

## Darwin Initiative Main & Extra Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2025

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Extra
Project reference	DAREX007
Project title	Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Project partner(s)	AKAR Foundation
Darwin Initiative grant value	
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2023 - 30 March 2028
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2024 – Mar 2025 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Adam Miller
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.planetindonesia.org">www.planetindonesia.org</a> FB: Planet Indonesia IG: <a href="#">PlanetIndonesia</a> Linkedin: <a href="#">PlanetIndonesia</a>
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### 1. Project summary

The project's multifaceted interventions continue to address biodiversity loss and community vulnerability by advancing tenure security, sustainable resource governance, and socio-economic equity across targeted landscapes in Indonesia. Progress made during the second implementation year demonstrates strong alignment with the project's overarching goal of combining conservation outcomes with poverty reduction.

Significant strides have been made in securing community tenure over natural resources. 6,533 hectares have been formally recognised under the Social Forestry scheme during the last year, adding up to a total of 54,900 hectares already under community management. Through participatory mapping, community-government dialogues, and regulatory facilitation, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)

have taken critical steps towards long-term conservation ownership and stewardship. Additionally, 15 women's groups have been established around resource-use governance in Bengkulu, promoting both gender inclusion and sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, 17 SMART patrol units are now active, increasing coverage to 40% of the total target area. Enhanced surveillance and coordinated co-management with local authorities have contributed to improved monitoring and early detection of illegal activities.

On governance strengthening, 66 community institutions have received support, and over 6,600 individuals directly benefited through participation in inclusive governance systems. Encouragingly, a 47.2% increase in savings and loans assets was recorded, alongside an 82% loan repayment rate — a testament to growing economic resilience. Nearly 60% of supported governance institutions are now implementing work plans on integrated socio-ecological themes. Livelihood resilience initiatives continued to scale, with 571 farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture and 319 fishers supported in sustainable fisheries management. Training spanned agroforestry, organic inputs, and catch monitoring, coupled with peer learning and mentorship. Community farmer leaders played a pivotal role in on-site support and data tracking, further embedding local knowledge into the process.

Access to healthcare was notably expanded through the mobilisation of 171 Health Ambassadors (HA) and the delivery of 32 travelling clinics. These services reached over 2,800 households, offering screenings and health education. Community-based health outreach has proven essential not only for improving well-being but also for strengthening participation in conservation and livelihood programs. Taken together, these achievements reflect the project's integrated, rights-based model and its steady progress toward sustainable ecosystem management and multidimensional poverty reduction. By centering community leadership and institutional capacity, the initiative continues to lay the foundation for long-term impact.

## **2. Project stakeholders/ partners**

During the second year of implementation, stakeholder engagement within the project has grown stronger, driven by increasing landscape-level needs and a shared commitment to conservation and community empowerment goals. Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI), as the lead implementing organisation, has worked closely with AKAR Foundation as a local partner, while coordinating intensively with a range of actors at both community and government levels.

Strategic collaboration has been established with institutions such as the Department of Marine and Fisheries (DKP), the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), and local village and sub-district governments. Their involvement has not only supported the continuity of field interventions but also reinforced the legitimacy of policy processes, particularly in advancing social forestry and community-based conservation planning. These stakeholders' contributions are reflected in key achievements, including the legalisation of community-managed areas, the development of participatory resource management plans, and the strengthening of local institutions and basic services such as healthcare. Despite administrative and geographic challenges, the synergy among partners has enabled the project to remain adaptive and responsive to evolving local contexts.

Furthermore, the involvement of local health centres and Health Ambassadors (HA) in mobile clinic programs illustrates the project's strong cross-sectoral integration between health and conservation. This approach affirms that successful biodiversity protection cannot be separated from the well-being of the communities engaged. By strengthening the roles of each partner and maintaining open channels of communication, the project continues to build a foundation for long-term collaboration rooted in local ownership and institutional support.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Please find the MoVs for the activities gathered in the folder: [Activities related MoVs](#)

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

##### Activity 1.1: Desktop mapping of priority areas verified

> West Kalimantan, Gunung Nyiut landscape: three potential areas identified for Village Forest scheme; Bengkawan Village (517 ha), Tawang Village (5,000 ha), and Tamong Village (1,910 ha)  
> West Kalimantan, Gunung Naning landscape: two potential areas identified for Customary Forest scheme; Sungai Segak Village (5,000 ha) and Meragun Village (5,000 ha)  
> West Sumatra, Bengkulu: discussions held twice in Malakoni village (25 representatives of the Enggano indigenous community), new potential areas have yet to be identified

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

MOUs were signed with three Village Forest Management bodies (LPHD) in Gunung Nyiut, two villages in Gunung Naning, two LPHD in Kubu Raya, and Malakoni village in Bengkulu.

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

A public consultation was held to discuss the draft of joint regulation of village heads on Environmental and Marine Conservation in the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve. Key recommendations included supporting regulations for sustainable marine management, promoting collaborative conservation activities with West Kalimantan BKSDA and local stakeholders, and aligning the MPA Management Plan with community needs.

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

We facilitated the technical verification process for Village Forest scheme submissions in the Gunung Nyiut area (Sempatung Lawek and Merayuh Villages) in May 2024, conducted an obligatory survey of the proposed Village Forest area in Engkangin Village in September 2024, and facilitated participatory mapping for the Andu Lestari Village Forest submission in Engkangin Village on August 21, 2024. In the Gunung Naning area, socialization of the Social Forestry scheme was carried out in Sungai Segak Village on February 12, 2025. Additionally, area mapping and ground verification were conducted in the Malakoni Village Forest area, Bengkulu, in February 2025.

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

LPHDs received regular support throughout the social forestry application process, including discussions with communities on relevant regulations and responsibilities following the issuance of the decree.

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

Training on radical listening and administrative and financial management was conducted for Forum Tujuh - the landscape-level, multi-community organisation in Kubu Raya. The sessions covered financial reporting procedures and active listening skills through practical exercises.

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

As part of the Forum Tujuh, the drafts of natural resource management plans for the seven villages in Kubu Raya have been completed and formally approved. These NRM plans focus on managing key commodities in each village in the landscape and are currently being implemented and will be evaluated annually.

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

Regular support is provided to 16 SMART patrol teams in West Kalimantan, including training on forest monitoring techniques such as planning of the SMART patrols, GPS use and identification and documentation of patrol findings. Livelihood support programs are also implemented in 38 community-led governance bodies across both terrestrial and marine areas, covering activities such as stingless beekeeping training and supporting the formation of new SMART patrol teams.

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

Integrated patrol activities have been implemented through collaboration between the government and local communities in Kubu Raya, alongside continued support for routine patrols by the SMART patrol teams in Gunung Nyiut, Gunung Naning and Karimata landscapes in coordination with government authorities.

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

Technical support was provided to the Department of DKP and BKSDA in the development of management plans for state-led protected areas. This included facilitating the application of FPIC principles to ensure community participation in conservation planning.

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

SMART patrol evaluations were carried out across all four landscapes in West Kalimantan in collaboration with relevant government agencies. The evaluations assessed patrol effectiveness and adherence to established guidelines. These meetings also served as a platform to present annual reports and findings, discuss challenges, and plan follow-up actions.

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

#### Activity 2.1: Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that YPI has developed

No training has been conducted yet, as the draft NRM document has only just been completed and signed.

#### Activity 2.2.: Ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners

In November 2024, our technical lead for SMART patrols trained the field team of our partner Akar (Bengkulu, West Sumatra) on the preventive and monitoring method SMART patrols, per their request.

#### Activity 2.3 & 2.4: Workshops with community partners on adaptive NRM (Stage 1-5)

The Adaptive Natural Resource Management (ANRM) planning process (Stages 1–7) has been completed in seven partner villages in Kubu Raya. A total of 455 participants representing local communities were actively involved throughout the series of workshops and planning activities.

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

The feedback sessions on the ANRM draft document were conducted in seven partner villages in Kubu Raya between December 2024 and January 2025. Input from these sessions was used to improve and complete the drafted document based on suggestions and direct updates from local stakeholders, resulting in eight document plans finalised.

#### Activity 2.6 & 2.7: Signing, ratification, and implementation of written NRM plans

The public consultation on the legalization of Forum Tujuh and the signing of the ANRM document was held on 24–27 February 2025, involving 55 participants from various government agencies and community representatives. During the event, the ANRM document was officially endorsed for seven partner villages; with coconut, rice, and mangrove crabs identified as the main commodities for development.

Activity 2.8: Quarterly and annual evaluations of the NRM plans  
This activity has not started yet, as the documents were just recently formed.

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

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

As part of our ongoing support to strengthen community-led conservation efforts, a SMART patrol training was delivered to the Enggano patrol group in Bengkulu, facilitated by a technical team from YPI. This training aimed to enhance the group's capacity in monitoring and protecting their environment, covering the use of GPS and data recording methods. Conducted over two days, the training included both theoretical sessions and practical field simulations at the patrol site to ensure hands-on understanding and application

Activity 3.2: Training with government partners on community-led governance practices  
This activity has not been conducted in this reporting period.

Activity 3.3 & 3.4: Knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs) & Knowledge product writing, revision, and publication  
This activity has not been conducted in this reporting period.

Activity 3.5.: Training and workshops good governance indicators with community partners  
We conducted a legal entity training with the assisted community in the Gunung Naning area, focusing on the 25 Good Governance Indicators. In addition, we held a feedback session to present the results of the independence roadmap and to help develop a work plan aimed at improving the indicators with low scores.

Activity 3.6.: Mapping of community organisations' pathway to good governance and self-reliance  
The mapping of the level of independence (~good governance) of community organizations was conducted in four assisted sites through desk and field studies. Of the total 49 assisted, 39 organizations were assessed. One has reached the "Independent" level, while the others are at the "Developing" and "Advanced" stages, based on the [Governance Index Tool](#), developed by YPI.

Activity 3.7: Ongoing technical support to community organisations to reach good governance  
Our technical team members with their specialties identified each community organisations' need of technical support for members of community organizations. This has been provided in all sites in West Kalimantan, comprising refresher training, basic audit training, book keeping, and developing Family Budget Plans. These activities aimed to strengthen members' capacity and reinforce their understanding of the roles and responsibilities of organisational management.

Activity 3.8: Annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums  
15 community organizations across the landscapes of Gunung Nyiut, Gunung Naning and Kubu Raya have carried out annual evaluations to assess their organizational performance, identify key challenges, and plan for future improvements.

Activity 3.9: Annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance  
In December 2024, community organizations in Gunung Nyiut landscape developed Annual Work Plans (AWPs) based on their ongoing programs. These AWP's also included scheduled evaluations to review yearly activities and gather feedback from the members. By the end of December 2024, AWP development had been completed across 13 organisations CAGN, serving as the basis for proposing activities to YPI and aligning with village government oversight. In March, 2025, a training was held in the Gunung Naning area to develop organizational and operational guidelines. This resulted in two key documents to guide the implementation of programs in collaboration with YPI.

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

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

This activity has not been conducted in this reporting period.

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

This activity has not been conducted in this reporting period.

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

On 14–15 October 2024, a farming business analysis training was conducted for community organizations in the Gunung Naning area to strengthen their capacity in integrating community-based financial planning into governance structures. The training aimed to enhance participants' understanding of how to assess the financial viability of farming activities and incorporate financial decision-making into the overall management of community programs.

Activity 4.4: Climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites

A series of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) trainings have been conducted in the two terrestrial areas in West Kalimantan, covering topics such as basic and sustainable farming practices, organic fertilizer production, the use of mini tractors, natural pesticide production, and the use of data collection tools, specifically the Kobo Collect application for monitoring land and agroforestry dynamics.

Activity 4.5: Sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites

This year we started training four Community Surveillance Groups (POKMASWAS) in performing patrol activities in the regional marine conservation area (KKPD) in Kubu Raya. This training is to identify and report on any illegal human activities happening further offshore.

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

Training activities were conducted in Kubu Raya for four Community Surveillance Groups (POKMASWAS) to strengthen the capacity of fishermen in conducting SMART patrol-based monitoring within marine conservation areas.

Activity 4.7: Farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and ad hoc on-the-job learning in CSA

In Sintang–Sekadau (Gunung Naning landscape), we support the lead farmer organization to conduct regular monthly visits to each member to monitor soil fertility, pests, diseases, and crop yields, as well as to support data collection and the production of organic fertilizers and natural pesticides. In Ketapang (same landscape), lead farmers also assist in monitoring agroforestry and crop rotation and they have taken initiative to plant less familiar, but elsewhere commonly cultivated vegetables, which has resulted in several successful harvests so far.

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

Routine monitoring support has been provided to the four villages in Kubu Raya in which community members are actively conducting routine monitoring activities for 12 days each month.

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

The annual evaluation with lead farmers in the Gunung Nyiut area was conducted on June 3–4, 2024. The evaluation included a presentation of CSA program results, a review of planned versus implemented activities, and the development of strategies and work plans. In the Karimata marine area and the Kubu

Raya coastal area, annual evaluations were conducted through fisheries data feedback sessions, aimed at empowering communities to make data-driven decisions in support of sustainable natural resource and fisheries management, while also addressing challenges related to the use of fisheries resources.

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

In 2024, guides from 10 programs were written by the technical team to be used by field facilitators and governance body implementors were designed by our communications team, 5 of which are now in review and testing and a feasibility assessment is underway before final publication and distribution. The other 5 are still in the design phase. The guidelines cover: Healthy Family programs, SMART Patrol Literacy, Community Resilience Funds, Social Forestry, Sustainable Fisheries, Biodiversity, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, Community Governance and Climate Smart Agriculture.

In December 2024, we published an Online Learning Center, an interactive space for practitioners and researchers to explore publications, lessons learned, and technical reports published by Planet Indonesia. It is designed to showcase how the Planet Indonesia model works and the impact it has created. The evolution of this site is planned in 2025. It can be accessed here:

<https://learn.planetindonesia.org/>

We have published 3 issues of the "Jejak Lapangan" Bulletin and are collecting stories for issue 4 from the "field note" program that started in 2023. These are also shared online in English through a storymap on arcgis which can be found at:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b09d147cfda54dbc82fec03724832e3>

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

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

This activity has not been conducted in this reporting period.

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

Throughout May 2024, a series of basic training sessions for Health Ambassadors (HA) were conducted in Kubu Raya. The training aimed to strengthen understanding of the 12 health indicators, introduce tools used in family assistance, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of HA. Sessions also included peer learning and experience sharing amongst HAs and stakeholders from local health centres.

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

In July 2024, three HAs were recruited in the Gunung Naning site to support the implementation of community-based health programs. Their responsibilities include assisting with health monitoring, facilitating health education activities, and promoting improved health practices within the community.

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

A total of 106 HAs in the Gunung Nyiut area received capacity building training, as well as health education for community members, covering topics such as exclusive breastfeeding, stunting prevention, basic health care, and disease awareness. In addition, on August 13, 2024, thematic capacity building training was carried out for HAs in Kubu Raya, focusing on the use of health devices such as blood pressure monitors, scales, and waist circumference measurements.



#### Activity 5.5: Ongoing support of HA & CHWs in conducting outreach events

HAs and CHW regularly conduct outreach visits to assisted families. These visits aim to collect data based on the 12 health indicators and to assess the families' level of understanding on these topics through critical questioning and constructive dialogue.

#### Activity 5.6: Connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with the department of health

In February 2025, YPI continued its coordination with the health centers in the Gunung Nyiut area to formalize partnership agreements that enable collaboration in health outreach and mobile clinic activities led by HAs. To facilitate joint health services between HAs and medical personnel in HLG, MoUs were signed with several local health centres.

#### Activity 5.7 & 5.8: HAs & CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester travelling clinics to priority sites from the department of health & Department of health conducts travelling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester time frame depending on site

The implementation of travelling clinics led by HAs in West Kalimantan was carried out regularly as planned with 32 travelling clinics organized in the last year. The services offered include height and weight measurements, blood pressure checks, as well as examinations for cholesterol, blood sugar, uric acid, haemoglobin levels, and other tests based on the specific needs of the community.

#### Activity 5.9: Annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs

Evaluations for HAs in the terrestrial areas are conducted through discussions on key community health issues and the development of follow-up plans based on the most relevant concerns. In Kubu Raya, the evaluation also focuses on strengthening the WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) scheme. This process is integrated with the evaluation of CC to ensure a comprehensive assessment. By leveraging existing structures and mechanisms, the project optimizes resources and supports data-driven decision-making to enhance long-term impact.

#### Activity 5.10: Best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge products developed in other outputs

The outputs of this activity are shared with the Activity 4.10.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Please find the MoVs for the outputs gathered in the folder: [Outputs related MoVs](#)

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

1.1. 91,346 ha of new areas under community management through the social forestry scheme by end of year 3 (baseline= 0, Y1=5,000, Y2=2,000, Y3=42,885, Y5=91,346) [DI-D09]

- 6,533 ha of new areas have received Social Forestry management permits through Village Forest scheme decrees.

1.2. 20 women's groups established and supported around resource-use in tenurial areas (baseline=0, Y1=8, Y2=12, Y3=15, Y4=18, Y5=20)

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

1.3. 185,000 ha of total area [existing areas + new areas] under community management by end of year 5 (baseline=33,000 ha, Y3=100,000, Y5=185,000) [DI-D01]

- 54,903 ha total of exiting and new areas achieved in Y2

1.4. 70% of 225,409 ha of near-shore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with co-management activities (patrols, management plans) by year 3 (baseline = 0, Y3 = 157,768 ha)



The value will be calculated and reported in year 3.

1.5. 50% of the leadership positions occupied by women by year 5 (Y5=50%)

- This is a new indicator we proposed in the Change Request, so we have not yet integrated this in our monitoring to be measured. We'll perform the progress in the next half-yearly report in October 2025.

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

2.1. 38 adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline=1, Y1=4, Y2=13, Y3=19, Y4=28, Y5=38) [DI-B03]

- 14 adaptive resource management plans developed

2.2. 20 adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period (baseline=1, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=20)

- 8 Adaptive of resource management plans in existing areas

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

- 6 adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure

2.4. 22 number of SMART patrol units established (baseline=7, Y1=12, Y2=16, Y3=18, Y4=20, Y5=22)

- 17 (16 in West Kalimantan plus 1 in Bengkulu) SMART patrol units established

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

- 40% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas.

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

3.1. 95 governance institutions supported (baseline= 7, Y1=30, Y2=55, Y3=68, Y4=80, Y5=95)

- During the past year we supported 66 (51 in West Kalimantan + 15 In Bengkulu) governance institutions.

3.2. 7,000 individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries (baseline=500, Y1=3,340, Y2=4,500, Y3=5,500, Y5=7,000) [DI-B05]

- We supported 6,634 individuals via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries.

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

- We observed a 47.2% growth in the savings and loan assets within governance institutions that run savings and loan programs.

3.4. >80% loan repayment rate from governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline= established after opening of savings/loans, Y1=75%, Y2=80%, Y3=80%, Y4=80%, Y5=80%)

- We recorded a 82% loan repayment rate among governance institutions implementing savings and loan programs

3.5. 80% of governance institutions by end of year five are able to design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 36%, Y1=45%, Y2=60%, Y3=68%, Y4=74%, Y5=80%)

- In year 2, 58% of governance institutions are working on designing and implementing work plans on social-ecological thematic areas.

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

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

- In year 2, we trained 571 farmers in climate smart agriculture practices across West Kalimantan and Bengkulu.

4.2. 36 new and existing income-generating opportunities supported (baseline=8, Y1=28, Y2=30, Y3=32, Y4=34, Y5=36)

- During the past year, we have supported 6 new incomes generating opportunities across our target landscapes.

4.3. 1,100 fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline=190, Y1=700, Y2=800, Y3=900, Y4=1,000, Y5=1,100)

- We supported 319 fishers through improved fisheries management by this year.

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

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

- We have trained and supported 7 additional health ambassadors (HAs) in Y2. To date, 171 total HAs had been trained and supported.

5.2. 2,000 individuals reached by health ambassadors by end of year 4 (baseline=500, Y1=1,200, Y2=1,500, Y3=1,700, Y4=2,000, Y5=2,000)

- 2, 844 households were reached by health ambassadors in year 2

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

- A total of 32 travelling clinics are supported in the project area.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcomes

Please find the MoVs for the outcomes gathered in the folder: [Outcomes related MoVs](#)

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

0.1. 5,000 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1= 1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2= 3,500 w 48% women, Y3=4,000 w/ 50% women, Y4=4,500, Y5=5,000 w/ 50% women)

3,655 individuals directly benefited from livelihood and health services. Of the total numbers, 1,805 are women (50.6%)

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

The percentage of reduction in deforestation will be calculated at the end of the project, as these changes only reflect long-term.

0.3. 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, & fishing, illegal farming & logging] in community managed areas & co managed areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)  
In 2024, the rate of illegal activity detection (including hunting, fishing, encroachment, and logging) was 0.056 detections per km, which decreased to 0.03 detections per km in 2025.

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

Out of 66, 39 (59%) governance institutions have been assessed; 1 indicated autonomy/independence, 30 advanced, and 8 developed.

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

Measurements of mud crab CPUE harvested by fishermen in coastal sites, recording an average of 4.57 kg/trip in North Kubu Raya and 2.73 kg/trip in South Kubu Raya (Tanjung Harapan Village). The terrestrial site measured farmers' harvest rate, reaching 46.10 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

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

A total of 9,672 indirect beneficiaries, including an additional 2,002 individuals reached this year, and 603 direct beneficiaries, with 187 added this year.

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

- 2 knowledge products in forms of technical reports and a bulletin produced in Y1. MoV: [YPI Highlights 2023](#); [Bulletin "Jejak Lapangan"](#)
- Online Learning Center, an interactive space for practitioners and researchers to explore publications, lessons learned, and technical reports published by Planet Indonesia. <https://learn.planetindonesia.org/>

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The listed assumptions were reviewed and found to still hold true and remain unchanged.

#### Outcome level assumptions

Assumption 1: Securing rights and improving management successfully reduces biodiversity loss and deforestation. Comment: this assumption remains true as we continue to monitor biodiversity and deforestation indicators.

Assumption 2: Direct beneficiaries experience an increase in well-being through livelihood, health, and economic services. Comment: Through our monitoring and evaluation, including Participatory Impact Assessments (PIA), beneficiaries report to experience benefits through our programs, particularly health and financial services.

Assumption 3: Improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging, while climate-smart agriculture techniques result in increased farmer yield. Comment: Improved management and monitoring efforts, along with the adoption of climate-smart farming techniques (see activity 1.4), have shown promising results in reducing illegal activities and boosting agricultural productivity. Through community engagement and the use of suitable farming practices, we have seen positive impacts, including a decrease in illegal activities and increased crop yields for farmers.

Assumption 4: Farmers are open to learning and interested to implement CSA techniques. Comment: The successful adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques by farmers depends on efficient knowledge transfer and hands-on assistance. By offering in-depth training, practical demonstrations, and access to essential resources, farmers can understand and effectively apply CSA methods.

#### Output level assumptions

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

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

Assumption 2: Government agencies remain open and willing to work with our consortium to promote tenurial rights. Comment: Collaboration with government institutions, such as BTKT, plays a crucial role in advancing and protecting tenurial rights. Sustaining this partnership requires consistent communication, alignment with shared goals, and mutual accountability. By fostering strong working relationships and staying committed to agreed-upon targets, we can strengthen government support and drive long-term progress in securing tenurial rights for communities.

Assumption 3: Women are interested and open to establishing women-specific governance groups. Comment: Through a range of empowerment initiatives and community engagement efforts, more women are being encouraged and enabled to establish and participate in women-led governance groups (see output 1.3). These efforts aim to close gender gaps and promote greater inclusivity, creating a supportive environment where women can play an active and influential role in decision-making processes at the community level.

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

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

Assumption 1: Communities are open to adaptive resource management. Comment: Community openness to adaptive resource management is essential for effective implementation. Through inclusive engagement and provision of necessary resources, we aim to strengthen local ownership and promote sustainable practices that help reduce biodiversity loss.

Assumption 2: Community members are willing to participate and develop plans. Comment: Meaningful participation and strong collaboration among community members are fundamental to the successful development and implementation of adaptive management plans. By promoting inclusive decision-making and investing in capacity-building efforts, we aim to strengthen community ownership over natural resource management. This approach not only empowers local stakeholders to make informed, context-specific decisions but also fosters long-term sustainability and resilience in managing their environments.

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

Assumption 4: Community members are open to increasing surveillance and protection of key areas.

Comment: Community involvement in safeguarding key areas is vital for effective resource management. By supporting community-led monitoring and awareness efforts, we aim to cultivate a sense of environmental responsibility and stewardship.

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

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

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

Assumption 3: Through mentoring provided, individuals can increase savings and take out loans. Comment: Mentoring and capacity-building initiatives are vital in enhancing financial literacy and equipping individuals with the skills needed to manage their finances effectively. Through targeted support within savings and loan programs (see output 3.3), these efforts empower community members to make informed financial decisions and improve economic stability.

Assumption 4: Through mentoring provided, individuals can pay back loans. Comment: An efficient mentoring and support system is crucial to ensure timely loan repayment and long-term financial sustainability. By promoting a culture of responsibility and accountability, we can empower individuals to meet their financial obligations (see output 3.4) and play an active role in the success of the savings and loan program.

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

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

Assumption 1: Farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture are successful in adopting practicing techniques. Comment: The successful adoption of climate-smart farming techniques by farmers requires continuous training and support. By providing access to resources and technical assistance (see activity 4.4), we aim to empower farmers to implement sustainable practices and enhance their livelihoods.

Assumption 2: Farmer mentor capacity is sufficient to collect data and track progress. Comment: Building the capacity of farmer mentors to collect data and monitor progress is essential for program success (see activity 4.4). Through training and ongoing support, we aim to equip farmer mentors with the skills and resources needed to effectively track and evaluate program outcomes.

Assumption 3: Adaptive management plans are well received and support both farming and fishing livelihoods. Comment: Adaptive management plans are essential for fostering diversified livelihoods and enhancing resilience within communities. By integrating feedback and adjusting to evolving conditions, we aim to ensure that these plans effectively support both agricultural and fishing-based livelihoods.

Assumption 4: New income-generating activities (IGAs) are successful. Comment: The success of new income-generating activities (IGAs) depends on careful planning, effective implementation, and targeted

training. By identifying viable opportunities and providing essential training, we aim to equip communities with the skills needed to successfully establish and manage IGAs, fostering economic growth and long-term sustainability

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

Assumption 1: Individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare and trust health officials. Comment: Establishing trust in healthcare services and motivating individuals to seek care are critical steps in improving access to healthcare. By offering high-quality services and fostering community involvement, we aim to tackle social inequalities and encourage greater participation in both healthcare and natural resource management.

Assumption 2: Government remains open to extending the reach of travelling clinics to more rural areas. Comment: Government support is vital for extending healthcare services to rural areas. By promoting greater investment in healthcare infrastructure and outreach initiatives, we aim to ensure that every community has access to essential healthcare services.

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

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

Impact: Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals through support to 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems

To date, our project is actively supporting 66 community governance bodies in overcoming socioeconomic barriers to conservation and providing technical assistance (indicator 3.1). IPLCs are best positioned to conserve the ecosystems they inhabit, especially when they have access to basic public services, such as health care and financial management mechanisms. Our project is well on the way in increasing access to these services. We have trained and supported 171 health ambassadors across all landscapes (indicator 5.1), improving access to basic health knowledge. More than 33 traveling health clinics were organised last year (indicator 5.3), in collaboration with the ministry of health, increasing access to medical health check-ups and medicine. When people are in good health, it reduces physical and mental stress and allows them to focus on other activities, such as resource management. Additionally, a recent analysis shows that community business loans are resulting in profit margins ranging from 16 - 21% ([source](#)), indicating the success of this financial mechanism in strengthening local livelihoods.

In terms of ecosystem management and conservation, strides have been made with the establishment of the first landscape level community-led institution for natural resource management in Kubu Raya, which provides an example for other areas and governments in what community-led conservation can look like. We have also facilitated the initial integrated patrol including both the POKMASWAS and community SMART patrol groups in Kubu Raya, increasing surveillance activities to offshore areas. In Karimata, we are in the process of co-designing the new area management plan for the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve, in collaboration with the official managing authority BKSDA. Whereas the official Conservation Partnership is still in its preparatory phase, we have already had several interactions to prepare the zoning of the MPA and enhance the capacity of the BKSDA teams involved.

Across all sites, 17 SMART patrol groups have surveyed 40% of critical forests and marine habitat. Wildlife encounter rates during patrol and surveillance activities have increased by an average of 18% since 2018, including encounters of Endangered Species such as the Wreathed Hornbill (*Rhyticeros Undulatus*, +22%) and the Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax Vigil*, +16%) ([source](#)). A landscape wide analysis also shows net forest gains in treatment vs. control sites, meaning that forest recovery is larger than forest loss in project sites.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

During the reporting period, the project has continued to contribute directly to Indonesia’s national policy frameworks (NDCs, NAP), and the Social Forestry Program. Project activities have supported IPLCs in securing and managing Social Forestry permits across multiple sites, contributing to emission reductions from deforestation and land degradation. As of this year, 10 villages have advanced in the Social Forestry application process, and 54,903 hectares of land are under community-led sustainable management, aligning with the government's climate mitigation targets under the NDC and adaptation strategies in the NAP.

At the international level, we have contributed to the following SDGs:

SDG 1 (No Poverty): Loan repayment rates of 82% indicate people taking out loans and being able to repay them within agreed timelines.

SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being): Health Ambassadors outreach sessions on family planning and preventative health care, reaching over 2,844 individuals

SDG 5 (Gender Equality): More than half (50.6%) of people benefitting from health and livelihood services are women.

SDG 13 (Climate Action): 14 Adaptive Natural Resource Management plans, including agroforestry and sustainable fisheries, were adopted, increasing household resilience to climate variability.

SDG 14 (Life Below Water): Communities perform monthly monitoring of fish landings and implement community-based fisheries management plans that show early signs of stable stocks.

SDG 15 (Life on Land): Community-led agroforestry initiatives support the planting of native trees and initiated soil restoration on degraded areas, contributing to terrestrial ecosystem recovery.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

Our PUMK model integrates biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction by supporting community-led savings and loans groups, financial training, and offering grants for locally owned enterprises. This year, we have seen a direct impact in multi-dimensional poverty reduction through strong increases in savings & loans assets (indicator 3.3) and high loan repayment rates (indicator 3.4), indicating that people are active users of financial mechanisms. Direct impact has also been provided through the local HAs (indicator 5.1 & 5.2) and traveling clinics (indicator 5.3), increasing access to health services and information, reducing the need for people to travel far and allowing them to remain active in their livelihood activities. From the Participatory Impact Analysis (PIA) in Karimata, which was conducted January 2025, we have learned again that healthcare and financial services are key activities to drive motivation for other, more environmental programs. This supports our assumption that basic needs are crucial to be considered in conservation efforts if these mean to be sustainable and impactful.

Indirectly, strengthened rights and access allow people to manage ecosystems and maintain ecosystem services that underpin their wellbeing (e.g. access to clean water, fertile soil, fishing areas). Through technical support for participatory management of natural resources, resiliency is increased through adaptive resource management practices, new farming techniques and establishment of fisheries management areas. By supporting women groups, we also promote the equal sharing of resources and opportunities.

6. 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.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	x
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

Our project continues to prioritize social inclusion by recognizing how intersecting identities—such as gender, age, ethnicity, class, and disability—shape individuals' ability to participate meaningfully in conservation and governance. As nearly half of our beneficiaries are women, we continue to adapt activities around participants' schedules and capacities, provide inclusive livelihood opportunities, and engage customary leaders to ensure that inclusion efforts are culturally appropriate and locally accepted. Especially the latter, advocating for inclusivity and best practices for participatory processes, requires continuous engagement as it may challenge deeply rooted beliefs and customs.

As we are aiming to strengthen our GESI approach by making it a priority in our upcoming 2027 strategic planning process, we recognize there is enough room for improvement, but currently our focus is on using participatory planning for workshops, community feedback sessions, and disaggregated monitoring to ensure diverse voices are not only heard but help shape project outcomes. Programs like the Healthy Family Initiative and loans for women-owned enterprises strengthen inclusion and empowerment, while also addressing critical gaps in health and livelihood options. We are committed to strengthening our internal capacity and dedicating resources to ensure GESI is embedded across all program areas.

We have also learned some key lessons this year on GESI. In coastal and marine sites, around 80% of communities rely on fisheries for their main livelihood, with fishers being predominantly men. They are the ones directly involved in catching and selling the fish. In these villages, we are struggling to involve women in our discussions about how much this fishing activity contributes to their family income. Women in fisher families mostly play important roles in processing the fishermen's catch, such as boiling and drying shrimp and anchovies. This work is closely tied to women's domestic roles, and as such, in various discussions, women tend to speak up more when it relates to their roles in this area. Also, we faced challenges involving more women in certain program activities such as SMART patrols, which are entirely male-dominated because these tasks are considered too strenuous and risky for women by community members. We hope to begin involving women who are also interested in doing this work, but we are yet to get prepared for establishing specific safeguards for women participating in patrols.

## 7. Monitoring and evaluation

Our MEL team continues to monitor progress of the project through the following sources:

- SMART Patrol Data:

Using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), we collect information on wildlife sightings and poaching locations. Indicators are monitored based on the time-based encounter rate, calculated per hour and per kilometre of patrol effort.

- Conservation Cooperative Monthly Reports:

Each conservation cooperative holds a monthly meeting where they report on membership numbers, the size of the savings and loan program, the number of active and outstanding loans, and the loan repayment rate.

- Health Ambassador Monthly Reports:

Health workers visit five households per month, checking a set of predetermined health indicators. Responses are recorded, and when any indicators are flagged, relevant health information and advice are provided to the households.

- Sustainable Farming and Fishing Quarterly Reports:

Our team compiles monthly and semi-annual data to track the number of enrolled farmers and fishers, the number of trainings conducted, the topics covered in the trainings, and the number of participants disaggregated by gender.

- Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA):

The PIA approach places community beneficiaries at the center of identifying and measuring changes and outcomes. We have adapted the PRISM Conservation Evaluation Toolkit by incorporating a nested ranking system to evaluate indirect changes identified by communities, changes directly attributed to project activities, and the overall impact on people's lives. This system enables us to assess how various activities, incentives, and deterrents influence different outcomes.

## 8. Lessons learned

The project has successfully engaged a wide range of individuals, including health ambassadors, patrol teams, and lead farmers, who consistently carry out monthly activities. While this involvement has contributed to their household income, some participants have occasionally expressed a sense of monotony due to the repetitive nature of the tasks.

In response, the project has begun formulating new strategies to diversify and enhance the roles of these actors. For instance, patrol teams are now not only responsible for routine surveillance but are also involved in conducting awareness-raising activities for school children. Similarly, health ambassadors have expanded their responsibilities beyond household visits by establishing nutrition gardens where they cultivate vegetables for personal consumption and potential income generation. These efforts aim to increase participants' motivation, expand the impact of their contributions, and strengthen the long-term sustainability of the program. This learning has brought YPI to be more focused on behaviour change approach in future intervention, to be applied in our specific programme based on our evaluation results analysis. However, there are no foreseen changes expected on our current workplan.

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

According to our [previous report review](#), we have been requested to include three items in this year's annual report (AR2);

1. Clarify reporting by tabulating output and outcome achievements from the many activities to help the reader see the big picture.

Please go through the tabulation [HERE](#).

2. Undertake studies into markets for livelihood products, feasibility of establishing a revolving fund, and potential for scaling up agroforestry.

We conducted a study on revolving funds through a six-monthly survey to assess whether individuals or groups are using the funds to start new businesses or expand existing ones—most of which are in agriculture and animal husbandry. The management of revolving funds in the agricultural sector has been functioning effectively, with clear processes in place from loan applications to repayment. Over time, the system has adapted to evolving agricultural needs and practices. Moving forward, we will prioritize strengthening key components such as business proposal submission, monitoring, and reporting to enhance the program's effectiveness and long-term sustainability. Additionally, studies on market opportunities for livelihood products and the potential for scaling up agroforestry are being incorporated into our upcoming action plan.

3. Include field photos into annual reports.

Due to the length limitation, we were not able to include photos within the report. Please see this [LINK](#) to see additional photos, apart from the ones in the MoV folders.

## 10. Risk Management

The project risk register is built from an independent site and organizational risk register managed by site managers and administrative staff. In the last 12 months, Indonesia has changed political administrations which raised risks of the “Lack of support from government agencies in securing social forestry permits for communities”, and it also brought new financial management risks to the organization. Actions to mitigate or reduce these risks include; the opening of a second bank account through a Singaporean bank that operates in Indonesia and is moving funds there to ensure financial security. We are also working with a coalition of CSOs in Indonesia, Aliansi Bumi Kita, that works to advocate and influence policy to support rights approaches and environmental sustainability in Indonesia. The 2025 changes to the US administration and the potential cutting of foreign aid is also an emerging risk which we are monitoring and undertaking financial risk assessments and building strategies against to mitigate.

## 11. Scalability and durability

We have been supporting the establishment of community-led organizations across our project sites, encouraging them to adopt autonomous and accountable governance systems. Recently, we facilitated the development of organizational roadmaps and assessed current organizational development status using 25 indicators aligned with our [Good Governance Index](#). This resulted in organisations being categorised in one of the four stages—basic, developing, advanced, or independent. Most organizations have reached the advanced stage, indicating that they have established clear structures and are actively integrating principles of sustainability and scalability into their operations.

Each organization's working groups—such as Health Ambassadors, Lead Farmers, and Patrol Teams—have key local actors capable of independently designing work plans and managing activities. These individuals regularly implement field activities and are able to transfer knowledge to wider community members. To strengthen institutional partnerships and improve access to funding, several organizations are also in the process of formalizing their legal status. Furthermore, these working groups collaborate closely with relevant government agencies: Health Ambassadors from the Healthy Family Working Groups partner with public health workers; Lead Farmers engage with village-level agricultural extension officers; and Patrol Teams coordinate with government field staff from BKSDA in Nature Reserve Areas and KPH in Protected Forests.

## 12. Darwin Initiative identity

Our comms team ensures that all programme activities of this project training and events included banners or booklets with the UK government's logo. Additionally, the UK government's support remained

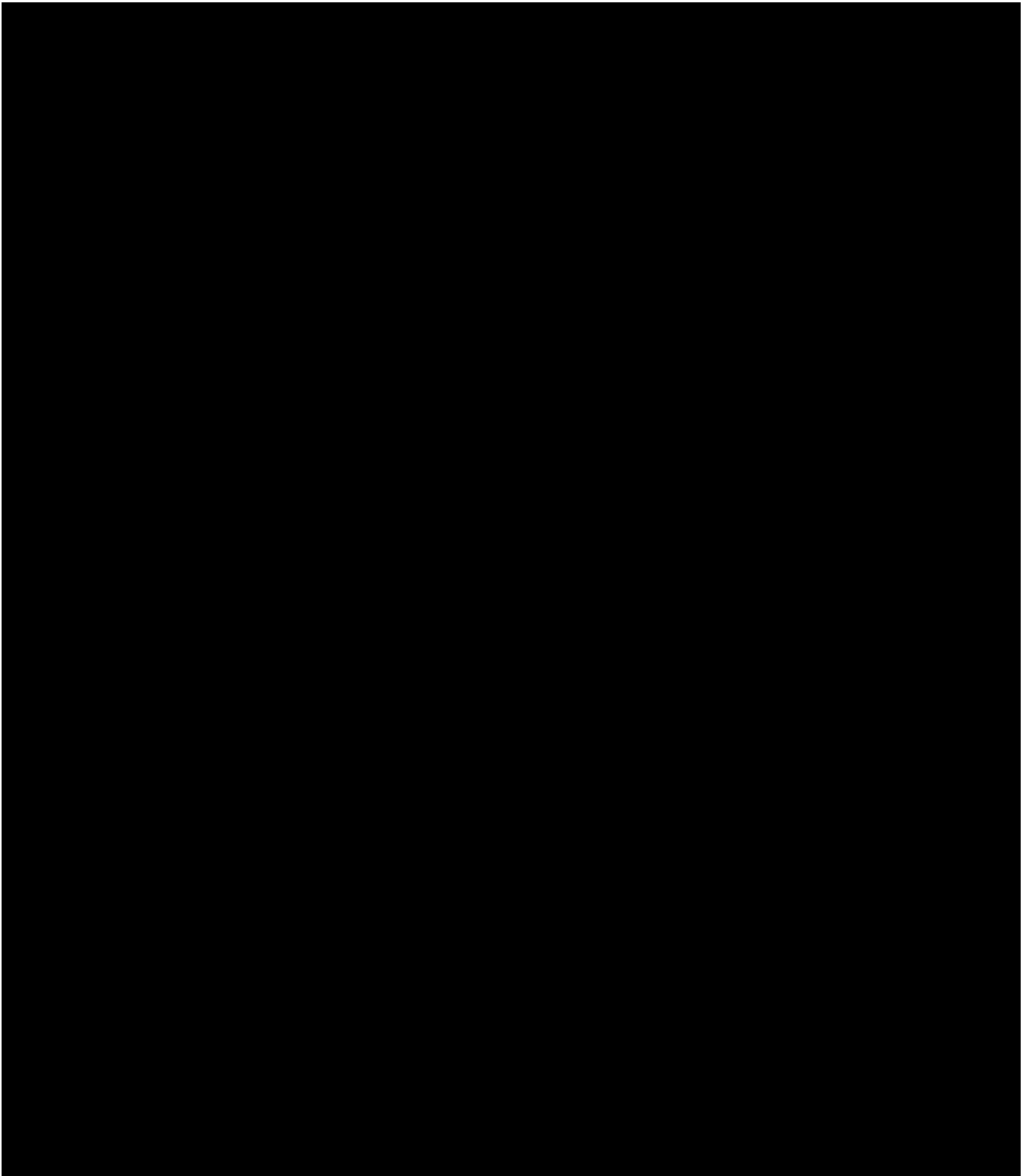
highlighted in a blog published on Planet Indonesia's website as part of our promotion, as well as to acknowledge support, see:

<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>.

To know more about our work including works where we acknowledge Darwin Initiative Project Support in our social media platform, please find us at our instagram @planetindonesia; Facebook/LinkedIn: Planet Indonesia

In May 2024, Planet Indonesia staff attended an event at the British Embassy in Jakarta and partnered with them on [International Biodiversity Day](#) to share communications updates about this project.

### **13.     Safeguarding**



#### 14. Project expenditure

**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 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>£337,700.00</b>	<b>£329,344.36</b>		

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 (£)			Otterfunds Blue Action Funds Packard ALC USFWS Great Apes LCAOF
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			Packard ALC Cartier Foundation OAK Foundation

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

No additional comments.

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

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

In 2024, Planet Indonesia celebrated its 10-year anniversary. The belief and commitment to our mission from our team and supporters has fuelled incredible progress, allowing us to stand alongside communities to protect over 1 million hectares of ecosystems, collaborate with 42,000 families, and build sustainable futures.

To mark this milestone, we launched a dedicated 10-Year Anniversary Website that shares stories from communities, lessons learned and exciting new impact reports on thriving communities, the rise in wildlife and the forest and ecosystem health: <https://www.10years-planetindonesia.org/>

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Impact</b> Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) through supporting 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems		
<b>Outcome:</b> IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity		
<b>Outcome indicator 0.1</b> 5,000 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth, (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1= 1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2= 3,500 w 48% women, Y3=4,000 w/ 50% women, Y4=4,500, Y5=5,000 w/ 50% women)	3,655 individuals directly benefited from livelihood and health services, 1,805 of them are women (50.6%).	Continue to support communities in expanding the programs under the community-led governance institutions to additional members of the communities, focusing on women engagement, as well as continue to partner with new communities.
<b>Outcome indicator 0.2</b> 30 % reduction in deforestation by year 5 over baseline in areas with secured rights (baseline= established in year 1, Y5=-30%)	Notable reductions in deforestation can only be tracked over time and we will report on this outcome indicator in Y5. Our long-term partnerships with communities, however, show great results in notable decreased deforestation rates (up to 11.7 times!) across our terrestrial sites.	Continue to support communities in stabilizing their livelihoods, prioritizing CSA methods to land clearing and support the SMART patrol teams in their preventive function.
<b>Outcome indicator 0.3.</b> 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, & fishing, illegal farming & logging] in community managed areas & co-managed areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)	In 2024, 0.056 detection per Km; in 2025: 0.03 detection per km of illegal activities (hunting, fishing, encroachment and logging).	Continue support SMART team to patrol, and add 1 more patrol unit at the site of our CSO partner in Bengkulu.



<b>Outcome indicator 0.4.</b> 75% of governance institutions with more than 80% of the good governance mechanisms in place by end of year 5	Out of 66, 39 (59%) governance institutions have assessed; 1 indicated autonomy/independent, 30 advanced, and 8 developed	We have carried out assessment and plan to have annual assessment
<b>Outcome indicator 0.5.</b> 20% increase in farmer and fishermen harvest rates by end of year 5 over baseline (baseline= established in year 1, Y3=20%, Y5=20%)	We measured the value of mud crab CPUE harvested by fishermen in coastal sites with an average of 4.57 Kg/trip for north Kubu Raya and 2.73 for south Kubu Raya (Tanjung Harapan Village). In our terrestrial site, we measure farmer's harvest rate farmer with 46,10 Kg/m2	we will continue monitor the harvest rates of the fishermen and farmers
<b>Outcome indicator 0.6.</b> 21,900 resource-users indirectly benefited by secure tenurial rights and adaptive resource management by end of year three (baseline= 8,532, Y5=19,000)	9, 672 (with additional of 2002 this year) indirect beneficiaries, and 603 (with additional of 187 this year) direct beneficiaries	There will be more beneficiaries reached in the future, as we have potential prospective area secured in some other villages
<b>Outcome indicator 0.7</b> 5 new knowledge products (journal articles, policy brief, technical reports) generated on the importance of rights-based approaches in Indonesia and their contribution to global biodiversity and poverty reduction goals by end of year 5 (baseline=0, Y3=2, Y5=5)	3 bulletins published contained 16 selected from 190 writings made by the Field Facilitators. Additionally, 1 annual report (highlight 2023) published in 2024.	Bulletin will be published regularly every month, and annual report will be annually published
<b>Output 1.</b> Tenure & co-management over natural resources is secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas		
<b>Output indicator 1.1</b> 91,346 ha of new areas under community management through the social forestry scheme by end of year 3 (baseline= 0, Y1=5,000, Y2=2,000, Y3=42,885, Y5=91,346)	6,533 Ha of new areas have received Social Forestry management permits through 2 Village Forest permits in West Kalimantan.	After permits are granted, we support LPHDs in managing their secured areas effectively and adaptively—such as through assistance in developing management plans—since permits, though valid for up to 35 years, can be revoked if communities are deemed incapable of proper management
<b>Output indicator 1.2</b>	15 women's groups established and supported resource use in tenurial areas.	Maintain the existing groups for we go beyond the Y2 and Y3 target.

20 women's groups established and supported around resource-use in tenurial areas (baseline=0, Y1=8, Y2=12, Y3=15, Y4=18, Y5=20)		
<b>Output indicator 1.3.</b> 185,000 ha of total area [existing areas + new areas] under community management by end of year 5 (baseline=33,000 ha, Y3=100,000, Y5=185,000) [DI-D01]	52,542 hectares of existing plus new area with rights secured	Facilitating community participation and involving relevant stakeholders in management activities, including the development of action plans and the provision of regular mentoring
<b>Output indicator 1.4.</b> 70% of 225,409 ha of near-shore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with co-management activities (patrols, management plans) by year 3 (baseline = 0, Y3 = 157,768 ha)	The value will be calculated and reported in year 5.	Coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders to build profound understanding on "co-management" to come to the co-management agreements.
<b>Output Indicator 1.5.</b> 50% of the leadership positions occupied by women by year 5 (Y5=50%)	New indicator proposed in change request, so not yet been measured in our monitoring.	we'll update the progress in the next half-yearly report in October 2025
<b>Output 2.</b> Adaptive resource management practices are developed to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use		
<b>Output indicator 2.1.</b> 38 adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline=1, Y1=4, Y2=13, Y3=19, Y4=28, Y5=38) [DI-B03]	14 adaptive resource management plans developed	Facilitating the development of additional management plans, sharing existing plans with multiple stakeholders to gather feedback, finalizing the written management plans, and ensuring their implementation
<b>Output indicator 2.2.</b> 20 adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period (baseline=1, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=20)	8 Adaptive of resource management plans in existing areas	Same as Output Indicator 2.1.

<b>Output indicator 2.3.</b> 12 adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period (baseline=0, Y1=2, Y2=4, Y3= 6, Y4=10, Y5=12)	6 adaptive resource management plans in place in new area	Same as Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2.
<b>Output indicator 2.4.</b> 22 number of SMART patrol units established (baseline=7, Y1=12, Y2=16, Y3=18, Y4=20, Y5=22)	17 (16 in West Kalimantan plus 1 in Bengkulu) SMART patrol units established	There are plans to form additional patrol teams, train them, and create guidelines for reporting.
<b>Output indicator 2.5.</b> 87% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas (baseline=12%, Y3=50%, Y5=87%)	40% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas.	Advanced and refresher training was provided for the SMART patrol team to support routine patrols, with authorised government agency staff/officials engaged in ad hoc patrols when necessary.
<b>Output 3.</b> Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs		
<b>Output indicator 3.1.</b> 95 governance institutions supported (baseline= 7, Y1=30, Y2=55, Y3=68, Y4=80, Y5=95)	66 governance institution	Continue assessing the Governance bodies to be improved in its governance mechanism to get more in “independent” status
<b>Output indicator 3.2.</b> 7,000 individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries (baseline=500, Y1=3,340, Y2=4,500, Y3=5,500, Y5=7,000) [DI-B05]	We supported 6,634 individuals via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries.	Facilitate additional member enrolment in existing institutions and build new governance entities
<b>Output indicator 3.3.</b> % increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program baseline established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%, Y4=+30%, Y5=+30%)	We observed a 47.2% growth in the savings and loan assets within governance institutions that run savings and loan programs.	Assets are managed in an accountable manner, supported by the enhanced skills of management boards, supervisors, and working groups; therefore, further capacity building—such as

		bookkeeping training—is needed
<b>Output indicator 3.4.</b> >80% loan repayment rate from governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline= established after opening of savings/loans, Y1=75%, Y2=80%, Y3=80%, Y4=80%, Y5=80%)	We recorded an 82% loan repayment rate among governance institutions implementing savings and loan programs	Socialising the governance institutions internal policies on loans to members prior loans application, monitoring the repayment
<b>Output indicator 3.5.</b> 80% of governance institutions by end of year five are able to design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 36%, Y1=45%, Y2=60%, Y3=68%, Y4=74%, Y5=80%)	58% of governance institutions are working on designing and implementing work plans on social-ecological thematic areas.	
<b>Output 4. Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio-economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management</b>		
<b>Output indicator 4.1.</b> 800 individuals attend climate smart agriculture trainings by end of year 5 (baseline=420, Y1=500, Y2=600, Y3=600, Y4=700, Y5=800) [DI-D11]	571 farmers trained in climate smart agriculture practices across West Kalimantan and Bengkulu.	Providing ongoing mentoring to trained farmers to support the effective implementation of climate-smart agriculture practices, ensuring they apply sustainable techniques that enhance resilience to climate change
<b>Output indicator 4.2.</b> 36 new and existing income-generating opportunities supported (baseline=8, Y1=28, Y2=30, Y3=32, Y4=34, Y5=36)	During the past year, we have supported 6 new incomes generating opportunities across our target landscapes.	Continue to strengthen and expand the existing income-generating opportunities to enhance economic resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods
<b>Output indicator 4.3.</b> 1,100 fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline=190, Y1=700, Y2=800, Y3=900, Y4=1,000, Y5=1,100)	We already supported 319 fishers through improved fisheries management by this year.	Continue to expand our efforts to reach more fishing communities and further strengthen sustainable fisheries practices

<b>Output 5. Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management</b>		
<b>Output indicator 5.1.</b> 200 health ambassadors trained and supported (baseline=established in year 1, Y1 = 50, Y2 = 150, Y3 = 200)	During the past year, we have trained and supported 171 new health ambassadors (HAs) in West-Kalimantan.	We will focus on providing refresher training for the current health ambassadors while also recruiting new ambassador
<b>Output indicator 5.2.</b> 2,000 individuals reached by health ambassadors by end of year 4 (baseline=500, Y1=1,200, Y2=1,500, Y3=1,700, Y4=2,000, Y5=2,000)	2, 844 households reached by health ambassadors	Continue to expand the outreach to more households, aiming to engage a larger number of individuals through the Healthy Family program
<b>Output indicator 5.3.</b> 6 travelling clinics supported in project areas annually (baseline = 6, Y1 = 6, Y2 = 6, Y3 = 6, Y4 = 6, Y5 = 6)	A total of 32 travelling clinics are supported in the project area.	



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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact</b> Improved socio-economic conditions for 25,000 individuals (direct=3,100, indirect=21,900) through supporting 40 equitable governance institutions managing 282,768 ha of biodiverse ecosystems			
<b>Outcome</b> IPLCs benefiting from established governance institutions that strengthen local livelihoods, reduce social inequalities, and support effective participatory natural resource management to conserve biodiversity	<p><b>0.1.</b> 5,000 individuals benefited directly from livelihood and health services by end of year 5 with 50% women and youth, (baseline=1000 w/ 42% women, Y1= 1,200 w/ 45% women, Y2= 3,500 w 48% women, Y3=4,000 w/ 50% women, Y4=4,500, Y5=5,000 w/ 50% women)</p> <p><b>0.2.</b> 30 % reduction in deforestation by year 5 over baseline in areas with secured rights (baseline= established in year 1, Y5=-30%)</p> <p><b>0.3.</b> 75% reduction in exploitative activities [illegal poaching, &amp; fishing, illegal farming &amp; logging] in community managed areas &amp; co managed areas by year 5 over baseline calculated from SMART patrols monthly encounter rates (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5=-75%)</p> <p><b>0.4.</b> 75% of governance institutions with more than 80% of the good governance mechanisms in place by end of year 5</p> <p><b>0.5.</b> 20% increase in farmer and fishermen harvest rates by end of year 5 over baseline (baseline= established in year 1, Y3=20%, Y5=20%)</p>	<p>0.1 before - after livelihood-health integrated survey</p> <p>0.2 SMART patrol monthly and annual reports</p> <p>0.3 Nusantara atlas annual deforestation reports of shapefiles of social forestry areas</p> <p>0.4 farmer mentors harvest reports</p> <p>0.5 annual report on the implementation of good governance practice indicators</p> <p>0.6 calculated based on % of resource-users in each village X the number of villages with secured rights and access to natural resources (Note this # of indirect beneficiaries is now a requirement of the social forestry scheme and will be calculated and presented in the SK/license document that recognizes community rights)</p> <p>0.7 reports, articles, and policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- securing rights and improving management successfully reduces biodiversity loss and deforestation (but see previous research for evidence)</li> <li>- direct beneficiaries experience an increase in wellbeing through livelihood, health, and economic services</li> <li>- improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging- climate smart agriculture techniques result in increased farmer yield.</li> <li>- farmers can not only understand but implement CSA techniques</li> </ul>

	<p>0.6. 19,000 resource-users indirectly benefited by secure tenurial rights and adaptive resource management by end of year three (baseline= 8,532, Y5=19,000)</p> <p>0.7. 5 new knowledge products (journal articles, policy brief, technical reports) generated on the importance of rights-based approaches in Indonesia and their contribution to global biodiversity and poverty reduction goals by end of year 5 (baseline=0, Y3=2, Y5=5)</p>	briefs published	
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Tenure &amp; co-management over natural resources are secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value areas</p>	<p>1.1. 91,346 ha of new areas under community management through the social forestry scheme by end of year 3 (baseline= 0, Y1=5,000, Y2=2,000, Y3=42,885, Y5=91,346)</p> <p>1.2.20 women's groups established and supported around resource-use in tenurial areas (baseline=0, Y1=8, Y2=12, Y3=15, Y4=18, Y5=20)</p> <p>1.3. 185,000 ha of total area [existing areas + new areas] under community management by end of year 5 (baseline=33,000 ha, Y3=100,000, Y5=185,000)</p> <p>1.4. 70% of 225,409 ha of near-shore fishery and terrestrial rainforest with co-management activities (patrols, management plans) by year 3 (baseline=0, Y3= 157,768ha)</p> <p>1.5 50% of the leadership positions occupied by women by year 5 (Y5=50%)</p>	<p>1.1 # government approved licence through social forestry scheme</p> <p>1.2.1 village level data on livelihoods and natural resource dependency</p> <p>1.3. 2 % of resource-users in village areas that have new secured tenure rights</p> <p>1.4. social forestry work plans</p>	<p>1.1. over a three-year period, our consortium can successfully secure tenure for communities in all target areas</p> <p>1.2. government agencies remain open and willing to work with our consortium to promote tenurial rights</p> <p>1.3. women are interested and open in establishing women-specific governance groups.</p> <p>1.4. areas with existing license/rights at the start of the project remain open to improving resource management and governance</p>



<p>Output 2</p> <p>Tenure &amp; co-management over natural resources are secured to support IPLCs in managing high-conservation value area</p>	<p>2.1. 38 adaptive resource management plans developed (baseline=1, Y1=4, Y2=13, Y3=19, Y4=28, Y5=38)</p> <p>2.2. 20 adaptive resource management plans in place in existing areas with secured tenure at the start of the project period (baseline=1, Y1=10, Y2=15, Y3=20)</p> <p>2.3. 12 adaptive resource management plans in place in new areas with secured tenure over the project period (baseline=0, Y1=2, Y2=4, Y3= 6, Y4=10, Y5=12)</p> <p>2.4. 22 number of SMART patrol units established (baseline=7, Y1=12, Y2=16, Y3=18, Y4=20, Y5=22)</p> <p>2.5. 87% of total target area patrolled with improved surveillance by community-led SMART patrols in both co-management areas and exclusive access areas. (baseline=12%, Y3=50%, Y5=87%)</p>	<p>2.1 written adaptive management plans developed and signed into place</p> <p>2.2 adaptive management plans in place in areas with tenure secured at the start of project</p> <p>2.3. adaptive management plans in place in areas with tenure secured during the project</p> <p>2.4. smart patrol monthly reports</p> <p>2.5. smart patrol biannual evaluation reports</p>	<p>2.1. communities are open to adaptive resource management</p> <p>2.2. community members are willing to participate and develop plans</p> <p>2.3. community members are open and transparent about evaluating plans through participatory processes</p> <p>2.4. community members are open to increasing surveillance and protection of key areas</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Good Governance practices and mechanisms are established to support equality and reduce insecurities in IPLCs</p>	<p>3.1. 95 governance institutions supported (baseline= 7, Y1=30, Y2=55, Y3=68, Y4=80, Y5=95)</p> <p>3.2. 7,000 individuals supported via governance institutions as direct beneficiaries (baseline=500, Y1=3,340, Y2=4,500, Y3=5,500, Y5=7,000)</p> <p>3.3. 30% increase in saving/loans assets within governance institutions with savings/loans program (baseline= established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%, Y4=+30%, Y5=+30%)</p> <p>3.4. &gt;80% loan repayment rate from governance institutions with savings/loans</p>	<p>3.1 3.1 reports/declaration of governance institution formation</p> <p>3.2 monthly membership reports</p> <p>3.3 monthly financial reports</p> <p>3.4 work plans of governance institutions developed</p> <p>3.5 annual work plans on thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) in each governance institution are developed, implemented, and evaluated</p>	<p>3.1. communities are open to establishing and/or strengthening local associations and institutions to act as a governing body</p> <p>3.2. beneficiaries are open to integrating savings/loans programs into governance institutions</p> <p>3.3. through mentoring provided, individuals can increase savings and take out loans</p> <p>3.4. through mentoring provided, individuals can pay back loans</p> <p>3.5. through mentoring, governance institutions can put develop, design, and</p>

	<p>program (baseline= established after opening of savings/loans, Y1=75%, Y2=80%, Y3=80%, Y4=80%, Y5=80%)</p> <p>3.5. 80% of governance institutions by end of year five are able to design and implement work plans on social-ecological thematic areas (fisheries, farming, health, livelihoods, savings/loans) (baseline = 36%, Y1=45%, Y2=60%, Y3=68%, Y4=74%, Y5=80%)</p>		implement work plans according to each community's needs and goals
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Resilient livelihoods are supported to reduce socio- economic insecurities and improve participation in natural resource management</p>	<p>4.1 800 farmers trained in climate smart agriculture practices by end of year 5 (baseline=420, Y1=500, Y2=600, Y3=600, Y4=700, Y5=800)</p> <p>4.2 36 new and existing income-generating opportunities supported (baseline=8, Y1=28, Y2=30, Y3=32, Y4=34, Y5=36)</p> <p>4.3 1,100 fishers supported through improved fisheries management by end of year 5 (baseline=190, Y1=700, Y2=800, Y3=900, Y4=1,000, Y5=1,100)</p>	<p>4.1 training records</p> <p>4.2 farmer mentor monthly harvest reports</p> <p>4.3 farmer mentor monthly technical support report</p> <p>4.4 business plan documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- farmers trained in climate smart agriculture are successful in adopting practising techniques</li> <li>- farmer mentor capacity is sufficient to collect data and track progress</li> <li>- adaptive management plans are well received and support both farming and fishing livelihoods</li> <li>- new income generating activities (IGAs) are successful</li> <li>- IGAs are successfully connected to IGAs</li> </ul>
<p>Output 5</p> <p>Healthcare access is improved to reduce social inequalities and improve participation for all in natural resource management</p>	<p>5.1. 200 health ambassadors trained and supported (baseline=established in year 1, Y1=50, Y2=150, Y3=200)</p> <p>5.2. 2,000 individuals reached by health ambassadors by end of year 4 (baseline=500, Y1=1,200, Y2=1,500, Y3=1,700, Y4=2,000, Y5=2,000)</p> <p>5.3. 6 traveling clinics supported in project areas annually (baseline=6, Y1=6, Y2=15, Y3=17, Y4=18, Y5=20)</p>	<p>5.1 training attendee list</p> <p>5.2 monthly reports from health ambassadors</p> <p>5.3 reports from government travelling clinics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare and trust health officials</li> <li>- government remains open to extending the reach of travelling clinics to more rural areas</li> <li>- improved healthcare results in increased participation (but see previous projects for evidence of this</li> </ul>

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Activity 1.1 Desktop mapping of sites of priority areas verified  
Activity 1.2 Collaboration and engagement of communities on social forestry scheme, signed MOUs with each village for FPIC  
Activity 1.3 Engagement with district and subdistrict government on target areas  
Activity 1.4 Support communities through legal process of social forestry schemes  
Activity 1.5 Troubleshooting and ad-hoc support of legal process  
Activity 1.6 Adaptive NRM training and workshops, public forums, revisions, and ratification of management plans  
Activity 1.7 Implementation and & evaluation annually of NRM written management plans  
Activity 1.8 Patrol support, livelihood support, and trainings for priority areas  
Activity 1.9 Ongoing support in 'co-management' areas of government agencies and IPLCs to set up co-management systems  
Activity 1.10 Ongoing support of DKP and BKSDA to create management plans and practice FPIC of state-led protected area management  
Activity 1.11 ongoing support and annual evaluations of SMART patrol effectiveness in community managed and co-managed areas

Activity 2.1 Training with partners on adaptive NRM system that planet Indonesia has developed  
Activity 2.2 ongoing technical support and troubleshooting for CSO partners  
Activity 2.3 workshop 1, 2, 3 with community partners on adaptive NRM  
Activity 2.4 workshop 4, 5 with community partners on adaptative NRM  
Activity 2.5 public forums, revision, and design cycle on written NRM plans  
Activity 2.6 signing and ratification of written NRM plans  
Activity 2.7 implementation of NRM plans  
Activity 2.8 quarterly and annual evaluations of NRM plans, including public forums with resource-users and government authorities

Activity 3.1 training with CSO partners on good governance practices and sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools  
Activity 3.2 training with government partners on community-led governance practices & sharing of existing governance tracking and evaluation tools  
Activity 3.3 knowledge product design with partners (under output 3 but integrates results from all outputs)  
Activity 3.4 knowledge product writing, revision and publication (ongoing)  
Activity 3.5 training and workshops on 22 indicators of good governance with community partners  
Activity 3.6 mapping of where community organizations are on "pathway" to good governance and self-reliance  
Activity 3.7 ongoing technical support to community organizations to reach good governance  
Activity 3.8 annual evaluations with each community governance institution, including public forums  
Activity 3.9 annual work plan development and evaluation of targets for each community governance institution

Activity 4.1 training with CSO partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices  
Activity 4.2 ad hoc support to government partners on resilient livelihood models, sharing tools, methods, and best practices  
Activity 4.3 training for CSO and community partners on integrating community finance into community governance  
Activity 4.4 climate smart agriculture (CSA) trainings in terrestrial sites  
Activity 4.5 sustainable fisheries trainings in marine sites  
Activity 4.6 integration of fisheries and agriculture livelihood activities into output 2 around natural resource management  
Activity 4.7 farmer mentor support, farmer group ongoing support, and adhoc on-the-job learning in CSA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity 5.5 ongoing support of HA & CHWs in conducting outreach events

Activity 5.6 connecting HAs & CHWs in target sites with department of health

Activity 5.7 HAs & CHWs facilitate quarterly and semester traveling clinics to priority sites from department of health

Activity 5.8 department of health conducts traveling clinics where medical services are provided – quarterly to semester time frame depending on site

Activity 5.9 annual evaluations with HAs & CHWs

Activity 5.10 best practices, lessons learned, and tools integrated into knowledge products developed in other outputs

## Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

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-D01	Area of land or sea under ecological management	1.1	Hectares		15,370	6,533		21,903	91,346
DI-D01a	Area under Sustainable Management Practices	1.1	Hectares		15,370	6,533		21,903	91,346
DI-B03	Number of new or improved community management plans available and endorsed	2.1	Number of plans	New (all)	8	6		14	38
DI-D05a	Number of people supported to better adapt to climate change as a result of the project	4.1	Number of people	IPLC (all)	171	571		742	800
DI-D04	Number of people with enhanced wellbeing	3.2	Number of people	IPLC (all)	5,456	6,634		12,090	7,000
DI-D03a	Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected	4.2	Number of people	IPLC (all)	8	6		14	36

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)
Redefining Conservation in Karimata: A Model for Community-Led Marine Governance	Blog Post	Lia Syafitri, Arif Darmawan, Aurore Maxey, and Rodiansyah, 2025	Female	Indonesian, French	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2025/4/16/redefining-conservation-in-karimata-a-model-for-community-led-marine-governance">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2025/4/16/redefining-conservation-in-karimata-a-model-for-community-led-marine-governance</a>
Financial Inclusion as the 'Alternate' to the Alternative Livelihood Approach in Conservation	Blog Post	Adam Miller, Putri Damatashia, Novia Sagita, 2024	Male	American, Indonesian	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/6/23/financial-inclusion-as-the-alternate-to-the-alternative-livelihood-approach-in-conservation">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/6/23/financial-inclusion-as-the-alternate-to-the-alternative-livelihood-approach-in-conservation</a>
The Unbanked: From Debt Cycles to Financial Inclusion and Resilience	Blog Post	Adam Miller, Putri Damatashia, Novia Sagita, 2024	Male	American, Indonesian	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/5/23/the-unbanked-from-debt-cycles-to-financial-inclusion-and-resilience">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/5/23/the-unbanked-from-debt-cycles-to-financial-inclusion-and-resilience</a>
The Realities of Community-Led Conservation in Protecting Pangolins	Blog Post	Lia Syafitri , Aurore Maxey and Josephine Mejia Johnson, 2024	Female	Indonesian, French, British	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/11/11/the-realities-of-community-led-conservation-in-protecting-pangolins">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/11/11/the-realities-of-community-led-conservation-in-protecting-pangolins</a>
10 years of FAO SSF Guidelines; What does it mean for Planet Indonesia?	Blog Post	Marc Fruitema, 2024	Male	Dutch	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/6/27/10-years-of-fao-ssf-guidelines-what-does-it-mean-for-planet-indonesia">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/6/27/10-years-of-fao-ssf-guidelines-what-does-it-mean-for-planet-indonesia</a>

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)
Analysis of six years of community-based fisheries management shows positive perceptions but worrying trends	Blog Post	Marc Fruitema, 2024	Male	Dutch	Planet Indonesia	<a href="https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/5/3/analysis-of-six-years-of-community-based-fisheries-management-shows-positive-perceptions-but-worrying-trends">https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/5/3/analysis-of-six-years-of-community-based-fisheries-management-shows-positive-perceptions-but-worrying-trends</a>
Restoring our planet's threatened habitats	Online Videos				CNN	<a href="https://edition.cnn.com/2024/11/26/world/video/going-green-reviving-ecosystems-november-2024-spc">https://edition.cnn.com/2024/11/26/world/video/going-green-reviving-ecosystems-november-2024-spc</a>
Buletin 'Jejak Lapangan' (Field Notes)	Best Practice Bulletin	Yayasan Planet Indonesian Staff, 2024	Male	Indonesian	Planet Indonesia	<a href="#">BULETIN JEJAK LAPANGAN</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 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 email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more 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 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
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 16)?	Yes
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.	