



## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

### ● IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT077
Project title	Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking through a Community-based Conservation Approach
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead organisation	Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI)
Partner institution(s)	Planet Indonesia - USA
IWT grant value	£ 363,150 (3 years)
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2020 - 31 March 2023
Reporting period (e.g. April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2021 - March 2022, Annual Report 2
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Project website/blog/social media	Website: <a href="http://www.planetindonesia.org">www.planetindonesia.org</a> Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/planetindonesia1">https://www.facebook.com/planetindonesia1</a> IG: <a href="https://www.instagram.com/planetindonesia/">https://www.instagram.com/planetindonesia/</a> Twitter : <a href="https://twitter.com/planet_indo?lang=en">https://twitter.com/planet_indo?lang=en</a>
Report author(s) and date	Adam E. Miller and Abrar Ahmad, 30/April/2022

### 1. Project summary

Rural communities living across the remaining forests of West Kalimantan, Indonesia lack access to basic services and opportunities to diversify livelihoods. This often compels communities living around forests to turn to poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT) to meet basic needs. The depletion of the natural resource base create a positive feedback loop that deepens a communities’ growing inability to meet basic and financial needs, which leads to further resource extraction culminating in spiralling poverty. Such degenerative exploitation of natural resources trap communities into a vicious cycle of environmental injustice.

In order to reverse this cycle at our project sites, we collaborate with villagers to create Conservation Cooperatives (CC) that are village-run institutions that enables us to reduce a community’s dependency on unsustainable resource extraction through a holistic strategy. It integrates community-led resource monitoring and rule enforcement with access to unmet socio-economic services (e.g. basic healthcare, equitable financial capital, etc.) to empower local communities to shift away from IWT towards sustainable livelihood alternatives.

By supporting partner communities, our project aims to improve wildlife densities for five threatened species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 1,773 households and generate novel insights into strategies to reduce IWT equitably in two project sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Fig. 1).

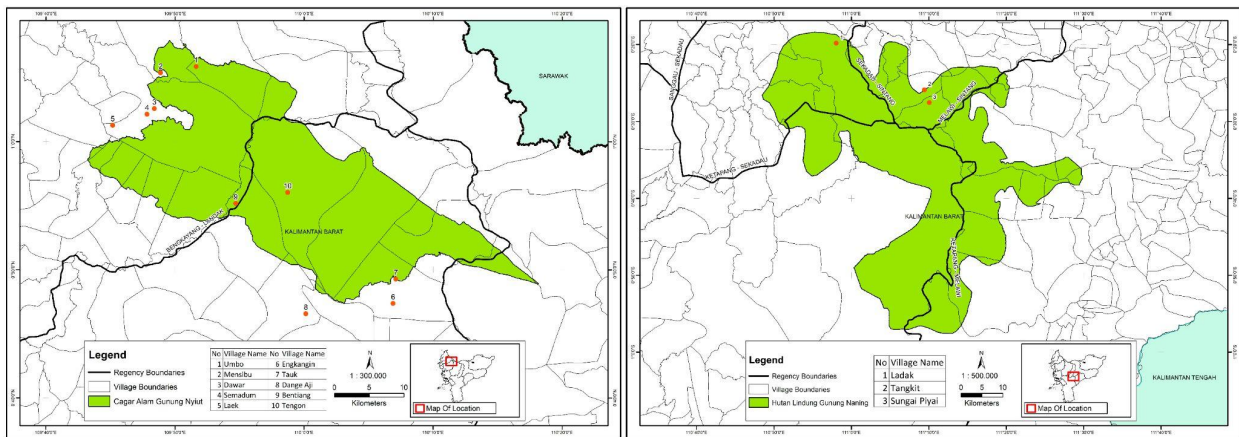


Figure 1: Map showing location of the two project sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Our holistic approach fills the clear gap between conservation and poverty alleviation in West Kalimantan and Indonesia by addressing the systemic drivers that lead rural communities to engage in IWT. Moreover, as the CC model is based on the needs of the rural communities, we ensure flexibility in our programs and activities through incorporating input from partner communities and publish peer-reviewed research articles that help us to scientifically evaluate and explore our program logic and design. By using an iterative process, we strive to improve our own learning about “what works” in IWT, gain insights into effectively scaling-up impact and replicability, as well as enable the wider conservation community to learn from our progress.

In particular, this project was designed to enable indigenous communities in Gunung Niut and Gunung Naning to reduce their dependence on IWT (outcome).

## 2. Project partnerships

Planet Indonesia’s in-situ work is based on mutual partnerships with local communities. These partnerships are the basis of our commitment to partner communities to protect at-risk ecosystems and wildlife. Similarly, we also create partnerships with relevant government agencies to engage them in project activities. In Year 2, several such new partnerships were developed with the Indonesian government’s Forestry Agency (KPH) and Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD) across both landscapes. In **Gunung Niut**, we developed partnerships with KPH Landak to support the training on SMART patrolling for LPHD members. In **Gunung Niut**, we also developed an initial village-level agreement with the Village Government of Pantok village to support the Kiayo hamlet community with establishing a community-led SMART patrol unit. Similarly, in **Gunung Naning**, we developed partnerships with KPH Sekadau and KPH Melawi to train their officers in the SMART methodology. These partnerships are aimed at improving the capacity of government agency staff to support community-led SMART patrols.

## 3. Project progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

#### Output 1: Improved community-based monitoring of Gunung Niyut Nature Reserve and Gunung Naning Protection Forest through implementation of SMART patrols

##### Progress of Activity 1.1 to 1.5 - SMART Patrol Program

All five (5) activities under Activity 1 were carried out during year 2. As part of **Activity 1.1**, a new SMART patrol team was established in the Sungai Piyai sub-village of Sungai Segak village in the **Gunung Naning** landscape in August 2021. The new SMART patrol team consists of 4 community members. After recruitment, all 4 members were trained in the SMART methodology in September 2021. The addition of the new SMART patrol team brings the total number of community-led SMART teams in **Gunung Naning** to 3. There were no new teams recruited in the **Gunung Niut** landscape in Year 2.

In the case of **Activity 1.2**, community-led SMART patrols carried out routine monthly patrols (7-10 days per month) across both landscapes. In total, five (5) SMART patrol teams in **Gunung Niut** and three (3) SMART patrol teams in the **Gunung Naning** landscape were active throughout the reporting period. After each patrolling session, the data from the SMART patrol is compiled and shared with the respective CC which is then shared with the village government forum (see Output 1.4 & Output 1.5 - Monthly SMART Patrol Report 2021-22 in the Output MoV Folder). Additionally, a summary of the monthly data is also shared with the head of the local BKSDA office in **Gunung Niut** and the Forest Management Unit in **Gunung Naning**.

Near the end of Year 2 (22-26 March, 2022), our team supported an *integrated forest SMART Patrol* in **Gunung Niut**. The agencies involved in the patrol included Serimbu Region BKSDA, Military, Police, Community Members and YPI staff. As a result of this activity, the team found several piles of processed wood ready to be transported. In addition, the team also tried to track the owner of the wood to find out the owner and in the end the team obtained information regarding the owner from the community and directly visited the wood processing business. However, the team did not manage to meet with the person concerned on the spot at that time, this information is currently being reported to the authorities for follow-up (Integrated Patrol folder - 2022 Activity MOV folder)

In Year 2, **Activity 1.3 and Activity 1.5** were combined to reduce redundancy in work and scheduling with government agency partners. The SMART patrol semester review and evaluation activity were carried out separately in each project landscape. In the **Gunung Niut** landscape, two (2) evaluation activities were carried out in July 2021 for Serimbu region and September 2021 for Sanggau Ledo region with 36 participants (Annex 4: Table 1) (Source: Activity 1.3 and 1.5 in 2022 Activity MOV folder) The evaluation activity resulted in a discussion among the stakeholders about the use of the data and findings reported by the SMART Patrol teams every month. Specifically, participants discussed possible ways to follow up according to issues reported by the SMART patrols teams as they are relevant to the authority of each stakeholder. Also, **Gunung Niut** teams expressed their desire to move away from the paper-based systems of data collection to using digital tools (e.g. mobile phones, tablets) for data collection during forest patrols. Evaluations of SMART patrol activity in the **Gunung Naning** landscape were carried out quarterly. Evaluation participants included members of the SMART patrol team from the villages of Ladak, Tangkit, Sungai Piyai, and members of the forestry department (KPH) from Melawi and Sekadau. The aim of the evaluation activity was to evaluate team performance, evaluate field activities and reporting, preparation of work plans.

In the case of **Activity 1.4**, the community-led SMART patrol teams will assist their village governments to monitor fire hotspots during the dry season, and submit reports to the village government related to human activities that can then be followed up by the village government. These reports will also include supplementary information from Participatory Impact Assessments and other M&E findings.

### **Progress of Activity 2.1 to 2.4 - Biodiversity Monitoring Program**

**Activity 2.1** was carried out twice in Year 2 in the **Gunung Naning** landscape. The first survey was conducted between April 8 - 11, 2021 with 19 respondents and the second survey was conducted between 15 - 18 December 2021 with 20 respondents from all 3 project supported villages (Ladak, Tangkit, Sungai Piyai) (Source: see Output 2 folder in 2022 Output MOV folder).

### **Progress of Activity 3.1 to 3.7 - Conservation Cooperative Savings and Loans Program**

As part of **Activity 3.1**, new members of four (4) CCs in **Gunung Niut** were provided with 'Basic Training' on the Conservation Cooperative programs (Annex 4: Table 2). **Activity 3.1** was carried out in **Gunung Naning** to form one (1) new CC in the Tanjung Kepayang hamlet of the Nanga Pari Village, Sintang district. The basic training was conducted between September 14 to 17, 2021 for this CC. Presently, there are 50 people enrolled in this new CC (Annex 4: Table 2). In Year 2, the total number of CC in Gunung Naning was 5 (Ladak, Tangkit, Sungai Piyai, Nanga Sepan (hamlet of Sungai Piyai), Nanga Sepan (hamlet of Sungai Piyai), and Tanjung Kepayang.

**Activity 3.2** was carried out in the Kendaik village of **Gunung Niut** to train 5 CC members who will manage the CC fund. The training was focused on how to use the administrative forms and overall management of the savings and loans fund. **Activity 3.2** was carried out to provide basic

bookkeeping training, loan management and technical guidance on loan services to 5 CCs in **Gunung Naning** (Annex 4: Table 7) (Source: Activity 3.2 in 2022 Activity MOV folder)

As part of **Activity 3.3 and Activity 3.4**, we facilitated meetings with the management body and members of eleven (11) CCs in **Gunung Niut** to discuss various aspects of the CCs as well as the management and issues related to the new Productive Business Loan program established in 2021 (Annex 4: Table 3). **Activity 3.3 and 3.4** were carried out to support CC in **Gunung Naning** to develop their capacity on developing vision and mission, membership rules, elections, and SOPs through routine monthly activities. In particular, CCs from 4 villages (Ladak, Tangkit, Sugai Piyai, Nanga Sepan, have already prepared their vision and mission, provisions/requirements for membership, and an election system for management or term of office of management. All of these are listed in the articles of association and by-laws. Only the new CC of Tanjung Kepayang village is yet to be carried out.

In August 2021, we conducted socialization activities as part of **Activity 3.5** in the villages of Sei Biang Hamlet, Bumbung hamlet, and Simpang Empat hamlet of the Begkawang Villages. these activities support the creation of new CCs in **Gunung Niut**. The focus of the socialization events was to provide information about the YPI's programs and how they may benefit local community members. In total, 93 people (Sei Biang - 67, Bumbung - 15, Simpang Empat - 11) attended these socialization events. We also conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) with the community members of the Indaik village in June 2021 to understand existing ecological, social, and economic conditions and future expectations. As part of **Activity 3.5** in **Gunung Naning**, socialization activities were carried out in Dusun Kiyayo and RT Lobui of Pantok village, Nanga Taman district, Sekadau on March 5-7 2022. The socialization activity was attended by the Head of Pantok Village, Head of Kiyayo Village, RT Lobui, Head of the BPD, Nanga Taman District Government.

As part of **Activity 3.6** in **Gunung Niut**, we provided technical support to working group members to manage the Productive Business Loans program from five (5) CCs (Dawar, Laek, Mensibu, Umbo, and Sahan). In addition, we also supported 53 borrowers to improve their business plans for loans taken from their CCs Productive Business Loans scheme.

On March 23, 2022, 2 CC administrators and 1 Lead Farmer from the Ladak CC visited the CC Sungai Piyai CC to understand the potentiality of planting Coffee plants in Ladak. The cross-visit was organized by the Sustainable Agriculture and Agroforestry working group of the Ladak village CC. Additionally, the CC from the villages of Ladak and Sungai Piyai have procured laptops for the working group that manages CC Loans and Savings. The laptop will be used to make financial reports, activity reports efficiently.

**Activity 3.7** was carried out through workshops with administrators, supervisors, and working group members from all seven (7) CCs in the **Gunung Niut** landscape (Table 4). The workshop was used to discuss expectations of each CC from their programs, matters related to CC program activities, current conditions and challenges faced by each program, and efforts to achieve expectations based on conditions and challenges (Activity 3.7 in 2022 Activity MOV folder). The annual evaluation as part **Activity 3.7** in **Gunung Naning** was carried out through participation of the CC management and working group members.

### **Progress of Activity 4.1 to 4.5 - Healthy Family Initiative**

In **Gunung Niut**, **Activity 4.1** was carried out to recruit 14 women in the Laek village in October 2021 and 7 women in Sahan village in February 2022 to become their community's Health Ambassadors (HAs). HAs recruited in the Laek village were given training and materials regarding a health and the environment; the role and function of HAs, and how to mitigate emergency situations. Staff from the government health center was also involved in the facilitation of the training along with the YPI team. The training activity for the Sahan village was yet to be completed at the time of writing this report. At present, there are 69 active HAs across 8 CCs in **Gunung Niut**.

In Year 2 in **Gunung Naning**, as part of **Activity 4.1**, 11 new HAs were recruited between September 2021 to March 2022 of which 6 HAs are from Tanjung Kepayan village and 5 HAs from Ladak and Tangkit villages. In total, 24 (existing and new) HAs received training on the PHE method and the use of tools during house visits.

**Activity 4.2** was carried out throughout Year 2 in 8 villages in **Gunung Niut** with HAs. In total, 320 households were served by the 69 active HAs. **Activity 4.2** was also carried out monthly in 4 villages of **Gunung Naning**. In total 90 households received access to PHE services throughout Year 2. Only the 6 HAs newly recruited in Tanjung Kepayan did not conduct any household visits in Year 2.

**Activity 4.4** were carried out between December 2021 and March 2022 with HAs from 6 CCs in **Gunung Niut** (Umbo, Dawar, Tauk, Engkangin, Bentiang, and Tengon-Kulum) . Highlights from the evaluation are provided in Annex 4: Table 5.

In March 2022, **Activity 4.5** was carried out in **Gunung Niut** with members of the local health center in Semarang and village government members from Sahan village. Key topics discussed during the meeting was related to better collaboration between the local health center, the village government, YPI to address COVID-19 vaccinations/boosters and the stunting in children.

### **Progress of Activity 5.1 to 5.3 - Rifle Buy Back**

**In Year 2, this activity was only carried out in Gunung Niut.**

**Activity 5.1** was carried out in the Landak sub-district in **Gunung Niut** in October 2021 to increase the reach of the rifle-buyback program. The aim of the activity was to provide socialization and hold a hearing with multiple stakeholders that include Local Police, Military, Sub-district Government Officers, BKSDA Officers, village government officials, and community members from Engkangin and Tengon villages about the program.

**Activity 5.2** was conducted for 5 village (Dawar, Mensibu, Umbo, Engkangin, Tengon) in **Gunung Niut**. The data from the survey shows that the community in Dawar wants to exchange their firearms for technical knowledge on making liquid fertilizer/organic pesticide spray and a mini tractor. The Mensibu community wants to buy goats, and the community in the Umbo village wants to exchange weapons for a Micro Hydro Power Plant. In the case of the Engkangin village, they would like to exchange firearms for access to agriculture equipment and the community members of Tengon wants a cell phone reception booster tower.

**Activity 5.3** was implemented in **Gunung Niut** between April 2021 to March 2022. Through this activity, 436 guns were returned by community members from 8 project supported villages (Dawar, Mensibu, Umbo, Engkangin, Tengon Kulum, Pelaik, Kadik 2 (non-CC village), Laek) to the Local Police department (Annex 4: Table 6).

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

### **Output Indicators 1.1 and 1.2**

In **Gunung Niut** and **Gunung Naning**, the baseline for number of community-led SMART patrol teams was **4** and **0** respectively. At the end of Year 2 (March 2022) the total number of community-SMART patrol teams in **Gunung Niut** and **Gunung Naning** are **6** and **3** respectively. The data is collected from the participant lists of SMART patrol enrolment list. (Source: Output 1.1 and 1.2 SMART Patrol Members in the Output MoV folder).

### **Output Indicator 1.3**

The baseline value for this indicator was **12** for **Gunung Niut** and **0** for **Gunung Naning**. At the end of Year 2, the total number of SMART patrol members enrolled, trained, and active in patrolling are 16 in **Gunung Niut** and 12 in **Gunung Naning**. The information was compiled from approved list of SMART patrol members for both landscapes (Source: Output 1.3 Members enrolled in SMART patrols Output MoV Folder)

### **Output Indicator 1.4 and 1.5**

The baseline value for the area patrolled in **Gunung Niut** and **Gunung Naning** were **40%** and **0%** respectively. At the end of Year 2, the total area patrolled annually is **50%** and **11.3%** for **Gunung Niut** and **Gunung Naning** respectively. The data for area covered through patrols is calculated from the monthly SMART patrol data (Source: Output 1.4 and 1.5 - Total Area Patrolled by SMART patrol Teams.xlsx and Ouptut 1.4 & Output 1.5 - Monthly SMART Patrol Report 2021-22 in the Output MoV Folder)

## **2. Increased and / or stabilized populations of five species threatened by IWT**

### **Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2**

At the end of Year 2, we compared baseline density estimates with Year 1 and Year 2 density estimate for 6 target wildlife species in **Gunung Niut**. In the case of some species, the density estimates were calculated using different techniques (PLEO, Point Counts, Transects) and then averaged (Helmeted Hornbill, Rhinoceros Hornbills, Abbott's Gibbons). In the case of wildlife species for which we did not have adequate data from Line Transects and/or Point Counts surveys, we used the PLEO density estimates (Bearded Pig, Red Langur, Sunda Pangolin). Analysis shows that density estimates slightly increased or remained stable for all the 6 target species compared to Year 1 estimates in **Gunung Niut**. (Source: Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2 - Wildlife Density Estimates.xlsx in the Output MoV Folder). For **Gunung Naning** we struggled to compare baseline estimates with Year 2 estimates as data for baseline was taken at the end of Year 1 (Feb-March 2021) and data for Year 2 was collected in October 2021. Therefore, ecologically we are not comparing before and after the intervention but rather between seasons in the same year. Therefore, for **Gunung Naning** sites we are best positioned to compare our end of Year 3 density estimates with Year 1 estimates.

### **3. Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives**

#### **Output Indicator 3.1 and 3.2**

Before the start of the project, there were 821 CC members enrolled in CCs in **Gunung Niut** (upto March 2020). At the end of Year 2 (March 2022), the total number of CC members in **Gunung Niut** was 1,381 of which 44.46% are women (Year 2 - 340 new members). Alternatively, in the **Gunung Naning site**, at the end of Year 1 there were 319 members enrolled in CCs (direct beneficiaries). At the end of Year 2 (March 2022) the total number of direct beneficiaries was 392 members of which 45% were women (Year 2 - 64 new members). (Source: Output 3.1 and 3.2 Indicator - CC direct beneficiaries in the Output MoV folder)

#### **Output Indicator 3.3 and 3.4**

In **Gunung Niut**, the savings program grew by 31.91% since April 2021 with total savings reaching IDR ██████████ or (approx.) GBP ██████████ at the end of Year 2 (March 2022). In the **Gunung Naning site**, the savings program grew by 44.44% since April 2021 with the total value of the savings program at the end of Year 2 at IDR ██████████ or (approx.) GBP ██████████. (Source: Output Indicator 3.3 and 3.4 - Loans and Saving Annual Summary in the Output MoV folder)

#### **Output Indicator 3.5**

Between April 2021 and March 2022, the average loan repayment rate for CC members in **Gunung Niut** was 90.44%. The average loan repayment for only women borrowers was 81.05%. The loan repayment rate is calculated by dividing the total value of loans returned by the total value of the loans disbursed for a 12-month period (Source: Output 3.5 - Loan Repayment Rate in the Output MoV Folder). In the **Gunung Naning** landscape, since borrowing only started from November 2021, there was not sufficient data to calculate the repayment rate.

#### **Output Indicator 3.6**

In Year 2, **Gunung Niut** CC members from Engkangin and Tengon-Kulum were supported to develop poultry business. This will enable community members from the 2 villages to meet their protein requirements from domestic sources and reduce hunting for bushmeat. Alternatively, in the **Gunung Naning**, we supported farmers with seeds and other farm inputs to grow multiple vegetable varieties that include Cakra Chili, Squash, Pumpkin, Corn, Long Beans, Peanuts, Pare, Mustard Greens, Celery, Purple Eggplant, Green Eggplant, Cucumber, Beans, Sweet Graft, Ginger Paddy, Perenggi, Tebu Telur, Sour Eggplant, Tomato, and Sweet Potato. (Source: Output 3.6 - List of Vegetables grown by Village in Gunung Naning in Output MoV Folder)

#### **4. Improved access to healthcare and family planning needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT**

##### **Output Indicator 4.1**

Before the start of the project, only 15 beneficiaries had access to YPI's PHE services in the **Gunung Niut** site. At the end of Year 2, a total 3,593 beneficiaries (new in Year 2 - 2118 beneficiaries) were reached through the PHE program at the **Gunung Niut** site. (Source: Output 4.1 - Health Family Initiative Beneficiares.xlsx)

##### **Output Indicator 4.2**

The baseline value for this indicator was 15 women. At the end of Year 2, a total of 624 women (new in Year 2 - 365) in **Gunung Niut** have access to contraceptives after receiving information from HAs. Source: (Source: Output 4.2 - Number of Women accessing PHE services)

##### **Output Indicator 4.3**

In Year 2, the total number of Health Ambassadors enrolled and trained by the HFI program at the **Gunung Niut** site was 103. The baseline value of this indicator was 0. (Source: Output 4.3 - List of Health Ambassadors in Gunung Niut)

##### **Output Indicator 4.4**

At the end of Year 2, 90 women in **Gunung Naning** reported on using accessing PHE services after receiving information from HAs. The data is collected by HAs during house visits. (Source: Output 4.4 and 4.5 - Number of women accessing PHE and Health Ambassador in Gunung Naning)

##### **Output Indicator 4.5**

No new HA recruitment were made by the end of Year 2. The total number of HAs in Gunung Naning site is 25. The baseline value of this indicator was 0. Source: Output 4.4 and 4.5 - Number of women accessing PHE and Health Ambassador in Gunung Naning)

#### **5. Trial and evaluation of rifle, snare, and chainsaw buyback program to reduce IWT at project sites**

##### **Output Indicator 5.1**

This activity was only carried out in the **Gunung Niut** site. By end of Year 2, a total of 583 firearms (Y2 – 436) were handed over to the police by the local community of a village in the from 5 villages in Gunung Niut (Dawar, Mensibu, Umbo, Engkangin, Tengon). Source: Output 5.1 Rifle buy-back list of participants

##### **Output Indicator 5.2**

In Year 2 in **Gunung Niut**, a total of 8,653 seedlings were distributed/developed in 3 locations (Dange Aji 1,600, Kendaik 1,013 and Pelaik 5,950). Currently, these seedlings are in the community-managed nurseries. The data is collected as part of regular Agroforestry program monitoring data (Source: Output 5.2 - Number of seedlings distributed)

##### **Output Indicator 5.3**

In Year 1 11,095 seedlings were distributed among community members for planting. In Year 2 in **Gunung Naning**, 5,302 seedlings were planted across 4 villages (Ladak 2,737, Tangkit 707, Piyai River 562, and Sepan River 1,296) by March 2022. Additionally, there were around 11,276 seedlings that were growing in the community-managed nurseries across 4 villages (Ladak - 3,316, Tangkit - 350, Sungai Piyai - 2210, and Sungai Sepan - 5,400) by the end of March 2022.

The data is collected as part of regular program monitoring activity. (Source: Output 5.3 Number of seedlings planted in Gunung Naning)

#### **Output Indicator 5.4**

Across both sites, a total of 312 farmers were supported through the Sustainable Agriculture Program activities (**Gunung Niut** Y1:162 and **Gunung Naning** Y1:150). In Year 2, 349 farmers joined the training across both sites (**Gunung Niut** Y2: 329 and **Gunung Naning** Y2: 20). In total, until March 2022, 661 farmers were trained in both locations (**Gunung Niut** - 491 and **Gunung Naning** - 170). Among the total number of farmers, 60.67% were male and 39.33% was female. The data was collected through training participant lists. (Source: Output 5.4 Participant list of sustainable agriculture training)

### **6. Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and novel research**

#### **Output Indicator 6.1**

We are confident that in year three of our project we will be able to provide a high-quality rigorous evaluation under output indicator 6.1. We are currently compiling data from participatory impact assessments, biodiversity surveys (both transect and point counts), and PLEO surveys. This multi-method approach will help shed light on the impacts of the program. However, early density estimate analysis provided in this report shows that our project is already indicating that target species have stabilized with some of species witnessing increases in densities in project areas.

#### **Output Indicator 6.2**

In August 2021, we submitted the manuscript for the paper titled 'Understanding the Impacts of a Community-led Integrated Landscape Initiative in Indonesia' to the journal for Environmental Development. The focus of the paper is to provide evidence that integrated approaches produced positive cross-sectoral results in Indonesia. We also argued that cross-sectoral support to forest-dependent communities has the potential to reduce deforestation and poaching rates. In particular, we found that focusing on issues related to addressing food security and household well-being is likely to lead to positive environmental outcomes. The paper received feedback from reviewers and was re-submitted with revisions on March 29th, 2022.

#### **Output Indicator 6.3**

In Q4 of Year 1, we initiated the process of carrying out field research to understand the factors that influence non-participation in community-based conservation programs for forest-dependent communities in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. During Year 2, we carried out data collection from 128 respondents from 9 villages who were not members of the CCs in **Gunung Niut** and **Gunung Naning**. Data was collected using semi-structured interviews employing a direct-questioning approach to ask non-participating household members about their motivations for not participating in the CC. At present, we are analyzing the data and working on the manuscript with the support Dr. Jacob Phelps and Dr. Rachel Carmenta. Early data analysis has revealed interesting results that are relevant for global community-based conservation strategies. The majority of non-participants have identified that lack of understanding of objectives, time availability, and not feeling invited are the main reasons they are not participating. Interestingly, many members also said they would be motivated to join if they saw more clear results. This speaks to the importance of data feedback as our internal MEL processes have clearly identified concrete social, economic, and environmental outputs. However, moving forward we need to include more regular feedback to community groups to ensure we democratise data sharing and community members can clearly see and explore results and findings.

#### **Output Indicator 6.4**

This sub-output is contingent on the results from Indicator 6.2 and 6.3.



## **Output Indicator 6.5**

We have submitted one article each in the August 2021 and March 2022 IWT Challenge Fund Newsletters. The [August 2021 article](#) was titled 'The SMART way to protect Helmeted hornbill populations in Borneo', and the [March 2022 article](#) was titled "Is a single song worth a silent forest?". Additionally, we developed a working paper on highlighting the impact of the various programs that are implemented as part of the Conservation Cooperative model on our website ([here](#)).

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

#### **Outcome 0.1**

The baseline for this outcome indicator was 541 CC members in **Gunung Niut** and 0 CC members in Gunung Naning. By the end of Year 2 (March 2022), the total number of members (direct members) enrolled in CCs was 1773 (Male = 983; Female = 790) for both landscapes. Particularly, in Year 2, 404 new members joined CCs across both landscapes. Of the total, 44.56% of beneficiaries were women. (Source: Outcome 0.1 - MOV Beneficiaries, Savings and Loans Indicator)

In Year 2 (April 2021 - March 2022), combined growth of the Loans and Savings program for both landscapes was 35.90%. Upto March 2022, the total savings was Rp 822.190.874 (~GBP 44845) in CC across both landscapes. (Source: Outcome 0.1 - MOV Beneficiaries, Savings and Loans Indicator)

#### **Outcome 0.1.1**

This is a new outcome indicator that was included in the revised logframe. There are 1839 secondary members in **Gunung Niut** and Gunung Naning benefitted due to project. (Source: Outcome 0.1 - MOV Beneficiaries, Savings and Loans Indicator)

#### **Outcome 0.2**

The baseline value for this outcome indicator was 40% patrolled for **Gunung Niut** and 0% patrolled for Gunung Naning. In Year 2, 50% of **Gunung Niut** protected area and 11.3% of Gunung Naning Protection Forests were patrolled by community-led SMART patrol teams. (Source: Output 1.4 and 1.5 - Total Area Patrolled by SMART patrol Teams.xlsx in the Output MoV Folder).

#### **Outcome 0.3**

The proxy for tree cover loss was changed from Global Forest Watch (GFW) data to encounter rates of illegal logging activity from SMART Patrol data in Year 2 (see new Logframe). This was done as there were restrictions on downloading and analysing the GFW raw data to measure tree cover change. By replacing the MoV (GFW data) with project level SMART patrol data, we are able to depict a more precise scenario of deforestation in project supported areas.

Compared to before project, reduction in tree cover loss was around 10% compared to Year 1.

#### **Outcome 0.4**

In **Gunung Niut**, the population density estimates for all the 6 target species increased in Year 2 compared to Year 1 estimates (Table 8).

**Table 8: Summary of density estimates for target species in Gunung Niut**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Method Used</b>
Helmeted Hornbill	1.725	1.325	1.89	PLEO, Point Counts, Transect
Abbots Gibbons	1.7	1.2	1.65	PLEO, Transect
Bearded Pig	6.79	1.29	4.89	PLEO

Red Langur	1.76	0.69	2.3	PLEO
Sunda Pangolin	2.05	0.53	3.17	PLEO
Rhinoceros Hornbill	2.11	2.845	3.9	PLEO, Point Counts, Transect

Table 9: Baseline density estimate for the 5 priority species (individuals/km) from the Gunung Naning site

Species Common Name	Baseline Year 1 (March 2021 - Dry Season) (individuals/km)	Year 2 value (October 2021 - Wet Season)
Helmeted Hornbill	0.14	0.2
White-bearded Gibbon	0.64	0.3
Bearded Pig	0.27	0.16
Sunda Pangolin	0.14	0.05
Straw-headed bulbul	0.45	0.25

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

#### Outcome level assumptions and comments:

**Assumption:** Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll and invest in Savings & Loans program

**Comments:** Yes, this assumption still holds true. CCs across both locations exhibited increase in direct members and savings fund. Output 3.1 and 3.2 Indicator - CC direct beneficiaries, and Output Indicator 3.3 and 3.4 - Loans and Saving Annual Summary)

**Assumption:** Communities value CC services provided and enrol in healthcare and education programs

**Comments:** This holds true as the number of households reached by HAs is increasing. Source: Output 4.1 - Health Family Initiative Beneficiaires

**Assumption:** SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations in the program's Standard Operating Procedures

**Comments:** Continuation support and use of data generated from the SMART program by BKSDA, KPH, Village Governemnt, etc. indicates data usefulness of the data being collected.

**Assumption:** Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods

**Comments:** In Year 2, CC members were supported to start new farm businesses and plant new varieties of vegetables. Willingness to participate program activities can be seen for the increase in the number of people who are joining these activities at the village level. See source for Output 3.6

**Assumption:** Wildlife populations stabilize or increase as a response to reduced poaching

**Comments:** Analysis of the PLEO survey data, transects, and point count data reveals that there all target species in the Gunung Niyut site has increased or stabilized. Source: Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2.

#### Output level assumptions and comments:

#### **Output 1: Improved community-based monitoring of Gunung Niyut Nature Reserve and Gunung Naning Protection Forest through implementation of SMART patrols**

**Assumption:** Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams

**Comments:** The yearly target for SMART patrol teams has been met, with people who have been recruited still continuing with the community-led SMART patrols. (Source: Output 1.1 and 1.2 SMART Patrol Members)

**Assumption:** SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations relayed in the programs Standard Operating Procedures

**Comments:** Data has been collected in correspondence with SMART patrol methodology, ensuring high-quality data allowing us to analyse monthly IWT events throughout the project period.

## **Output 2: Increased and/or stabilized populations of five species threatened by IWT**

**Assumption:** Community members are open to new livelihoods

**Comments:** Program monitoring data suggests that new income generating activities suggest that community members are open to new livelihood opportunities (e.g. trying new varieties of vegetables, starting new business, etc.).

**Assumption:** Wildlife populations stabilize or increase as a response to reduced poaching

**Comments:** Year 2 density estimates of selected species, that includes game species, show that populations have stabilized to slightly increasing in population size. (source: Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2 - Wildlife Density Estimates)

**Assumption:** PLEO method is used effectively

**Comments:** Based on the quality of PLEO data, and the recent publication, this assumption was met.

## **Output 3: Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives**

**Assumption:** Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enrol

**Comments:** Enrolment continued throughout Year 2 of the project period and met our Year 2 target. Source: Output 3.1 and 3.2 Indicator - CC direct beneficiaries

**Assumption:** Communities value CC services provided and enrol/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs

**Comments:** Enrolment continued throughout the Year 2 indicating community members remained active in health and education interventions.

**Assumption:** Communities are active in savings funds in community-based savings/loans program

**Comments:** The size of the savings program grew consistently throughout the project period, despite economic challenges related to the global pandemic. This indicates communities have trust in the savings/loans program (Source: Output Indicator 3.3 and 3.4 - Loans and Saving Annual Summar)

**Assumption:** Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision

**Comments:** Recent Participatory Impact Assessment results from Gunung Niut show that 'wildlife protection' scored high for village leaders and scored as medium-tier impact for mixed community members.

## **Output 4: Improved access to healthcare and family planning needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT**

**Assumption:** Women and youth enrol in healthcare and family planning services

**Comments:** More 2,000 new beneficiaries received access to PHE services in partner communities

**Assumption:** Health ambassadors are properly trained and remain active and effectively distribute healthcare services

**Comments:** Training activities for Health Ambassadors along with troubleshooting support was provided to many households through weekly visits.

**Output 5. Trial and evaluation of rifle, snare, and chainsaw buyback program to reduce IWT at project sites**

**Assumption:** Community members are open to new livelihoods and farming methods

**Comments:** One of the major success of Year 2 was the Rifle buy-back program. In total, 583 illegal firearms were surrendered by community members from 5 villages to the authorities through our facilitation.

**Assumption:** CC members are open to rifle buy-back program

**Comments:** CC members were open to the rifle buy-back program in exchange or various incentives for the community.

**Output 6: Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and novel research**

**Assumption:** In the context of a complex environment and multiple interventions, we are able to identify the salient variables that influence outcomes

**Comments:** We have a paper in second round of review that investigates how multiple services are linked to environmental outcomes. In addition, end of year 2 we have conducted a participatory impact assessment looking into this information as well.

**Assumption:** Local residents, including people who are not active in the CC, are willing to participate in research

**Comments:** In Year 2, our team conducted survey of 128 “non-participants.” We have analyzed the data and are currently working on drafting the manuscript.

**3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation**

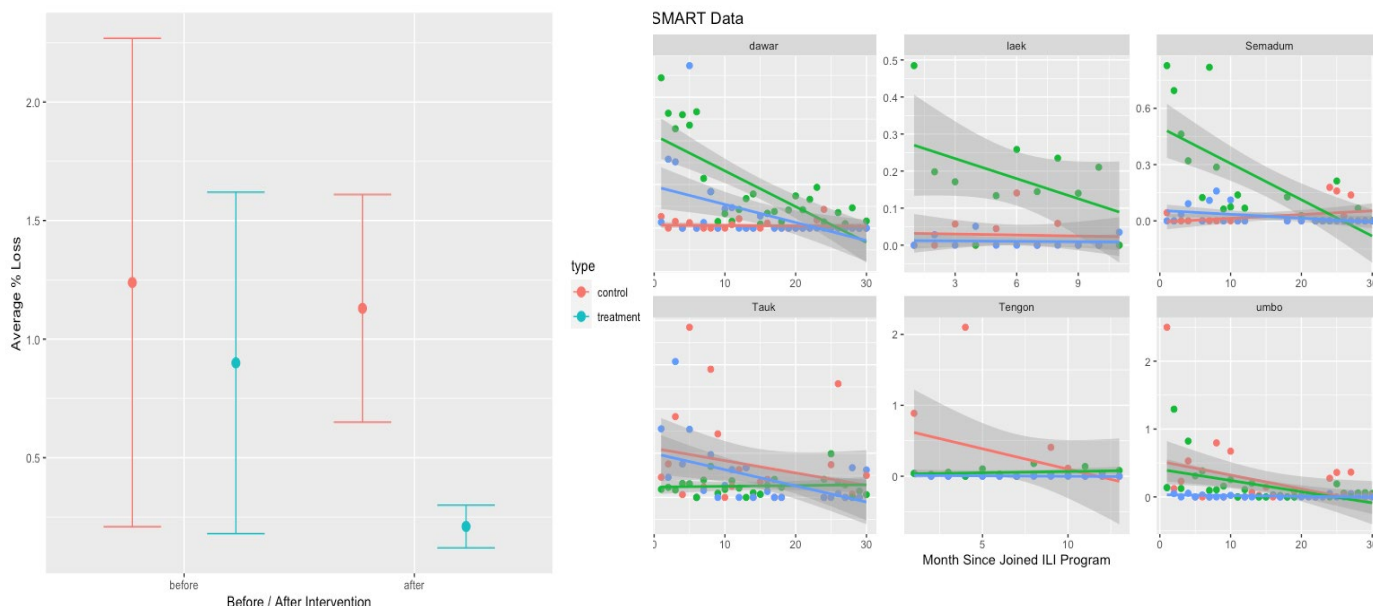


Figure 2: Shows deforestation rates between control and treatment (left) sites calculated from 2000-2021 as well as encounter rates ((right); detection / km patrolled) as a response variable to the number of months after villages in an area join the program.

New analysis conducted in Novick et al *In Review* reveal statistically significant reductions in poaching, illegal logging in land clearing as a response variable to months after a set of villages in a given area join our program. A second analysis used a before- after control-impact design from 2000-2021 to analyse deforestation rates. This analysis reveals a statistically significant reduction in deforestation rates. Additionally, in Novick et al we conducted an analysis that looked at monthly participation rates, monthly harvest rates of farmers, and monthly livelihood

activities as a predictor variable for deforestation and poaching rates in a given month. Using a multiple regression analysis we concluded that as participation increases, and indicators of livelihood improvement increase, that illegal activities in project areas are reduced. This analysis clearly supports our program logic and logical framework that community-based interventions that integrate incentives and deterrents can reduce illegal wildlife trade and habitat loss.

#### **4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement**

This project directly addresses the commitments of the London Conference Declarations and the Kasane Statement, particularly by strengthening law enforcement through locally-led community patrols (See Output 1), and supporting sustainable livelihoods and economic development to address the drivers of IWT (See Output 3). Based on program indicators, in a relatively short amount of time, our interventions have produced notable results. In Gunung Niyut there is evidence that one of the world's most endangered species, the Helmeted hornbill, has a stable population. This species casque (head) is worth 5 times the price of elephant ivory (for equal quantities) on the Chinese black market. In addition, human well-being indicators point to improved economic resilience, human health, and the adoption of sustainable livelihoods

#### **5. Impact on species in focus**

At the end of Year 2, our biodiversity surveys (PLEO, Transect, Point Counts) from Gunung Niut shows slight increases and stabilization for target wildlife species. In particular, for Gunung Niut, we have been able to use historical data from multiple sources to compare estimates that all show stabilization or increase in density estimates (see Output Indicator 2.1 and 2.2 - Wildlife Density Estimates MOV and Table 8). In the Gunung Naning site, PLEO surveys were carried out in different seasons within a short period of time that has resulted in some density estimates to be lower compared to baseline. Nevertheless, we believe that wildlife density estimates for target species across both sites to be stable or slightly increasing.

#### **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Direct project beneficiaries are rural Indigenous Dayak communities, including Dayak Bekati and Dayak Belangin communities in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve, and Dayak Seberuang and Dayak Taman communities in Gunung Naning Protection Forest. These communities live in poverty that creates the conditions for community members to become involved with poaching animals such as hornbills, pangolins, primates, and other high-value animal species to supply the illegal wildlife trade.

In order to address the underlying factors that compel community members to become involved with IWT activities, Planet Indonesia's conservation model uses multiple programs to address the underlying factors. For example, in order to reduce the incentives to engage in IWT activities, we have initiated access to equitable village savings and loans programs and financial training for members of each CC. Households also get access to basic health service and information through community Health Ambassadors trained by us to act as a link between government health clinics and rural villages, and provide health education materials and voluntary family planning options to women and men in their community. Finally, we establish and support a SMART patrol team in every CC led by local community members in collaboration with a government park ranger. Such joint patrolling creates opportunities for collaboration in the management and governance of local forests.

Direct poverty impacts expected from this project will include increase in household income due to livelihood development and diversification. Presently, we are working with farmers to introduce new high-value crop species that will support farmer incomes and introduced forest honey as an alternative livelihood for one village. Additionally, in 2021 (Year 2) we rolled out a group based loans program in Gunung Niut that can only be used for productive purposes. Grants are given to groups within each CC, which then individual members can access based on a business/livelihood proposal. In total, IDR [REDACTED] (~GBP [REDACTED]) has already been distributed among 76 people from 15 groups in 5 CCs in Gunung Niut. Some examples of proposals put forward by community members for the productive business loans for on-farm

business include poultry business, cultivation of high-value crops such as cassava, sweet corn, etc.

Alternatively, by training and supporting Health Ambassadors in partner communities we have been able to create access to PHE services for more than 4,000 people across both landscapes (see Output 4.1 and 4.2).

## **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

We believe that participation of women in local resource management can enhance resource governance by encouraging norms of collaboration, compliance, conflict resolution and accountability. Hence, we directly work to remove barriers in order to improve the engagement of women in natural resource management strategies while simultaneously addressing gender inequality. As a result, >40% of our direct beneficiaries are women (see Output 3.1 and Output 3.2).

Direct gender impacts are likely to arise from the access to PHE services created by trained women HAs. Although access to health services may lead to increased income, better health and overall well-being for women, patriarchal norms are often a key factor limiting women's opportunities in resource stewardship. In our case, evaluations revealed that beneficiary households are 120% more likely to take joint-decisions on use of contraceptives and family planning compared to non-participating households. This indicates that our approach is successful in altering existing power structures that support gender equality within communities.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

We use various methods to enable adaptive management. The following is a list of the common tool and methodologies we used in Year 2 to measure the contribution of project activities towards project output and outcome.

### **Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA)**

At the end of Year 2 of this project, we carried out Participatory Impact Assessments (PIA) with Gunung Niut communities to evaluate the impact of our interventions on people's lives (more information on PIA method [here](#)). We used a nested ranking PIA method adapted from the PRISM Conservation Evaluation toolkit. The nested ranking system allows us to test how different activities, incentives, and deterrents drive different outcomes. Presently, we are analysis the PIA data.

### **Conservation Cooperative Monthly Reports**

We use Conservation Cooperative monthly reports to keep track of number of new/active members, changes in the size of the savings/loans funds, number of active and outstanding loans, and repayment rate. This allows us to track financial data easily throughout the life of the project across all of our Conservation Cooperatives.

### **SMART Patrol Reports**

We use monthly data collected by each community-led SMART patrol team to calculate encounter rate per kilometre patrolled, number of snares removed, spatial spread of the human and wildlife activity. This provides important environmental monitoring information to track deforestation and other extractive activities.

### **Distance Sampling and PLEO**

We use transects and distance sampling techniques to estimate wildlife densities through time as an output indicator (Output 2). We also use a method called 'Pooling Local Expert Opinion' (PLEO), which is a social survey based method to leverage local knowledge of wildlife population trends.

### **Health Ambassador Monthly Reports**

We trained Health Ambassadors (HAs) conduct monthly household visits in their communities and track national level health indicators. Responses are recorded and if indicators are flagged, appropriate corresponding health information is provided. These indicators are tracked through time to understand change created by the community health intervention.

## Sustainable Farming Quarterly Reports

The Sustainable Agriculture and Agroforestry team records data for monthly and bi-annual reports that track the number of farmers trained, number of farmers assisted by lead farmers, crop yields for crops grown using program support, investment in chemical inputs, number of seedlings planted, etc. These indicators enable us to track progress of activities towards project outputs.

## Novel research on interventions to address IWT

By the end of Year 2, we have completed primary data collection to gain insights into the factors that deter villagers from becoming part of a Conservation Cooperative. Results from this study will be used to design interventions to encourage participation of Indigenous communities in conservation programs in Indonesia. Additionally, we have also submitted a manuscript that focuses on the impact of an integrated landscape approach on community well-being to the Journal of Environmental Development.

In case of Output monitoring, we have started to use Google Data Studio as it provides seamless integration between other Google apps regularly used by Program Teams. We are also in the process of developing a bespoke output monitoring system that will capture effectively record project outputs in a near real-time manner.

The tools and methods described as part of the M&E plan has not changed for this project.

## 9. Lessons learnt

There were multiple lessons learned throughout Year 2. In the case of SMART patrols in **Gunung Niut**, our teams were able to ensure smooth planning of activities between government agency staff and community members. However, a key challenge was related to inaction by village government on addressing the issues highlighted in the SMART patrol reports. We have realized that it is necessary to create a system for following up on actions taken by village government officials based on the SMART patrol reports. Similarly, in **Gunung Naning**, there has been a cordial relationship between community SMART patrol members and KPH (government agency) staff involved in patrols.

In the case of developing new Conservation Cooperatives in the **Gunung Naning** landscape, we have realized that it is important to facilitate regular meetings between CC management and working group members that can lead to quick resolution of issues and decisions around challenges. Community members consider the Healthy Family Initiative and the Sustainable Agriculture as two of the top programs in **Gunung Naning** similar to **Gunung Niut**. In Year 2, HAs in **Gunung Naning** were taught about prevention of non-communicable diseases, need for maintaining hygiene with the support of local health center staff. This enables the HFI program to extend government messaging around these issues to our partner communities. As a result, we have noticed that there was a shift towards better use of hygienic sanitation facilities in the **Gunung Naning** partner villages. In the case of the Sustainable Agriculture program, farmers are substituting inorganic inputs with higher levels of organic inputs, and have shown a willingness to grow seasonal crops to sell. These lessons show that local communities are willing change their behavior when proposed alternatives have meaningful impact on their socio-economic conditions.

Another key lesson in Year 2, was the use of community-level and individual incentives for the rifle-buyback program. Throughout the implementation of the program in Year 1 and Year 2, we realized that community members were more willing to participate when the incentives for participation were aligned with community needs. Therefore, we devised the incentives to include a take home pay, which varied based on condition of firearm (damaged received lower pay, working firearms received higher pay), and an investment in the CC fund that will be used to develop facilities for the community (clean water supply, 4G booster tower, etc.). The contribution to the CC Fund was always higher than the take-home-pay. FGDs were used to determine the village-specific community needs.

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

We have addressed the issue of explaining the partnerships in this year's report. We have also tried to keep the updates concise to improve readability. However since we have to report on 24 activities and their output across 2 landscapes, it is difficult for us to reduce the number of pages significantly without losing out on key information. We have used UKAID logos on banners during project supported community events and activities (see Fig 3)

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

Over the past two years we have refined our model due to strategic planning for the next five years. We are now focusing on four major pillars, with the Conservation Cooperative framework as a community mobilising and organising approach that helps deliver the core model. Our core model focuses on (i) rights - securing tenure or co-management access over natural resources, the lifeline for rural community wellbeing, (ii) management - providing technical assistance, incentives, and services to amplify community-led management, (iii) governance - supporting community institutions to apply good governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and equality, and (iv) regenerative service - providing access to capital, resilient livelihood support, and access to health and education services to improve the socio-economic conditions for Indigenous and local communities. We use the Conservation Cooperative to address all four major pillars, but view it as a framework or tool to accelerate our core model. In line with this, we have launched a new adaptive natural resource management framework, and created a governance health check to ensure we are applying the most rigorous tools to our programs.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

In 2021, in line with question 11, we have made great strides to increase the legacy of the approach. First, we have created partnerships with 6 other organizations in Sulawesi, Sumatra, Lombok, Flores, and Sumbawa. We have begun supporting these local CSOs through providing technical assistance, access to funds, and anchoring their efforts in larger networks. One partner in Sulawesi we are supporting to adopt various pieces of the approach delivered in this grant. With support from the David Lucile and Packard Foundation we will provide technical assistance and funding to a local CSO partner to reduce IWT, improve agriculture-based livelihoods, and support community governance in Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park in Sulawesi. In West Kalimantan, we have also supported BKDSA to implement SMART patrols in three new protected areas. Therefore, we are currently receiving more demand for our project approach, technical assistance, and donor network than we have capacity to provide. Our new 5 year strategy focuses on expanding direct programming in Kalimantan and scaling to other islands in Indonesia via partnerships.

## **13. IWT Challenge Fund identity**

We have used the logo of UKAID in banners during field activities. Community member's are aware that the support they are receiving are made possible because of the generosity of the UK government and its citizens. For example, Figure 3 in Annex 4 shows an activity where we are developing plans for the agroforestry program with Lead Farmers who are trained through the Sustainable Agriculture and Agroforestry program.

## **14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

COVID-19 has impacted our project throughout 2020 and 2021. However, we have been uniquely positioned to deliver a response to communities we support. First, because we invest in community governance institutions (e.g. Conservation Coops), despite track restrictions we were still able to operate program activities even when our staff could not visit the field. Since each CC has community members who oversee implementation and access to CC bank accounts, we were able to continue program delivery. Second, through our partnership with the Department of Public Health we have provided over 5000 vaccinations to at-risk individuals in IPLCs across project sites. Third, as our team has frontline health workers we were able to access vaccines early and 100% of our staff were vaccinated. Fourth, during the pandemic we created a partnership with Stanford University, Health in Harmony, and Alam Sehat Lestari. This partnership was intended to investigate if holistic approaches that integrate healthcare into programming help building community resilience, using COVID-19 as a case study. Early results



show forest loss was higher in control sites vs treatment sites, control sites had 23x increase in unsustainable jobs (e.g. logging, poaching) during the pandemic vs treatment sites, and treatment sites showed more stable income and diverse livelihoods. This study is ongoing, but we expect it will be published in a very prestigious international journal such as Science, Nature, PNAS, or Global Environmental Change. It also creates internationally verified evidence that holistic community-led approaches can create social-environmental resilience to withstand the shocks of large global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

**15. Safeguarding**

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year. x

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

**16. Project expenditure**

■ **Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020-March 2021)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	██████	██████	█	
Consultancy costs	██████	██████	█	Administration bank fee for oversee transaction
Overhead Costs	██████	██████	█	YPI is able to manage fund efficiently
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	█	
Operating Costs	██████	██████	█	
Capital items (see below)	█	█	█	
Others (see below)	██████	██████	█	YPI is able to manage fund efficiently
<b>TOTAL</b>	██████	██████		

**17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

We have several publications in review that further provide evidence to support the importance of community-led approaches that amplify socio-economic-environmental outcomes. We will share these with the Secretariat should they be published. We also would like to notify the Secretariat that our Executive Director has been accepted into the Mulago Fellowship, one of the most prestigious global fellowships for organisations that have a scalable model that can reach millions.

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
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.	