Critically Endangered species found within the Leuser Ecosystem, including Sumatran rhinos, orangutans, and tigers and Sunda pangolins. By building enhanced, expert-level expertise capabilities, the project is sustainably embedding the capability for locally led counter IWT to reach the next level of impact.

The biodiversity value of the Leuser Ecosystem is immense and Leuser plays a vital role as a stronghold for several Critically Endangered megafauna, driven to extremely low population numbers by IWT. Protecting Leuser's critical species from continued IWT is essential to ensuring

their survival. In turn, building embedded local capacity to combat IWT is essential to ensuring this vital protection function is sustained.

This impacts multi-dimensional poverty reduction through the strengthening of long-term capacity to protect Leuser's biodiversity, and with it, sustainable livelihood possibilities for forest adjacent communities in the form of ecotourism potential. Leuser holds potential for world-class locally led ecotourism as yet only nascently realised within the landscape, but which forms key pillars in conservation and green economy plans under development (for example the Aceh Green Growth Plan). Interlinked protection of the wider Leuser landscape also delivers ecosystem service benefits to four million local people and climate impacts globally. Furthermore, combatting IWT delivers reduced security risks, and reduced risks from organised crime and crime convergence.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project contributes to Indonesia's NBSAP, especially 7.3 & 7.4 pertaining to maintaining populations of protected species. By addressing a primary threat to survival for several protected species this project is thereby ultimately contributing to protected species population increase in the long-term. Similarly, this project contributes to aspects of Indonesia's 2030 Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) net carbon sink target. Specifically, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's commitment to flagship species conservation efforts emphasised under the FOLU.

This project contributes to the London Declaration in Illegal Wildlife Trade 2018, to which Indonesia is a signatory. Specifically, 'Working in Partnership' is contributed to through this project as an international NGO partnership. This project also contributes to the London Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade 2014 to which Indonesia is a signatory. Specifically, 'Strengthening Law Enforcement' (17 XV) through international cooperation to share expertise to enhance investigative techniques deployed.

The project contributes to the Kasane Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade to which Indonesia is a signatory under C 'Strengthening Law Enforcement' through the project's overall objective to build expert-level capacity in support of law enforcement.

This project contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework's 2050 Goals and 2023 Targets. Specifically, Goal A and Target 4 pertaining to human-induced extinction of species and Goal D and Target 13 pertaining to adequate means of implementation of the Framework, including building capacity which is the approach by which this project is designed to achieve impact.

This project contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 15 and 16 through the project's ultimate contribution to biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and combatting of wildlife crime.

Furthermore, Sumatran tigers, rhinos, orangutans and elephants are CITES Appendix 1 listed, addressing IWT in these species contributes to implementation of CITES at the national level.

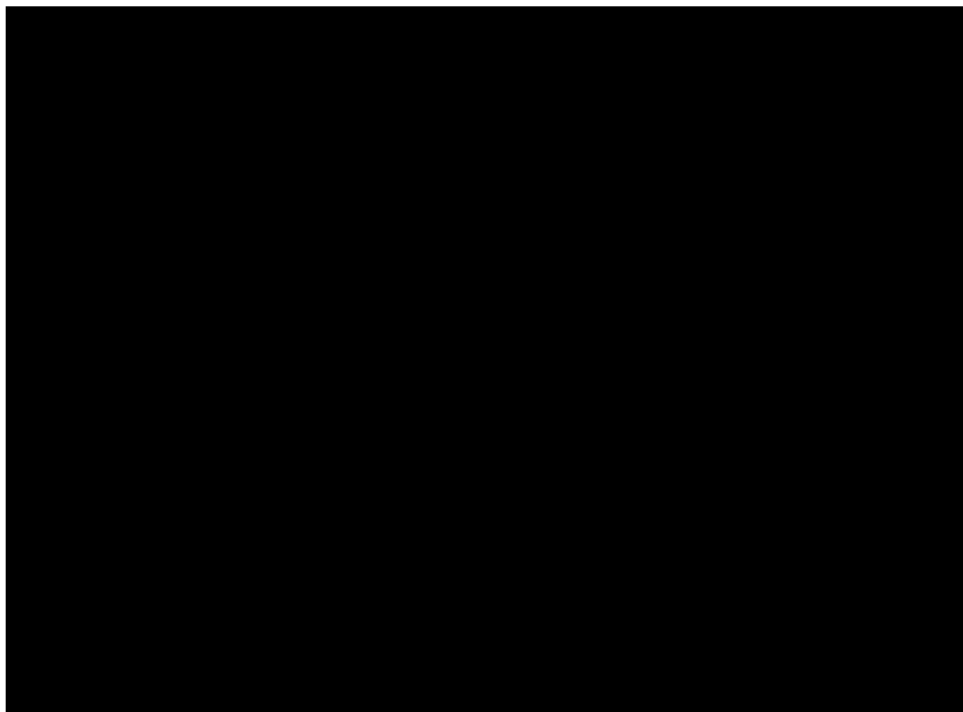
During year 1 of the project, following enhanced capacities gained as a result of the project, **FKL** disseminated an intelligence report pertaining to international orangutan trafficking to Interpol via the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry.

5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	

Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project is a specialised capacity building programme with pre-determined NGO partners. Training and mentorship are aimed at already existing, specialised staff teams who focus on counter IWT work. In year 1, 21 people have partaken in training two of which were women (ratio as planned from project outset).



Gender representation within this project must be viewed within an Indonesian, and furthermore, an Acehnese context. Having 10% female participation within an IWT project within these contexts is already progressive and represents movement away from a traditionally entirely male sector. Furthermore, we are training already existing staff and therefore our gender disaggregation of training participants precedes the project.

Another important aspect of inclusivity and equal participation in the context of this project is accessibility of training delivered in English to non-native speakers.

To ensure that all participants are enabled to fully realise new capabilities acquired, following each training section, ongoing dialog with participants has been carried out with a specific EIA point of contact as described in earlier sections of this report.

The Project Leader and one of two EIA Analysts are women. This project has no involvement with communities or other beneficiaries outside of the partner organisation staff.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Indicators under this project can be categorised into three types:

1. Assessing development and delivery of training (e.g., training materials, participant numbers, number of weeks training) (indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
2. Assessing quality of delivery (e.g., number of new capabilities required, number of new systems/protocols developed/sharpened, accessibility and suitability of materials, pace) (indicators 2.1, 2.2)
3. Assessing the deployment of new capabilities and the impact on IWT work of partner organisations (indicators 0.1, 2.3)

Types 1 indicators are measured through material outputs, such as needs assessment documents and training materials, and records including dates of training, photos and participant lists. These metrics are detailed in section 3.1 of the report above.

Type 2 indicators are assessed through post-training evaluation surveys and results are described in section 3.2 of the report above.

The methods described above for measuring the indicators are as planned during the project design phase and implementation has remained aligned with the plan. After one year of implementation, we feel that indicator 2.3 (at least 90% of training participants report that intelligence systems and investigative protocols strengthened as part of the project are in use 6 months after training) would be better measured at the organisational level instead of the participant level. This is due to organisational systems and protocols being the culmination of numerous areas of responsibility and involving different team members at different points. Therefore, a more in-depth and accurate view of systems and protocols can be gleaned from review at the organisational or full-team level rather than the viewpoint of individual team members.

One change that has been made to the project is removal of indicator 0.2 (via an approved change request process). Each partner has a role within the M&E work of the project.

7. Lessons learnt

Year 1 of the project has gone extremely well, and no significant changes have been required. Our approved Change Request to remove indicator 0.2 does not represent a significant change to the project - it is only the graduation onto OSINT training of trainers that we no longer deem feasible (following the in-depth needs assessment) within the project lifetime and budget. The vast majority of originally planned training will still be delivered by project end. Training of trainers, however, is something we remain committed aiming to achieve in the longer-term.

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

N/a – this is our first annual report

9. Risk Management

No new risks have been identified nor have any significant adaptations been made to project design. The version of our risk register submitted with our half year report remains current.

10. Scalability and durability

The project is designed so that all capability and capacity built is sustainably embedded by project end and therefore carried forward beyond the project term. This has been woven into the project as follows:

- Multiple [REDACTED] staff members participate in training under each module, thereby underpinning new capabilities should a trained staff member leave either organisation in the future.
- Intelligence management systems built and/or sharpened under the project will be designed to be used [REDACTED] independently (without support of EIA) and will be built with futureproofing in mind. This is already showing to bear fruit, as detailed above in section 3.
- The Charter for Investigative Conduct will be a long-term, living document that guides future collaboration and partnerships.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

This project is distinct and does not form part of a larger funded programme through we very much hope to continue and grow our partnerships [REDACTED] in the future. Due to the project sensitivities as explained at the beginning of this report, is it not appropriate to publicise the project.

12. Safeguarding

13. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
TOTAL	£124,873.47	£104,201.71		

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

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

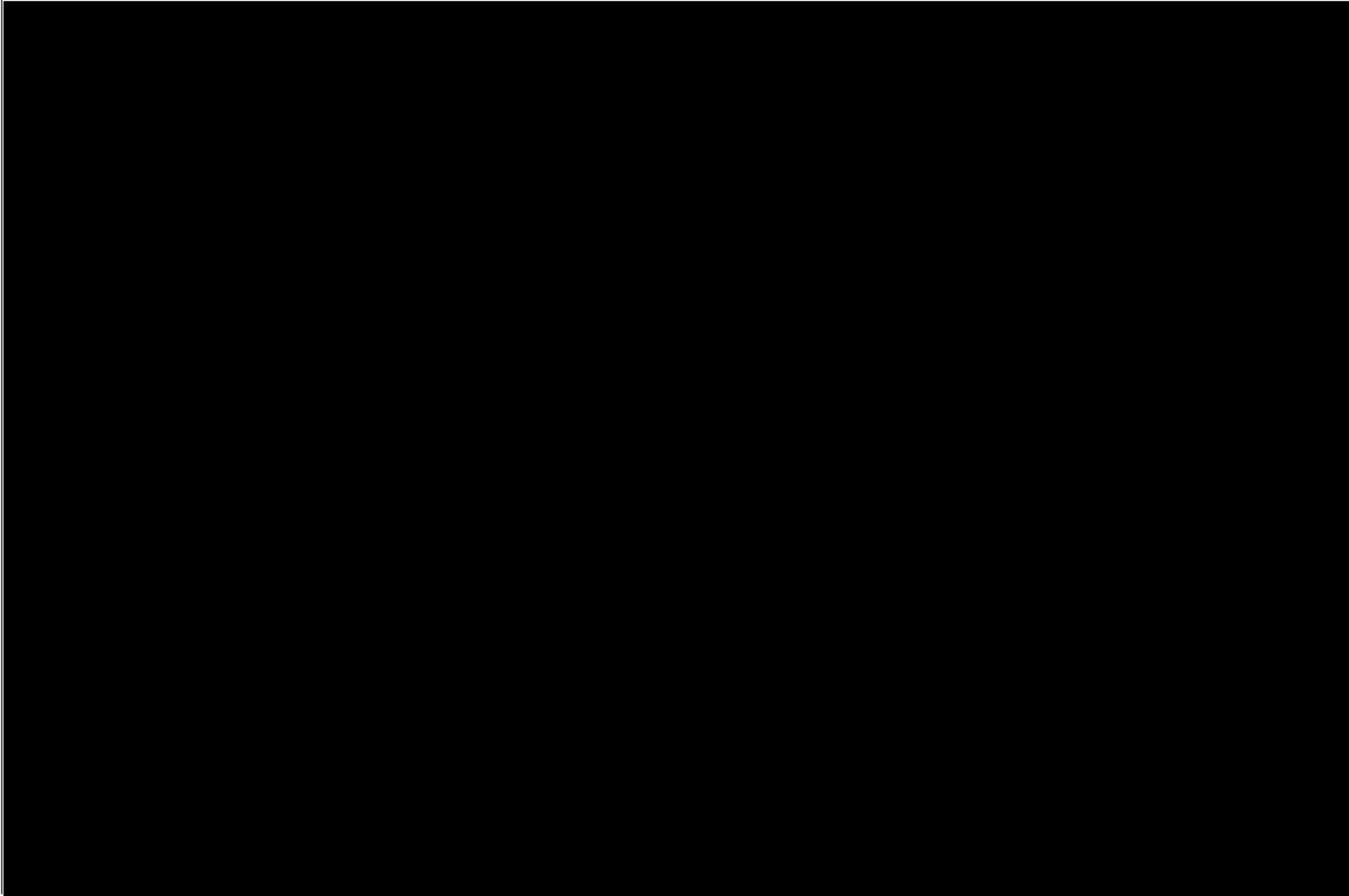
	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Arcus Foundation
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	N/a	N/a	N/a

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

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

Due to project sensitives as explained earlier in the report we do not wish to publicise our project.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Indicators of Success for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Outcome Two leading local organisations focussed on stemming IWT from the Leuser Ecosystem have enhanced expertise and strengthened intelligence systems sustainably embedded and delivering counter IWT impacts for Critically Endangered species.		
		
		The results of the needs assessment and ongoing learning from training delivery will continue to be considered in planning for the final training delivery scheduled for year 2.
		Training delivery of the final module (advanced field techniques) will take place in year 2. The number of

		participants is currently in discussion.
<p>Output indicator 1.3</p> <p>1.3 At least 5 weeks of in-person training provided by end of March 2025 (IWT-D06)</p>	<p>Four weeks of training delivery have taken place; dates are as provided in section 3.1. We had initially planned for five weeks of training delivery in year 1 but made some efficiencies to the schedule which meant that the same material could be delivered in four weeks.</p>	<p>A final 1.5 - 2 weeks of training will take place in year 2.</p>
<p>Output 2. Training delivers new and relevant skills and knowledge to participants and strengthens intelligence systems and protocols; both sufficiently embedded to become part of ongoing counter IWT operations.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 2.1</p> <p>2.1 At least 90% of people trained report that new and relevant capabilities were gained as a result of training (Project's own indicator)</p>	<p>Following post-training evaluation surveys completed by [REDACTED] we are delighted to report that 100% of participants (21 out of 21) reported that new and relevant capabilities were gained as a result of training.</p>	<p>We will continue to conduct post-training evaluation in year 2.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2</p> <p>2.2 At least 16 people (80% of those completing training) report that they are applying new capabilities, 6 months after training (DI-A04)</p>	<p>100% participants (21 out of 21) reported that they are applying new skills capabilities six months after training.</p>	<p>We will continue to conduct post-training evaluation in year 2 and we will continue to mentor [REDACTED] in application of new capabilities.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.3</p> <p>2.3 At least 90% of training participants report that intelligence systems and investigative protocols strengthened as part of the project are in use 6 months after training (Project's own indicator).</p>	<p>Within [REDACTED] there has already been systems strengthening. These include a new intelligence register [REDACTED] which is actively in use and new Standard Operating Procedures and a suite of new templates for investigative work [REDACTED]</p>	

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
Outcome Two leading local organisations focussed on stemming IWT from the Leuser Ecosystem have enhanced expertise and strengthened intelligence systems sustainably embedded and delivering counter IWT impacts for Critically Endangered species.	0.1 [REDACTED] local CSOs) have improved capability and capacity as a result of the project, by project end (DI-A03)	0.1.1 Self-reporting by key persons within [REDACTED] as to the improved capability and capacity as a result of the project 0.1.2 Case studies of impact of the project on the counter IWT work [REDACTED] 0.1.3 Number of intelligence systems and investigative protocols strengthened under the project
Output 1 A bespoke and comprehensive specialist counter IWT training programme, based around 5 thematic modules, is delivered over the course of the project timeframe by EIA to [REDACTED]	1.1 Following an in-depth needs assessment in Y1Q1, the 5 thematic training modules are further tailored to the [REDACTED] contexts, by end of Y1Q2 (Project's own indicator). 1.2 At least 21 people from key local stakeholders [REDACTED] complete structured and relevant training, by end of March 2025 (DI-A01) 1.3 At least 5 weeks of in-person training provided to [REDACTED] by end of March 2025 (IWT-D06)	1.1.1 Training module materials 1.21 Training attendance logs and photos of sessions 1.3.1 Training feedback surveys, including dates and times of sessions 1.3.2 Training tracker; detailing training delivery including topics, dates, locations and participants.
Output 2 Training delivers new and relevant skills and knowledge to participants and strengthens intelligence systems and protocols; both sufficiently embedded to become part of [REDACTED] ongoing counter IWT operations.	2.1 At least 90% of people trained report that new and relevant capabilities were gained as a result of training (Project's own indicator) 2.2 At least 16 people (80% of those completing training) report that they are applying new capabilities, 6 months after training (DI-A04) 2.3 At least 90% of training participants report that intelligence systems and investigative protocols strengthened as part of the project are in use 6 months after training (Project's own indicator).	2.1.1 Post-training feedback surveys assessing quality of delivery (including number of new capabilities, accessibility, suitability, pace). 2.2.2 6-month post-training surveys assessing capabilities maintained, capabilities deployed and impact of deployment. 2.2.3 6-month post-training surveys
Activities 0.1 Collaborative project management, monitoring, evaluation, and learning (ongoing) 1.5 In-depth, in-person secondary needs assessment takes place (Y1Q1) 1.6 Learning from the secondary needs assessment further informs the specifics of tailored training module development to [REDACTED] contexts. 1.7 5 training modules delivered in-person via 4 trips (1-2 weeks in length each) to Medan and Banda Aceh by EIA staff (Y1Q1 – Y2Q1) 1.8 Regular communication and remote mentoring support in between training delivery trips as [REDACTED] onboard the new learning (ongoing)		

2.2 Conduct post-training evaluation surveys following each training delivery block (Y1Q1 – Y2Q1)
Conduct post-training evaluation surveys 6 months after training delivery blocks (Y1Q3 – project end)

Important Assumptions

1. Partner organisations continue running counter IWT programmes both independently and as part of collaborative work
2. Capabilities built are able to be deployed independently as part of partners counter IWT programming
3. Training programme design and content is contextually appropriate and meets the identified needs of partners
4. Training delivery as planned and scheduled is able to be delivered in-person to the partners
5. Training delivered is at an appropriate pace and fully accessible to participants
6. Partners remain committed to the project and enable relevant staff teams to participate in training

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A03	██████████ local CSOs) have improved capability and capacity as a result of the project, by project end	0.1	CSOs	Local	2				
DI-A01	At least 21 people from key local stakeholders ██████████ complete structured and relevant training, by end of March 2025	1.2	People	Male/Female	19/2 (21 total)				
IWT-D06	At least 5 weeks of in-person training provided ██████████ by end of March 2025	1.3	Weeks	N/a	4				
DI-A04	At least 16 people (80% of those completing training) report that they are applying new capabilities, 6 months after training	2.2	People	Male/Female	19/2 (21 total)				

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)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? 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 email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you provided an updated risk register? 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
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	N/a
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	