Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT112
Project title	A Community-based Conservation Approach to Combat Marine Illegal Wildlife Trade
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Project partner(s)	:N/A
IWTCF grant value	: GBP 85,000
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2022 - 31 Maret 2025
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2022 - March 2023, Annual Report 1 (AN1)
Project Leader name	Adam Miller
Project website/blog/social media	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Twitter : planet_indo
Report author(s) and date	Marc Fruitema 25/04/2023

Note:

- **Please ensure you have selected the correct template for your project and please remove the blue guidance notes from all sections before submission.**
- **Your report will be published on the IWT Challenge Fund website. If there is any confidential or sensitive information within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website, please ensure you clearly highlight this.**

All Annual Reports are reviewed by a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) consultant. They will use your original application and logframe (or the most recent approved logframe) as a basis of their review. Therefore, it is important that you refer back to this document when writing this report. The review acts as an independent viewpoint of whether the project is making the progress it states based upon the report and associated evidence submitted. **Therefore, it is strongly recommended that you submit the means of verification listed in your logframe to support your assertions of progress.**

When making statements of progress or impact please ensure you refer as much as possible to sources of evidence including the indicators and means of verification outlined in your project logframe. For example, when reporting training events, some measure of effectiveness is required as well as the numbers participating and duration. In order to comment on quality of work it is useful to share with the reviewer project documentation such as training manuals, meeting reports, training feedback etc.

Please note: Major changes in the logframe (e.g., Output and Outcome level changes) must be approved. You can do this through submission of a Change Request form, which can be found here.

Submission of changes to the project design in the Annual Report does not constitute notification. Changes requiring formal approval include, but are not restricted to: a delay or change in project implementation causing a re-budget; staff changes (relating to CVs provided at application stage); changes in Outputs or Outcome; project termination. If you are not clear whether a change requires formal approval please check with BCF-Reports@niras.com.

Report formats: This report should be sent in MS Word only (if you have concerns about layout you may submit a PDF but this is in addition to a Word version). If you have already answered a question in one section, do not repeat the information in another section, but refer back to the section number.

Each section contains questions to guide the completion of the report.

Not all guiding questions have to be answered - Project Leaders should exercise judgement as to those most relevant to the project.

The assumption is that project partners will play an active role in writing the report.

1.   Project summary

Please provide a brief overview of your project and what the project is aiming to achieve. For this section you should consider the following:

- What specific aspects of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address?
- Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned, and what you expect the impact of this project on those species to be.
- Please also describe which communities are affected by the illegal wildlife trade issue your project will address, and how your project will help them.
- You may find it helpful to refer to your original application form, and you may use text from your application form to provide information in this section.
- Briefly describe the location (with a map if possible) of the project.

You may find it helpful to refer to your original application form, and you may use text from your application form to provide information in this section.

Problem : Indonesia is a leading provider in illegal wildlife trade. West Kalimantan is a recognized IWT hub, however the majority of IWT interventions are focused on terrestrial species with little recognition of West Kalimantan's rich and diverse marine biodiversity. For the species targeted, West Kalimantan is an important habitat and our target site represents one of the last contiguous marine habitats in Borneo. The project will be implemented in the island's largest Marine Protected Area – Karimata Marine Reserve. West Kalimantan has high rates of rural poverty, corruption, and a lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and diverse livelihood options, often creating dependency on IWT in rural communities.

Moreover, government disregard for coastal communities' rights has led to conflict between coastal residents and protected areas (PAs), a major source of illegally traded marine species. Community tenure, locally managed marine areas, and harvesting practices are often disregarded and replaced with government PAs and regulations for which the rules and

boundaries of which are not designed in a participatory manner to vulnerable coastal communities dependent in these areas. As a result, the poorest and most vulnerable people in West Kalimantan are often those implicated in IWT and are the most easily caught and prosecuted by government conservation enforcement efforts. Indeed, anti-IWT enforcement efforts across Indonesia have been disproportionately enforced against small-scale perpetrators. There is a need to consider alternative and complementary anti-IWT strategies that are effective, equitable, and address systemic causes of IWT- particularly poverty in rural communities. Many conservationists and policy-makers have called for community-based solutions to IWT. However, the links between IWT and coastal livelihoods are complex and there are relatively few successful SE Asian examples explicitly reducing IWT through novel and holistic community-based approaches.

In Indonesia, most marine conservation efforts are solely focused on the eastern coral triangle despite Western Indonesia's rich marine biodiversity. This led to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries choosing management area 711, where this project is based, as one of two priority management areas for the next five years. Existing approaches to combating marine IWT in Indonesia focus on improving law enforcement or creating marine protected areas around key habitats with little regard for coastal communities' rights, food security, and livelihoods. This top-down approach side-lines communities in conservation efforts and creates conflict that drives individuals into high-risk IWT. Furthermore, fish stocks that underpin coastal livelihoods are collapsing creating economic turmoil that drive individuals into high-risk IWT-based livelihoods. There is a strong need for holistic approaches that strengthen locally-led governance over marine resources to restore coastal fisheries, improve livelihood resilience, and reduce the dependency of coastal communities on IWT. While simultaneously improving community capacity for monitoring and management of species targeted by IWT such as sea turtles

In order to reverse this cycle at our project sites, we collaborate with villagers to create and build Conservation Cooperatives (CC) in Borneo's largest marine protected area(.Fig 1)
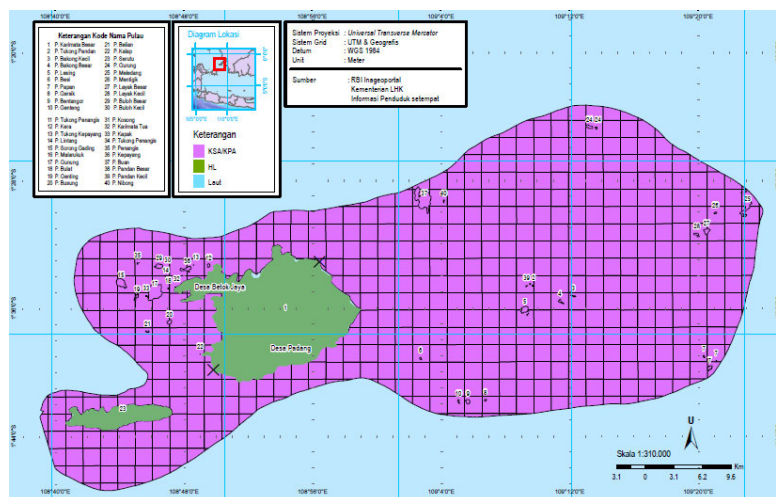

Figure 1: Map showing Karimata Marine Reserve Area location in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

The CC approach reduces IWT through a holistic strategy that integrates community-based law enforcement alongside healthcare and poverty reduction through livelihood development and financial services provision to empower communities to shift away from marine IWT into sustainable livelihood alternatives. It aims to improve protection for three threatened sea turtle species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 750 households.

By supporting partner communities, our project aims to improve wildlife densities for five threatened species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 1,741 households and

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generate novel insights into strategies to reduce IWT equitably in two project sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

In particular, this project was designed to enable coastal communities in Karimata Marine Reserve area to reduce their dependence on IWT (outcome). In order to achieve this project outcome, we established multiple field programs and initiatives described below

1. Establish deterrents to reduce rates of IWT

Our model establishes deterrents to engage in IWT by improving law enforcement effectiveness through SMART patrols and through conservation agreements. Co-led SMART patrols will enable Karimata communities to conduct monitoring & surveillance in the coastal areas of Karimata Marine Reserve. key sea turtle nesting beaches from illegal activity and egg poachers. As an extension of SMART patrols within the area we will also launch a specific sea turtle rangers program. Rangers will be tasked with mapping, monitoring, and protecting nesting sites from poachers and illegal harvesting activities during the nesting season. For the implementation of SMART patrols and the beach patrols, teams will coordinate closely with BKSDA, the managing government entity of the reserve, as well as the Coastguard and Water Police, the law enforcement entities with a presence in the reserve.

2. Provide financial incentives and benefits to strengthen community resilience and reduce IWT

We will provide immediate financial benefits that quickly engage communities in CCs. To strengthen coastal livelihoods we utilise a simple but effective four-step approach:
(i) Identify income generating commodities and strategies
(ii) Provide asset-based inputs to kick-start livelihoods
(iii) Provide access to a savings/loans program to build resilience
(iv) Provide leadership and financial literacy training to support long-term change
Financial incentives and efforts to strengthen community resiliency will have a strong intentional focus on addressing gender inequality. Strategically, one of the sub-villages in Padang the entire conservation cooperative will be 100% women, as we are strengthening an existing women's group. It has already been clearly identified through focus group discussions that livelihood opportunities are unequally skewed towards men who are primarily fishers. With additional technical support and start-up capital there are a number of value-added opportunities for fisheries such as creating
dried salted fish, fish 'crackers', fish fermentation, among others that can be leveraged to diversify income generating opportunities for women and men.

3. Provide non-financial benefits to reduce the dependency on IWT

Lack of access to healthcare has been identified as a driver of IWT. In emergency situations communities turn to IWT to meet unmet healthcare needs. To improve community health we utilise an integrated Population-Health-Environment (PHE) approach, which recognizes that human and environmental health are inextricably linked. Our health services team engages local community members as Health Ambassadors to access and distribute basic healthcare and family planning materials. Illiteracy can also be a barrier to participation in community governance processes as well as limit further education and livelihood development, driving individuals towards exploitative and wildlife based livelihoods. The provision of literacy services will increase secondary education opportunities for participants while also enabling participation in governance mechanism

4. Support community – led organisations for long-term sustainability

While in early stages CC's represent a platform to mobilise community-led conservation, over time these platforms grow into self-sustaining and governing community-based organisations. They have their own vision, mission, hold elections, have monthly meetings, and manage a revolving fund that is supported through the savings/loans program. CCs in the past have even received Indonesian government grants to assist in operations. The CC's will become the community governance institution driving fisheries management planning, SMART patrol efforts and the monitoring of sea turtle nesting beaches. Through the adoption of Ostrom's principles for good governance, this institution can ensure transparency and accountability in its work, while enabling representation and participation of community members in the reduction of IWT.

5. Participatory approaches to restore fisheries and reduce dependency on IWT

As coastal fish stocks collapse communities often turn to high-risk IWT to compensate for losses. Restoring coastal fisheries directly strengthens livelihoods and reduces the incentives to engage in high risk IWT. Through participatory design interventions such as – periodic closures, creation of no-take zones, gear exchanges, and gear restrictions we will build upon proven methodologies to restore coastal fisheries. By supporting community-led management and implementing low-cost management techniques we aim to improve catch per unit effort for legal target fisheries resulting in improved food security and economic resilience which directly reduces the incentives to engage in IWT.

6. Evaluation and learning

Improving our understanding of how the conservation cooperative approach impacts IWT is crucial to addressing IWT in West Kalimantan. Through research and programmatic evaluation, we will document and share our learnings. These learnings will be shared with our government partners, ensuring the longevity of learning from our IWT work through adoption and integration by community and government stakeholders

2.   Project stakeholders/ partners

IWT Challenge Fund projects are required to be collaborative.

Please describe the support or engagement between all formal partners and key stakeholders and this project and how this has developed over the last year of the project. You should focus on:

- Whether partnerships were based on demand stemming from the host country/ies and the extent to which all partners are involved in project planning, monitoring and evaluation and decision making.

- Particular achievements, lessons, strengths or challenges with the partnership/s, and how have the latter been met. Describe how relevant local institutions (including, where relevant, British Embassies and High Commissions), local communities and technical specialists who are not formally partners in the project have been involved as appropriate.

Please support comments with evidence.

This project work is supported by the government through BKSDA Kalbar, the agency that has responsibility for managing nature reserves in Indonesia. Planet Indonesia has a 5-year MOU with West Kalimantan's BKSDA - the Department of Natural Resources that is the management authority of the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1:
Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT

Activity 1.1: Through multi-stakeholder meetings, facilitate the development of a monitoring and enforcement plan for Karimata

To improve effectiveness of patrol and monitoring activity, several discussions have already been held with the Government Conservation Agency (BKSDA) of Karimata Resort with the purpose to gain input for the development of draft Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring and enforcement plan (Draft SOP Monitoring)

Activity 1.2. Recruit, train and support SMART patrols, including monthly adaptive planning for units using SMART patrol data to focus efforts in at-risk areas and areas of high level of illegal activity

SMART patrols have been recruited, trained and supported to begin SMART patrols within the Karimata Marine Reserve. This was started with 16 members and legalised through a BKSDA Decree on 12th September 2022. Following this, the number of members has increased to 23 members; 20 community members and 3 BKSDA staff (SMART Patrol Members). Although these additional members have already begun SMART patrols, the legalisation of these additional members is currently awaiting a revised decree from the Head of BKSDA.

Basic training for SMART Patrol members was conducted on August 7th - 10th, 2022 attended by 14 participants from Government Officials and village representatives from the two assisted villages. Training was conducted through presentations, simulations and group discussions. The first activity is the presentation of the materials, then followed by group discussions regarding related capacity building materials for the SMART Patrol Team such as conservation, problem analysis, finding solutions, and other materials related to implementing SMART-based patrol activities. In several sessions a simulation was carried out as a form of stimulus for the application of the material that has been obtained. Further information regarding the training can be found in the SMART Patrol Training Report

SMART patrols to date have covered 50,760.36 hectares of area or 26.71% of the reserve area. In total, 17 reports were generated and shared with relevant stakeholders. Based on discussions between SMART Patrol members and BKSDA, there were 8 main activities that have been identified as being of concern to the team namely; Bombing, Poison, *Compreng* (local common name for squid fishing ship)/*Bouke Ami* (squid net), trawlers, Liftnet, Round Gillnet, Spear-Gun, Turtle Egg Collectors, outside fishermen. During patrol in September and October, SMART patrol team encountered 18 species of mammals (1), aves (10), reptiles (4), primates (1), and fish (2) with a total of 41 sightings ([List Wildlife Encountered by SMART Patrol](#))

Activity 1.3.Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government
In Year 1 we already started preliminary SMART Patrol activities in September 2022, and the patrol continued in October 2022. These are the only two patrol agendas to be held in year 1. The patrol teams have observed as many as 15 human activities, both illegal and legal behaviour categories ([List of Human Activities Observed](#)), among others are wildlife encounters, perpetrator/actors, fish catching/fishing, natural features, infrastructure, logging, and mining. etc) with a total of 290 findings during patrols in September and October

No further routine patrols were carried out due to the fact that there was no approval from BKSDA to continue these activities. Therefore, SMART patrols have not collected further data since November 22.

Activity 1.4 :   Government operations supported on an ad-hoc basis to combat illegal resource extraction in project sites based upon SMART patrol data.
No government operations to combat illegal resource extraction have been supported so far.

Activity 1.5 : Multi-stakeholder meetings to raise and resolve conservation issues, discuss identified annual trends in illegal and legal behavior across project sites
Insufficient data has been collected for the purpose of these multi-stakeholder meetings.

Output 2:
Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT
Our work in Karimata has faced significant challenges related to permission from BKSDA to continue our planned work in the reserve. In November, the head of BKSDA in West Kalimantan was changed. The new head of the BKSDA agency in West Kalimantan has been a lot more directive in regards to collaborations with NGOs like ourselves. As an example of this, our proposed 2023 work plan has been on hold and under review since Nov 2022, until it has been finalised and approved by BKSDA. This has undergone several rounds of back & forth but has still not been approved. Any activities not included in our original MoU with BKSDA, such as all of the sea turtle related activities, are therefore not allowed to be implemented due to pending approval from BKSDA. We anticipate being able to begin this activity in May 2023.

Activity 2.1 Recruitment and development of sea turtle monitoring group
We have carried out baseline interviews and focus group discussion to identify key nesting beaches and to better understand poaching activities in Karimata. This information has been used to inform the design of data collection methodology and the eventual training for the sea turtle monitoring group. From these baseline surveys we have also gained insights into relevant individuals who would be good to recruit for the eventual sea turtle monitoring groups. Training of the sea turtle monitoring group will start in May 2023, as this is when the approval from BKSDA is expected.

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Activity 2.2 Development of monitoring and data collection methodology and training of sea turtle monitoring groups in the methodologies.
We designed a data collection methodology that is context-appropriate by building on the insights from interviews and focus group discussion with fishers and key informants. The result is a draft methods document of Sea Turtle Monitoring Methods for monitoring and data collection around nesting sea turtle activities. The training has not yet been organised.

Activity 2.3 Routine monitoring of select sea turtle nesting beaches in the Karimata Marine reserve, monitoring sea turtles nests and conducting surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities
Monitoring of nesting beaches or surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities has not yet begun.

Activity 2.4 Monthly reporting on poaching and illegal activities and coordination with Karimata government agencies for effective enforcement
Monthly reporting has not yet begun.

Activity 2.5 Annual reporting of monitoring activities and development of working paper on sea turtle nesting data in Karimata
Annual reporting has not yet begun.

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

Activity 3.1 Conservation Cooperative recruitment and enrolment for new members and villages
To date, there are 159 (68 males and 91 females) members that have been enrolled in four conservation cooperatives across the two villages; 92 people (26 males and 66 females) in Padang villages and 67 (41 males and 26 females) people in Padang villages (CC Member Database)

Activity 3.2 Initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge
In year 1, our Karimata team focused on assisting the supervisor and management boards of the 4 CCs in Betok and Padang Villages. The assistance was mostly to ensure that the distribution of their roles and responsibilities are evenly distributed among all members of the board. We also facilitated a session to review the PUMKs' statutes, to make sure they understand the content and the technical implementation of the statutes, especially regarding the formation of working groups. And, to ensure that this can be carried out, we held a Training of Trainer on September 14th - 16th, 2022, which aimed to increase skill and knowledge of our field facilitator in assisting and transferring their knowledge to CCs management and boards, in terms of monthly financial report management, specifically adjusting the format of recording data in the process of bookkeeping, which is simplified so that it is easier to understand and apply at the community level (MoV: BtOR ToT Financial Management for FF). This is an advanced training of the earlier training on bookkeeping completed before the start date of the grant with match funding.

Activity 3.3 CC vision and mission building, membership rules, elections, and standard operating procedures

Four Conservation cooperative groups have been established with clear vision, mission, membership rules, election procedures and operating rules. In February 2023, our Karimata team assisted CCs in the process of developing organisational internal policy so-called *Garis Besar Haluan Organisasi* (GBHO) and *Garis Besar Haluan Kerja* (GBHK) that regulates both technical and principles guidelines of the organisation (GBHO/GBHK Document and Meeting Participants List)

Activity 3.4 CC monthly meetings for resiliency fund (savings, active loans, loan repayments, etc) and other important issues (village by village based)

In July 2022, the resilience fund working group of CC was established and the PUMKs' management launched its saving service for CC members in August 2022. We coached the CC's in managing savings, administration and reporting. Since its launch, the communities were enthusiastic about accessing the saving service provided. As a response to this, our team built the capacity of the CC to socialise its internal policy regarding the rules and procedures, as well as assess the eligibility of the community members in accessing the service. Monthly meetings for the resilience fund have been held regularly in Betok Jaya and Padang since August 2022 with total savings until March 2023 are IDR 37,420.000. No loans have yet been given because there was agreement to not make any loans to members who have not contributed savings for at least one year. This is based on an agreement made by the members themselves (MoV: BtOR CC's Organising March 2023).

Activity 3.5 CC sub working groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support

Three (3) CC sub working group have already been established and are operating in 2 partner villages (Betok Jaya and Padang), they are:
- SMART Patrol working group established on 12th September 2022
- Sustainable Fisheries working group established n Padang and Betok Jaya
- Healthy Family working group established on 17th July 2022 in Betok Jaya and 23rd July 2022 in Padang

Activity 3.6. 3 new commodities and income generating activities identified and supported annually in both target areas (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=6, Y3=9)

In December 2022, our Karimata staff and four volunteers were gathered in Pontianak for a training of AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) and VCA (Value Chain Analysis) methods of collecting data (MoV: MoM AHP-VCA Training for Karimata Team). AHP helps to identify potential and top commodities based on economy, ecology and social aspects for the local communities. The field survey to identify new commodities and income generating activities using AHP was already conducted on February 4th - 24th, 2023. This was to collect the baseline data. From this survey, there were four commodities selected; squid, spanish mackerel, and seaweed. These are the most potential commodities to be developed in the 2 partner villages. AHP Result survey will be followed by the process of Business Feasibility Analysis (BFA) survey on 24 - 30 April 2023. This is to elaborate business value from identified potential commodities. Afterwards, the analysis survey activities resulting from AHP will be eventually continued to the Value Chain Analysis (VCA) to elaborate both value and supply chain to be held in May 2023. In fact, there were already a group of local communities that have initiated to develop squid crackers in Tanjung Ru Sub-village and one local people have started to develop seaweed before YPI's intervention. The VCA process will help to strengthen these existing initiatives. So far, this

activity is behind the target set for Y1 (Y1=3), but we will be catching up on this target and activities early within Y2. MoV: AHP Field Survey BtOR

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

Activity 4.1 Recruit, train and support at least 45 health ambassadors and government health workers in the integrated health- environment approach, Healthy Family methodology, and MEL

In year 1, 27 Health Ambassadors from 2 partner villages have been recruited and trained on July 17th, 2022 for Betok Jaya village and on July 23rd, 2022 for Padang villages taken palace in respective village (MoV: BtOR Health Ambassadors Basic Training and Health Ambassadors Self-photos). In order to strengthen the assistance process, the ambassadors also received guidance and direction from sub-district level government health workers (puskesmas) through monthly regular thematic discussions initiated by YPI such as first aid response, clean and healthy lifestyle program, community-based sanitation, basic reproductive health knowledge in family planning programs as well as material related to parenting and child growth.

Activity 4.2 Health Ambassadors conduct 2 monthly household visits (90 total a month) and raise awareness on community health, WASH and nutrition in 2 villages reaching approximately 800 individuals

Between August 2022 - March 2023, health ambassadors made visits to 1, 755 visits across Betok Jaya and Padang villages (700 in Betok Village and 1,055 in Padang Village). Around 216 to 220 households are being routinely visited each month. These visits focussed on health education as well as routine monitoring of 694 children under five years of age (*balita*), for regular monitoring of the child's growth, which is a priority for the local health department. (MoV: Health Ambassadors Visit to households).

Month	Total household visits in 2 villages	BETOK JAYA		Padang	
		Tanjung Ru	Sungai Abon	Betok	Klumpang
Aug-22	220	62	26	75	57
Sept -22	221	62	26	76	57
Oct-22	219	62	25	75	57
Nov-22	219	62	25	75	57
Dec-22	220	62	26	75	57
Jan - 23	220	62	26	75	57
Feb - 23	216	62	24	73	57
March - 23	220	62	26	75	57

Activity 4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3

In November 2022, our Karimata team started to socialise the literacy programme initiatives to local communities, as well as build communication and coordination with relevant local stakeholders such as the district education office and PKBM-*Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat* (Community Learning Activity Centre), an institution formed by the community for the community engaged in non-formal education in Kayong Utara District. In February 2023, we started to open enrollment for the community members who are intending to participate in the informal universal school education programs packet A,B, and C (*Kejar Paket A, B and C*) in our partner villages. This is to ensure the local communities' access to education through the process of equivalency with the formal education level and standard. In year 1, YPI just started the process by drafting the agreement draft (Draft MoU) with the PKBM, the host organisation of the program and started opening the enrollment phase for the interested learning participants in February 2023. There were 23 shortlisted candidates eligible to participate of the 73 candidates applied. The closing of the submission is expected to be in May 2023.

Activity 4.4 Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments.

Healthy Family Program Progress Report already provided to village government and public health centre (Puskesmas) in December 2022. This is the half-yearly report. Currently, we are conducting the compilation of collected supporting data and information for the development of an annual report to be submitted to the health authority institution in June 2023.

Activity 4. 5 Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs WT

This is a bi-annual activity, therefore, this is not applicable for this Annual Year 1 reporting period.

Output 5:
Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT

Activity 5.1 Organise 2 community groups to be involved in collaborative fisheries management

The conservation cooperatives will be the umbrella group under which collaborative fisheries management is developed. Each conservation cooperative has developed a 'sustainable fisheries' working group, which will take the lead on fisheries management for the group.
In July 2022, we carried out socialisation for fisheries data collection with the community in Betok Jaya and Padang Village. This was to build a mutual understanding between fishermen, collectors and village administration regarding the importance of fisheries data collection at the landing sites. This socialisation also explained the stages of data collection and data management so that all stakeholders understood the planned process and methodology that we were going to implement. Subsequently, we began the data collection process by identifying the names of fishermen, the capacity of the boats (GT), type of fishing gear, length of time at sea, types of catch, catch weight (kg) and price (in Rupiah) at 3 landing sites. This was to build both a complete fisheries diagnostic of the fisheries in Karimata as well as to establish the fisheries monitoring system at the landing sites in Padang and Betok Jaya (MoV: Fisheries Assessment Report_Sep_2022). So far, there are three people who are part of the fisheries working group in Padang village and five people in Betok village. Meanwhile, annual work plan on development progress and plan to finish on May 2023

Activity 5.2 10 members enrolled in fisheries monitoring team to understand fisheries landings and monitor Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for target fisheries

So far a total of 8 people have been enrolled in the fisheries monitoring team. There are three people in Padang Village and five people in Betok village. So we only have 8 of the 10 members targeted in year 1, however a further two will be recruited in padang village.

The table below shows the results of the catch landings monitoring, led by community enumerators. This only represents a sample of the landed catch as data collection is only happening at a few of the buyers. From July to October squid was the top landed species in terms of weight (kg), followed by fish, and then sea cucumber.

year-month	Species Categories					
	squid (kg)	fish (kg)	blue swimming crab (kg)	cuttlefish (kg)	sea cucumber (individual)	shrimp (kg)
2022-Jul	1999	427		2	433	1
2022-Au	6685	3234		6	178	
2022-Sep	2068	1310	18	11	5	2
2022-Oct	1287	2536	110	7	26	
2022-Nov	2959.6	398.5	6	0.4		
2022-Dec	1222.7	390			3	
2023-Jan	2015.1	2311.1			54	

Table. Composition of recorded catch at Betok Jaya and Padang landing sites, of squid (cumi), fish (ikan), blue swimming crab (rajungan), cuttlefish (sotong), sea cucumber (teripang) and shrimp (udang). All species are in kg except sea cucumber, which is the number of individuals.

Activity 5.3 Eo fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year
This activity is planned for Year 3

Activity 5.4 Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment
This activity has not yet started.

Activity 5.5 Train and support 2 local management units to develop and implement work plans for effective adaptive fisheries management plans
In September 2022 a meeting was held with the facilitators of the fisheries working group (BtOR Fisheries Management Unit Assistance). This was intended as an effort to transfer knowledge and also to ensure the accuracy of data in recording. Also, we held meetings and discussions with village stakeholders as well as landing site owners as an initial efforts to develop an effective adaptive management plan for sustainable fisheries plan which is expected to be completed in early 2024

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

Activity 6.1 literature review and desk work to compile suitable methodology where needed
A literature review has been done to explore suitable methodologies for understanding the connectivity between IWT, community participation rates and livelihoods. Finally, we have decided to continue with our participatory impact assessment methodology, which has been used in Planet Indonesia's work across all of its sites. Examples of the application of this method can be seen here; Paper 1 and Paper 2.

Activity 6.2 Tool and survey instrument design
The methodology and tool for the participatory impact assessment method has been developed and tested in previous evaluations, so this will be used for the purposes of this evaluation.

Activity 6.3 Field data collection
not yet begin will start in Y2 Q1

Activity 6.4 Data input, analysis, and compilation
not yet begin will start on Y2

Activity 6.5 Feedback loop for research findings to key stakeholders including but not limited to village leaders, CC leaders, resource-users, and government authorities
not yet begin will start on Y3

Activity 6.6 Final report writing and journal article submission
not yet begin will start on Y3

Activity 6.7 Working paper(s) on key learnings and outcomes of CC approach that are not included in journal article
not yet begin will start on Y3

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Report on how overall progress has been made towards the project Outputs and how likely the project is to achieve them by its close. Address each Output in turn, identifying the baseline condition, change recorded to date, and the source of evidence for this change. Please comment on how you are measuring the Output indicators. Please support comments with evidence and use indicators to support progress towards Outputs.

Project Outputs

1. **Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT**

Output Indicator 1.1. and 1.2.
In Year 1, we already achieved the target for 2 SMART Patrol Teams with 20 members from 2 villages of Betok Jaya and Padang were enrolled, established and trained to conduct marine patrol regularly. The following information was collected from the participant lists of the SMART patrol enrollment list (Source: activity 1.2. SMART Patrol Members**).**
By the end of the project, a third unit will have been established and ten new members will be recruited.

Output Indicator 1.3.

In Year 1 SMART patrols ran only in September and October 2022. However due to the weather condition and revision of the workplan discussion between YPI and BKSDA, this meant we were not able to do more SMART patrols and collect more data for the production of the first quarterly report. Once the collaboration with BKSDA is resolved, we will be able to resume regular SMART patrols and begin producing the quarterly and annual reports on illegal and legal behavior.

Output Indicator 1.4. and 1.5.

Total area covered by SMART patrol teams in Karimata Marine Reserve is 50,760.36 Ha, which is 26,71% of the total area of the protected area. This coverage is 6% higher than the baseline and the target for Year 1 for this project site (Output 1.4.) . Meanwhile 3 government officials from BKSDA and 2 officials from village government have already been trained and enrolled in SMART Patrol member teams (Output 1.5). The remainder of the patrol targets for Y2 and Y3 will be achieved and there are plans to train and enrol further government officials in the patrols.

2. **Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT**

Due to the process of revision for the annual management work plan (RPP) between YPI and BKSDA not yet being finalised and approved, there has been no progress against output indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Our expectation is that the RPP will be finalised and approved by BKSDA this month, allowing us to commence all sea turtle related field activities in May. Fortunately some preliminary interviews and focus groups identified key nesting beaches and informed our understanding of poaching activities in Karimata. We also have additional data and information through SMART Patrol activities in September - October 2022. This information will be used to inform the design of data collection methodology and the training for the sea turtle monitoring group. The training for community members is planned for May, which will see indicator 2.1 met within Y2. For indicator 2.2, a baseline has not yet been established as we have not been able to collect any data due to the hold from BKSDA. With effective patrols, this target could still be met. The same applies for indicator 2.3, regarding nesting success rate.

3. _Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)_

Output Indicator 3.1., 3.2 and 3.3

The project initially started with 81 CC members in October 2022 and increased to 159 members (Source: Activity 3.1. CC Member Database) at the end of Year 1 reporting period (March 2023) with more than 60 % women beneficiaries. This means we are behind the target for Y1 of 250 members. There are plans to increase membership so we will attempt to meet these targets for the remainder of the project.

For indicator 3.2, average growth of savings from the baseline to March 2023 is 159%. This is far exceeds the target set, and is expected to be maintained over time.

	Aug-22	Mar-23	% increase
Betok	4,830,000.00	10,840,000.00	124.43%
Kelumpang	2,260,000.00	9,690,000.00	328.76%
Sungai Abon	3,470,000.00	5,150,000.00	48.41%
Tanjung Ru	4,370,000.00	10,270,000.00	135.01%
		Average	159.15%

The four (4) CC's across two villages (Betok and Padang Villages) have built the clear vision and mission, in the form of Working Instruction called GBHK (*Garis Besar Haluan Kerja*) and Organisational Guidance called GBHO (*Garis Besar Haluan Organisasi*), memberships rules, elections and standard operating procedures. Source: Activity 3.3. CC's GBHO and GBHK Document

Output Indicator 3.4 and 3.5
Monthly meetings for the resilience fund have been held regularly in Betok Jaya and Padang since August 2022 with total savings until March 2023 are IDR 37,420.000 (3.4.), however no loans have yet been given, so indicator 3.4 has not yet been met for Y1. Loans will start to be given following one year of savings activity, so from Y2 onwards loans and loan repayment will start to be monitored. LKSB: 4 CCs Savings per March 2023 Meanwhile 3 CC sub-working groups (SMART Patrol, Sustainable Fisheries, Family Health) have already been established in Betok Jaya and Padang villages (3.5.)

Output indicator 3.6 and 3.7
The three commodities that have been identified for development or value-added opportunities include mackerel, squid and seaweed.
No asset transfers have yet been made.

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

Output Indicator 4.1 and 4.2
In year 1, 27 health ambassadors from 2 assistance villages have been recruited and trained and a total of 1,127 household visits have already been conducted across Betok Jaya and Padang village to 227 unique households (Source MoV: **Output 4.1.** Health Ambassadors Self-photos and Health Ambassadors Data; **Output 4.2.** Health Ambassadors Visits). These will continue to operate at the same frequency, ensuring all future targets continue to be met.

Output Indicator 4.3: *300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200)*
As support to this programme, we have initially developed a final Draft MoU between YPI and PKBM which is now in the process of signing by YPI Director. On the other hand, since the opening to date, there were 73 participants candidates who applied for this programme. Of the total applicants, there were 23 people shortlisted, whilst the 50 others are still in the "waiting list" for they have issues to meet with the requirements (e.g. no ID card, no Family Card, the difference in name written on ID card and on the latest diploma certificates). In order to help the candidates with a high-interests to participate but are hindered by the requirements, our Karimata team assisted the candidates on how to manage the document to be renewed and adjusted, so that they will be able to meet the deadline of the submission at the closing time in

May 2023. Hence, in year 1, 23 beneficiaries have so far been enrolled in the literacy program, so there has been a change from baseline = 0.

Output Indicator 4.4.: Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide to government clinics and public health departments

Output Indicator 4.5. :
This output on Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) will be delivered in Year 2 (quarter 3) as this is a bi-annual assessment method.

5. **Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT**

Output indicator 5.1.: *2 annual work plans on fisheries management and governance developed and implemented in 2 villages in the Karimata Marine Reserve (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2=2, Y3=2)*
The conservation cooperatives will be the umbrella group under which collaborative fisheries management is developed. Each conservation cooperative has developed a 'sustainable fisheries' working group, which will take the lead on fisheries management for the group. Indicator 5.1 has not yet been met, however this will be formalised and developed within Q1 of Y2.

Output indicator 5.2.: *10 members enrolled in fisheries monitoring team to understand fisheries landings and monitor Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for target fisheries (baseline = 0, Y1 = 10, Y2 = 10, Y3 = 10)*
So far a total of 8 people have been enrolled in the fisheries monitoring team. There are three people in Padang Village and five people in Betok village. So we only have 8 of the 10 members targeted in year 1, however a further two will be recruited in padang village.

Output indicator 5.3. *Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2*
Fisheries management measures have not yet been planned or implemented, but these will be planned and included in the annual work plans on fisheries management and governance.

Output Activity 5.4.: *Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)*
The governance assessment for Y1 has not yet been conducted.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Please report on progress made towards the project Outcome. You should make specific reference to the Outcome indicators including baseline condition and progress to date, and provide evidence against them. Consider the following:

- Are the indicators adequate for measuring the intended Outcome?
- Is the project likely to achieve the Outcome by end of funding? If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?

Outcome 0.1 and 0.1.1: *750 members enrolled in Planet Indonesia's Conservation Cooperatives and 30% Village Savings & Loan growth per CC per year (baseline= 81 members, 250 new members enrolled in each Y1, Y2 and Y3; 40% are women)*

We have reached 159 members (68 males and 91 females) at the end of Year 1 reporting period (March 2023) with more than 60 % women enrolled. In year 1, we have not yet met the annual target of 250 New CC members.

Outcome 0.2.: *40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%).*
In Year 1, 26% of Karimata Marine Reserve protected area was patrolled by community-led SMART patrol teams. Source: Output 1.2 (see above)

Outcome 0.3: *5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)*
YPI already collected fish biomass baselines, through biomass surveys. Baselines have been established for two key fish families;
- Serranidae: 41 kg/ha.
- Lutjanidae Family: 536 kg/ha

(Fish Biomass Data) and Survey Report.
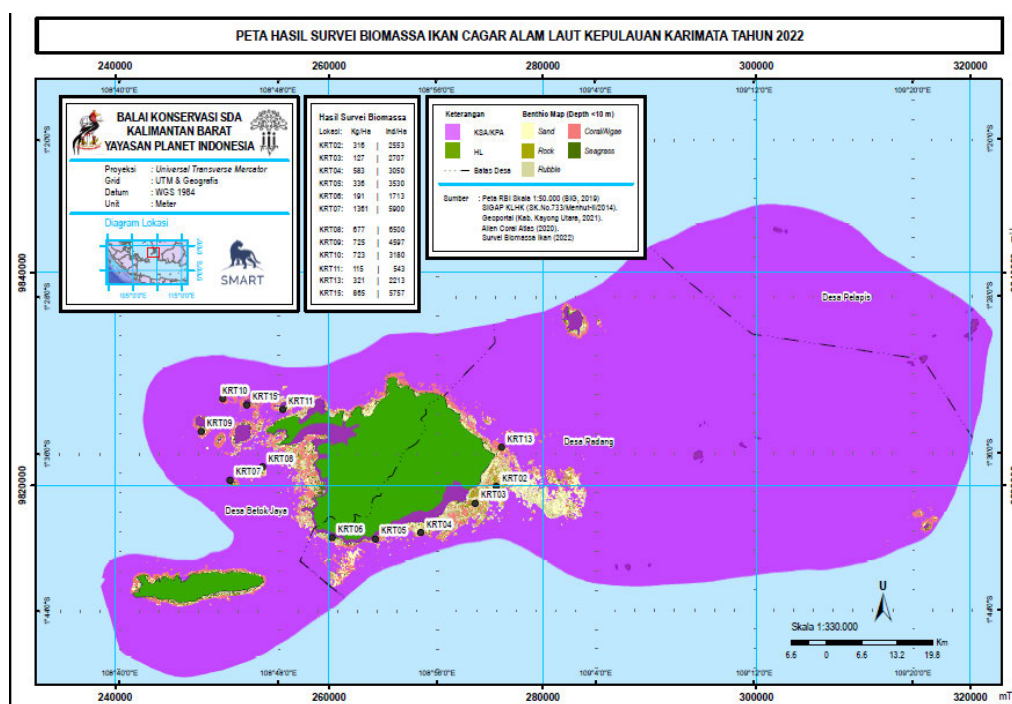
Figure 2. fish biomass map distribution of CALK

Outcome 0.4.: *50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches*
Not yet collected any data due to delays on all activities for the related outcome and outputs.

Outcome 0.5.: *Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%*
The governance assessment has not yet been conducted for year 1.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

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

Assumption 1: Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enrol and invest in Savings & Loans program
Comments: —
The Savings and Loans Program is the soul of a CC. Membership growth and increase in CC savings funds in the assisted areas in Padang Village and Betok Jaya Village show that the level of community interest in this program is high. Source: Output 3.4. & 3.5. [LKSB: CC's Savings per March 2023](#) and Output Indicators - 3.1 [CCs Members](#)

Assumption 2: Communities value CC services provided and enrol in healthcare and education programs
Comments: —
Data obtained from the health program shows the high interest and participation of the community in joining the YPI program. Source: Output 4.2. [Health Ambassador Visits](#)

Assumption 3: SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations in the program's Standard Operating Procedures
Comments: –
The absence of complaints from BKSDA as the regional authority regarding the data generated in the monitoring process through the SMART Patrol program by YPI, shows that there are steps that are followed according to standard procedures and also that the quality of the data produced meets the requirements Source Activity 1.3 [SMART Patrol Efforts Database](#)

Assumption 4: Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods
Comments:--
In year 1 we conducted a survey to identify the main commodities to become alternative livelihoods, there were three main commodities obtained, namely mackerel, squid and seaweed which would later be carried out further analysis to strengthen the results. This activity received full support from the assisted communities as indicated by their willingness to answer a series of questions submitted as a form of their active participation

Assumption 5: Nesting success rate increases as a result of improved nest protection
Comments:-
In Year 1 we already conduct the preliminary interviews and focus groups discussion to identify key nesting beaches and better understand poaching activities in Karimata. We also have additional data and information through SMART Patrol activities in September - October 2022. This information will be used to inform the design of data collection methodology and the training for the sea turtle monitoring group on the next stages. However nest monitoring and protection has not yet begun so we do not yet have reflections on this assumption.

Output level assumptions and comments:

Output 1: Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT
Assumption: Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams
Comments:
In Year 1, we already achieved the target for 2 SMART Patrol Teams with 20 local community members from 2 villages of Betok Jaya and Padang who were enrolled, established and trained to conduct marine patrol regularly. The following information was collected from the participant lists of the SMART patrol enrollment list.Source: [Activity 1.2.: SMART patrol Members](#) [SMART Patrol members database](#)

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:
SMART Patrol data has been collected based on SMART patrol methodology, ensuring high-quality data allowing us to analyse monthly events throughout the project period.

Output 2: Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT
Assumption: Community members are open to new livelihoods
Comments:
Indicators of new income generating activities suggest that community members are indeed open to new livelihood opportunity

Assumption: Nesting success rate increased in response to decreased poaching
Comments:
Early data from preliminary interviews and focus groups discussion to identify key nesting beaches and the additional data and information through SMART Patrol activities will be used to maintain nests and turtle populations stabilise or increase in response to decreased hunting activity. However we do not yet have any real experiences to validate this assumption.

Output 3: Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)

*Assumption:*Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enrol
Comments:
Enrolment throughout the project period,indicating high community excitement and motivation around program activities

Assumption: Communities value CC services provided and enrol/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs
Comments:
Enrolment throughout the project period, 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 amount that continues to increase during the savings and loan activities grows consistently throughout the project period, this shows the public's trust in the savings and loan program

Assumption: Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision
Comments:
CC standard operating procedures around behaviour, and interactions with nature (including IWT), define how the service is intended to reduce the exploitation of wildlife.

Output 4: Improved access to healthcare,family planning,and education 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:
programs that received support from community and stakeholder during the project period,this indicating high interest in community efforts to implement healthy lifestyles

Assumption: Members enrol in literacy program and remain active to reach graduation
Comments:
the high interest of the community to enrol in the package pursuit program (Kejar Paket) shows community support for activities to increase community capacity through education services

Assumption: Health ambassadors are properly trained and remain active and effectively distribute healthcare services
Comments:
Health ambassadors able to meet targets, indicating they were properly trained and capable of reaching many households through regular visits.

Output 5: Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT
Assumption: Community member are open to new livelihoods and fishing methods
Comments:
community involvement in potential product identification surveys indicates high expectations for alternative livelihoods and friendly fishing methods

Assumption: Community members work collaboratively to develop and implement participatory methods
Comments:
Community members were willing to learn the participatory methods and participate in fisheries monitoring. There were three people in Padang Village and five people in Betok village involved in the fisheries monitoring team.

Output 6: Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, community participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and research
Assumption: In the context of a complex environment and multiple interventions, we are are able to identify the salient variables that influence outcomes
Comments: -
involvement of stakeholders outside the management authority will be able to assist in identifying additional variables that have a significant effect on the success of the project

Assumption: Local residents, including people who are not active in the CC, are willing to participate in research
Comments: -
We use participatory evaluation methods that engage community members in reflection process, so we would build on the trust and relationships we have developed to date.

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

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty reduction.

- What impact was in your original application form?
- What contribution is your project making to a higher-level impact on illegal wildlife trade?
- What contribution is your project making to a higher-level impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty reduction)?

Please support all comments with evidence.

The overarching impact of this project is to improve the nesting success rate of threatened wildlife species and to improve human well-being and poverty alleviation for targeted households at two assisted villages in Karimata Marine Reserve Area. Data generated by SMART patrols also will be used by management authority to implement reduction in the incidence of poaching activity around the locations patrolled by the SMART patrols inside the marine nature reserve SMART PAtrol Database. So far no higher level impacts are being observed or monitored, however the building blocks for improving community health, community livelihoods and fisheries are being put in place, while sea turtle poaching activities will also soon be addressed. Together this will tackle IWT in Karimata in a holistic and integrated way.

4. Thematic focus

The intended impact of the IWT Challenge Fund is to provide innovative and scalable solutions to reduce pressure on wildlife from illegal trade and, in doing so, reduce poverty in developing countries. Projects must align to one or more of the four project themes - listed below - which align with the pillars of action agreed and reconfirmed by global leaders at the IWT Conference Series.

1. Reducing demand for IWT products
2. Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
3. Strengthening law enforcement
4. Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Please summarise the contribution your project is making to support one, or more, of these themes.

- Is there evidence that the project is working to support one, or more, of these themes?
- Are there any notable achievements this year?

This project is working to support themes 2 and 4; Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents; Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT. Our work to establish SMART patrols as well as the sea turtle monitoring and patrolling efforts, are all designed to deter and prevent poaching of sea turtle nests. These activities, backed by community agreements and support from the government management agency, aim to reduce the incidences of poaching in Karimata Marine Reserve.

Our work on health, literacy and savings and loans aims to both reduce economic pressures on communities as well as to develop sustainable livelihoods and resiliency, to benefit people involved in or affected by IWT.

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5. Impact on species in focus

There is not yet any evidence of impact on the sea turtle species that this project focuses on.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The direct beneficiaries of this project are rural communities. These communities live in poverty, which is exploited by IWT traders to entice hunters into poaching animals such as sea turtles and other high-value animal species.

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. By becoming a member of their village CC, villagers are able to create savings as well as borrow from the village fund at very low interest rates. However, in year 1, CCs have not yet launched loans to the members, whereas the members can only access the loans when they have deposited money for one fiscal year. Fishermen in communities also benefited from sustainable fisheries training and access to environmentally safe inputs. Households also get access to basic health service and information through community Health Ambassadors trained by YPI in collaboration with local government health-workers and local health clinics. One of the crucial roles of the health ambassadors is 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 government authorities. The team members are from the local community and government representatives. Such joint patrolling creates opportunities for collaboration in the management and governance of marine and terrestrial areas of Karimata Marine Reserve.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

All projects are required to promote equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Describe how your project has proactively contributed to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you have engaged participants in a meaningful way. Please provide evidence.

If there have been any notable achievements or changes to approach this year please include these within your response.

Please support all comments with evidence and use any relevant indicators from your logframe.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	50%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	50%

We understand that men and women interact differently with the environment that gives rise to conditions for gender inequality. As a result, our community-driven, human rights-based approach to conservation looks to engage and empower both women and men through a community-based conservation model. We recognize that the health of people and the environment are inextricably linked and that there are gender-specific needs related to healthcare and livelihood opportunities.

Our approach ensures that women and girls have an improved access to healthcare, and develop skills that enable them to engage in leadership and decision-making roles in their communities as well as engage in income generating activities and seize better opportunities for their future. As part of this project, we are training women in their local communities to act as health extension agents, the so-called Health Ambassadors. Within the conservation cooperatives, so far 60% of members are women and although our target is 40%, we will strive to maintain our currently higher percentage.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Discuss systems and processes employed internally to monitor and evaluate the project this year. Comment on the suitability of this approach, and whether you have identified any areas for improvement.

When writing this section, consider the following:

- How can you demonstrate that the Outputs and Activities of the project actually contribute to the project Outcome?
- What are the indicators of achievements (both qualitative and quantitative) and how are you measuring these?
- Have there been any changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period?

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[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

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We use multiple sources of information and methods of collecting data to aid us in our strategic planning and adaptive management. The following is a list of the common tools and methodologies that we use to measure the contribution of project activities towards project output and outcome.

1.   Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA)

In subsequent years of the project, we plan to carry out a Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) to evaluate the direct and indirect impact of our interventions on people's lives. Essentially, a PIA recognizes that local community program beneficiaries are central to identifying and measuring indicators of change and outcomes. We will use 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.

2.   Conservation Cooperative Monthly Reports

Each CC conducts a monthly meeting that reports the number of members, size of the savings/loans program, 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.

3.   SMART Patrol Reports

We use data from monthly data collected by each community-led SMART patrol team during their marine patrols. We use this information to calculate encounters miles patrolled. This provides important environmental monitoring information to track deforestation and other extractive activities.

4.   Health Ambassador Monthly Reports

Trained Health Ambassadors (HAs) conduct monthly household visits in their communities and track indicators such as: *Is there a smoker in the house? Are women using contraceptives? Is there a toilet in the house? What is the trash disposal method? Is there an infant in the house? Is there a pregnant woman in the house?* Responses are recorded and if indicators are flagged, appropriate corresponding health information is provided. These indicators are tracked through time to understand progress of community health intervention

5.   Sustainable Fisheries Quarterly Reports

The Sustainable FIsheries team records data for monthly and bi-annual reports that track the number of fishermen enrolled, number catch per unit (CPUE) and topics of training provided, etc. These indicators enable us to track progress of activities towards project outputs.

6.   Lessons learnt

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In year 1, one of the major obstacles that leaves brunts to our Karimata team is the approval of our Programme Implementation Plan (RPP) by BKSDA that has not come to an end, and has been long in a discussion process. This caused delays in several activities, one of which was the SMART Patrol activity which involved the community, that the team could only carry out two patrol activities in September and October 2022. Since then, the scheduled regular patrol in the next months was postponed until the permit was granted. However, due to the high awareness of the community to maintain the sustainability of the area, they are still enthusiastic about their activities, this is indicated by the area that can be explored in this smart patrol activity exceeding the target set, recorded 50,760.36 hectares of area or 26.71% of 20%. This also caused delays to all of our sea turtle monitoring and nest protection work who already develop draft for monitoring SOP. The lesson learned here is to perhaps anticipate the impact of a leadership transition at the government agency and build in more realistic and conservative timelines and targets into the grant. These leadership transitions happen every few years and can be anticipated up to 6 months ahead of time. However the attitude of every new head of agency towards pre-existing partnerships and work is hard to anticipate. This makes our work very challenging, having to rebuild trust, support and engagement in our work that we had cultivated over several years with the last head of agency.

We have also learned about the complexity of the dynamic between the communities living in Karimata and the marine reserve and government agency responsible for managing it. The relationship is quite challenging and has a long history, where communities feel marginalised and regulated. This makes fisheries management planning as well as the issue of sea turtle harvesting delicate issues, as these are activities the communities have been practising for hundreds of years but now find being highly regulated. The understanding and awareness in regards to the marine reserve zonations and rules is still lacking, so there is a lot of work to do in this regards.

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

For this section you should consider the following:

- Have you responded to issues raised in the review of your last year's Annual Report?
- What were the views of project partners on the review?
- Briefly describe what actions have been taken as a result of recommendations from last year's review, unless you have already clearly done so through a separate note or the half year report.
- Please also use this section to respond to any feedback you received when your project was funded, if appropriate.

Since this is our first annual report, we have not yet given any reviews or feedback

8.   Risk Management

- Have any new risks arisen in the last 12 months that were not previously accounted for?
- Has the project made any significant adaptations to the project design to address changes to risk?
- If you have an existing risk register, please submit an updated version of your risk register with your Annual Report. Please note this is a new requirement of projects within the last year and existing projects are encouraged to develop a risk register for their project if they don't already have one. The template can be found on the IWT Challenge Fund website.

No new risks have arisen in the last 12 months.

9.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Nothing further to add here that has not already been discussed elsewhere.

10.   Sustainability and legacy

This Project is the first experience for BKSDA West Kalimantan as The Indonesian government has expressed interest in making the Karimata Marine Reserve Area a model for nature reserve management across Indonesia. Our exit strategy focuses on improving community-led systems. The CC model was designed to give local communities complete ownership of the process. These CCs also generate and manage funds. In this way, YPI is less the implementer of a program and more the facilitator of a process. As CCs mature, YPI's involvement and expenditure decreases. Therefore, our exit strategy focuses on supporting community-led organisations on their pathway to independence and self-reliance.

11.   IWT Challenge Fund identity

The fund was acknowledged to be related to the project. In addition, all community training and events where funds were used included banners or booklets with the UK government's logo.

The IWT challenge fund was acknowledged as a support in Planet Indonesia's 2022 Annual report, accessible at https://www.planetindonesia.org/annual-reports.

Additionally, the DEFRA logo and the IWT challenge fund logo is present on the supporters page of the Planet Indonesia Website, accessible at https://www.planetindonesia.org/supporters.

12.   Safeguarding

Biodiversity Challenge Funds are committed to supporting projects develop and strengthen their safeguarding capabilities and capacity to prevent, listen, respond and learn. Defra will not automatically penalise projects where safeguarding concerns are identified, but will help projects respond and learn from the experience.

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/No [*If yes, please provide their name and email]*
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No [*If yes, please provide date and details of training*]
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 0% [0] Planned: 10% [10]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No lessons learned or challenges in the last 12 months.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. YPI is undergoing a safeguarding capacity self-assessment and action planning process, mentored by a team of consultants, in order to strengthen our systems, capacity and culture. This was not in response to any issues, but more in recognition of the fact that we have a lot of areas for further growth and strengthening in this regard.	

13. Project expenditure

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

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT 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)				
TOTAL	85. 000	58. 727, 33		

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

On December 30, 2022, Yayasan Planet Indonesia submitted the change request that has been approved by Defra with reference number CR22-133. This changed the 2022/23 total award from £100,000 to £85,000.

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

IWTCF Main Annual Report Template 2023

14.   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 Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

In this section you have the chance to let us know about outstanding achievements of your project or significant strides towards attaining a particular goal so far that you consider worth sharing with the wider Biodiversity Challenge Fund community. This could relate to achievements or considerable progress already mentioned in this report, on which you would like to expand further, or achievements that were in addition to the ones planned and deserve particular attention. It may also include advancements towards any IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives such as support to conventions, agreements or treaties, poverty reduction or gender equality. We may use material from this section for various promotion and dissemination purposes, including for example, publication in the Defra Annual Report, IWT Challenge Fund promotion material, or on the IWT Challenge Fund website. **Please limit text to 400 words.**

Please also include an engaging image, video or graphic* that you consent to be publicised alongside the above text. Please ensure:

- that you have left the above agreement clause to indicate your consent. Text without this will not be used

- any images or videos are sent as separate files and not embedded in the body of the report

*If you have no photos or videos for reasons of sensitivity, then please state that clearly and the Defra Comms team can work to create an alternative graphic.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1:   Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Insert agreed project Impact statement improved nesting success rate of three threatened wildlife species and improved human well-being and poverty reduction for 750 members within the Karimata Marine reserve in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.		(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on illegal wildlife trade or positive changes in the conditions of human communities impacted by illegal trade e.g. steps towards alternative and sustainable livelihoods) No tangible impacts measured yet.	
Outcome (Insert **agreed** project Outcome statement) Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT	(Insert **agreed** Outcome level indicators) 0.1) 750 members enrolled in Planet Indonesia's Conservation Cooperatives and 30 % Village Savings & Loan growth per CC per year (baseline= 81 members, 250 new members enrolled in each Y1, Y2 and Y3; 40% are women) 0.1.1) 1000 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people 0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%) 0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)	(Report against the indicators on progress towards achieving the project Outcome) 0.1) 159 CC members have been enrolled in Betok Jaya and Padang Villages 0.1.1.) 0.2.) SMART patrols have patrolled 50.760.36 Ha / 26,71% covered area 0.3.)baselines have been established: Serranidae Family 41 kg/ha Lutjanidae Family 536 kg/ha 0.4.) None 0.5.) baseline = 0	(Highlight key actions planned for next period) - Recruiting more members for the CC's - Continue SMART patrols and expanding the coverage - Develop fisheries management work plans and work towards community led management planning - Train teams and start sea turtle nest monitoring and protection - Conduct preliminary good governance assessment of the conservation cooperatives

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches

0.5) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%) | | |
| **Output 1.** (Insert original outputs with activities relevant to that outputs in lines below. Activities relevant to more than one output should be cross-referenced rather than repeated)

Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT | (Insert original output level indicators)

1.1) 3 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling (baseline= 1 units, by Y2=2 active units, Y3= 3 active units)

1.2) A total of 30 community members enrolled in SMART patrols and trained in SMART (baseline= 10 members, Y1= 20 members, Y2= 30 members, Y3= 30 members)

1.3) Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government.

1.4) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)

1.5) A total of 10 government officials trained and enrolled in SMART patrols (baseline= 0 members, Y1= 4 members, Y2= 8 members, Y3= 10 members) | (Report general progress against indicators, comment on their appropriateness, and reference where evidence is provided e.g. *Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report and Annex X*))

1.1) 2 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.

1.2) A total of 23 members from community and government enrolled and trained in SMART. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.

1.3)First quarterly report planned for June 2023.

1.4) 26,71 % of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.

1.5) 3 government officials from BKSDA and 2 village government official trained and enrolled in SMART patrol. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report. | |

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1 (Insert activities relevant to this output) Activity 1.1: Through multi-stakeholder meetings, facilitate the development of a monitoring and enforcement plan for Karimata		(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output) To improve effectiveness patrol and monitoring activity, several meeting already held with BKSDA as karimata authority agency with purpose to gain input for development of draft of the Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring and enforcement plan through SMART patrols	(Outline what will be carried out in the next period) Continue to meet with BKSDA to improve the effectiveness of the patrol and enforcement plan.
Activity 1.2. Recruit, train and support SMART patrols, including monthly adaptive planning for units using SMART patrol data to focus efforts in at-risk areas and areas of high level of illegal activity		20 people and 3 government official from 2 assistance villages (Betok Jaya and Padang) already recruit as SMART Patrol team members and legalise through SK Head of BKSDA SMART Patrol Member Database Basic training for SMART Patrol member for tools and conservation awareness introduction has been conduct SMART Patrol Training Report. Link.	The aim is to recruit more SMART Patrols members to improve effectiveness patrol
Activity 1.3 .Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government		SMART Patrol activities already started in September September - October 2022 , due the weather condition and revision of RPP discussion discussion between YPI and BKSDA, this situation made the less' worth of data to produce a quarterly and annual report.	Finish the discussion with BKSDA and get our 2023 work plan signed, to continue patrols and begin regularly producing reports.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.4 Government operations supported on an ad-hoc basis to combat illegal resource extraction in project sites based upon SMART patrol data.		No ad-hoc government operations have yet been organised.	Continue patrols, sharing data and coordinate with government partners to ensure that government operations are planned as/when necessary
Activity 1.5 : Multi-stakeholder meetings to raise and resolve conservation issues, discuss identified annual trends in illegal and legal behaviour across project sites		Insufficient data has been collected for the purpose of these multi-stakeholder meetings.	Identify a strategic moment, half year or end of year, to hold a multi-stakeholder meeting.
Output 2. (Insert **agreed** Output) **Output 2: Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT**	(Insert **agreed** Output level indicators) 2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams 2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3 2.3.) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches	(Report against the indicators on progress towards achieving the Output) 2.1) Recruitment and training of the sea turtle monitoring group will start in May 2023 2.2) No data collected 2.3) compiling process all nesting data from monitoring teams by SMART Patrol teams	
Activity 2.1 Etc. Recruitment and development of sea turtle monitoring group		We have held interviews and FGD with sea turtle egg poachers to better understand egg harvesting activities, key nesting beaches and the overall picture.	In May the sea turtle monitoring group will be recruited and established.
Activity 2.2 Etc .development of monitoring and data collection methodology and training of sea turtle monitoring group in the methodologies		The monitoring and data collection method has already been developed.	In May, the monitoring group will be trained and begin monitoring nesting beaches.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.3 Routine monitoring of select sea turtle nesting beaches in the Karimata Marine reserve, monitoring sea turtles nests and conducting surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities		Surveillance against poaching activities was conducted through SMART patrols in September and October but had to be stopped.	Monitoring of nesting beaches will begin in May. Surveillance activities will resume in May as well.
Activity 2.4. Monthly reporting on poaching and illegal activities and coordination with Karimata government agencies for effective enforcement		not yet begun.	Monthly reports will be produced from June onwards.
Activity 2.5. Annual reporting of monitoring activities and development of working paper on sea turtle nesting data in Karimata		not yet started	Annual reports will be produced from December onwards, as part of our annual reporting to BKSDA.
Output 3. Etc. Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)	3.1) 250 new members enrolled in CCs in Karimata marine reserve annually (baseline value=81, Y1=250, Y2=500, Y3= 750 total=750; 40% of beneficiaries are women) 3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata Village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3) 3.3) CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures 3.4) >90% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >97% repayment rate for women 3.5) CC sub working groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support	3.1.) A total of 159 members have been enrolled in four conservation cooperatives across the two villages; 65 people in Betok Jaya and 80 people in Padang villages 3,2,) Financial literacy activities has been conduct as basic knowledge for CC 3.3.) 4 assistance Conservation cooperative groups were established with clear vision, mission, membership rules and governance rule management to manage the administration of the organisation 3.4.)Monthly meetings for resilience fund have been held regularly in Betok Jaya and Padang since August 2022 with total savings until March 2023 are IDR 37,420.000 3.5.) 4 CC sub working group (SMART Patrol, Sustainable Fisheries, Family Health and Literacy) already establish and operate in 2 assistance villages (Betok Jaya and Padang) 3.6.) AHP and VCA survey as baseline to identified new commodities and income generating activities already conduct 3.7).will start on June 2023	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	3.6) 3 new commodities and income generating activities identified and supported annually in both target areas (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=6, Y3=9) 3.7) Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources		
Activity 3.1. Conservation Cooperative recruitment and enrolment for new members and villages		A total of 159 members have been enrolled in four conservation cooperatives across the two villages; 65 people in Betok Jaya and 80 people in Padang villages	More members will continue to be recruited in the next period.
Activity 3.2. Initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge		Financial literacy activities has been conduct as basic knowledge for CC management to manage the administration of the organisation	No further action required.
Activity 3.3. CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures		4 assistance Conservation cooperative groups were established with clear vision, mission, membership rules and governance rules.	No further action required.
Activity 3.4. CC monthly meetings for resiliency fund (savings, active loans, loan repayments, etc) and other important issues (village by village based)		Monthly meetings for resilience fund have been held regularly in Betok Jaya and Padang since August 2022 with total savings until March 2023 are IDR 37,420.000-	Continued monthly meetings for resiliency funds and begin distributing loans.
Activity 3.5. CC sub working groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support		3 CC sub working group (SMART Patrol, Sustainable Fisheries, Family Health) already establish and operate in 2 assistance villages (Betok Jaya and Padang)	No further action required.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.6. Income generating activities proposal development and training		will start on June2023	Provide training on income development proposal to CC members.
Activity 3.7. Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources		will start on July 2023	Provide asset transfers to CC's
Activity 3.8. Good governance bi annual evaluation		will start on August 2023	Conduct first good governance assessment
Output 4. Improved access to healthcare,family planning,and education needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT	4.1.) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women) 4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women) 4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200) 4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide to government clinics and public health departments. 4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support	4.1.)Until December 2022, 1,755 household visits had already been conducted across Betok Jaya and Padang village. Link KS Kunjungan 4.2.) 27 health ambassador from 2 assistance villages has been recruited and trained link data kader 4.3.) identification process to reach beneficiaries into literacy program on going progress 4.4.) health data report on progress to compilation 4.5.) not yet begin	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)		
Activity 4.1. Recruit, train and support at least 45 health ambassadors and government health workers in the integrated health-environment approach, "Healthy Family" methodology, and MEL		4.2.) 27 health ambassador from 2 assistance villages has been recruited and trained link data kader	Recruit more health ambassadors in both villages
Activity 4.2. Health Ambassadors conduct 2 monthly household visits (90 total a month) and raise awareness on community health, WASH and nutrition in 2 villages reaching approximately 800 individuals		1,755 household visits had already been conducted across Betok Jaya and Padang village. Link KS Kunjungan	Continue monthly household visits in both villages.
Activity 4.3. Facilitate and strengthen coordination between community, village government and health institutions to improve health care provision		communication and coordination between health ambassador with village government and health institution has been engaged through several health socialisation activities	Continue coordinating with local health department to coordinate planned health awareness activities.
Activity 4.4. Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments.		First report already provided to village government and public health centre (Puskesmas) in December 2022. This is the half-yearly report. Currently, we are conducting the compilation of collected supporting data and information for the development of an annual report to be submitted to the health authority institution in June 2023.	Produce quarterly and annual health reports.

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Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Actitvty 3.5. Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)		Not yet start	Organise the PIA.
Output 5. Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT	5.1) 2 annual work plans on fisheries management and governance developed and implemented in 2 villages in the Karimata Marine Reserve (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2=2, Y3=2) 5.2) 10 members enrolled in fisheries monitoring team to understand fisheries landings and monitor Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for target fisheries (baseline = 0, Y1 = 10, Y2 = 10, Y3 = 10) 5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2 5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)	5.1) The fisheries working groups of each CC have been formed and preliminary discussions have been held, but annual work plans have not yet been finalised. 5.2.) So far a total of 8 people have been enrolled in the fisheries monitoring team. There are three people in Padang Village and five people in Betok village. So we only have 8 of the 10 members targeted in year 1, however a further two will be recruited in padang village. 5.3.) No fisheries management measures have yet been implemented. 5.4.) Governance assessment has not yet been conducted.	
Activity 5,1 Organise 2 community groups to be involved in collaborative fisheries management		The conservation cooperative has developed a 'sustainable fisheries' working group, which will take the lead on fisheries management for the group. So far, two people are	Continue engagement with the working groups to engage them in fisheries management planning.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		part of the fisheries working group in Padang village and five people in Betok village.	
Activity 5,2 Create a multi-stakeholder working group that meets monthly to develop, implement, and revise MPA-management plans, budgets and financing plans		activities not yet been carryout and will conduct starting on July 2023	Continue engaging with BKSDA to work towards the first convening of a multi-stakeholder group.
Activity 5,3 Establish a Community Conservation Partnership Group (MMK) and develop a collaborative agreement document for Conservation Partnership (KK)		not yet started	Meetings with BKSDA to develop a roadmap towards developing the community conservation partnerships.
Activity 5.4. Undertake a capacity assessment and SWOT analysis for local management units to identify opportunities and challenges around institutional capacity		not yet started	Organise SWOT analysis for local management units.
Activity 5.5. Train and support 2 local management units to develop and implement work plans for effective adaptive fisheries management plans		Fisheries working groups have been established.	Provide further training and support to fisheries working groups.
Output 6 Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, community participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and research	6.1 Evaluation of the CC model impacts on species of concern (baseline = 0, no structured evaluations of this type of intervention in SE Asia, Y2 interim report, Y3 report, linked to Indicator 2.2) 6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT	6.1) not yet started 6.2.) not yet started 6.3.) Not yet started 6.4.) None	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	6.3 Working paper published on key lessons from the CC model (baseline = 0, Y3 = 1) 6.4 Blogs and other communications pieces (e.g. IWT / Darwin newsletter, IUCN newsletters) on the CC model and its design to inform policy (Y1=2, Y2 = 2, Y3 = 2)		
Activity 6.1. literature review and desk work to compile suitable methodology where needed		Various methods were assessed and we decided our participatory impact assessment methodology was most suited and aligned with existing organisational practice.	None
Activity 6.2. Tool and survey instrument design		Participatory impact assessment methodology has been developed and tested in our other sites	None
Activity 6.3. Field data collection		Not started	Organise PIA
Activity 6.4. Data input, analysis, and compilation		Not started	None
Activity 6.5. Feedback loop for research findings to key stakeholders including but not limited to village leaders, CC leaders, resource-users, and government authorities		Not started	None

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
Impact: Improved nesting success rate of three threatened wildlife species and improved human well-being and poverty reduction for 750 members within the Karimata Marine reserve in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.			
Outcome: Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT	0.1) 750 members enrolled in Planet Indonesia's Conservation Cooperatives and 30% Village Savings & Loan growth per CC per year (baseline= 81 members, 250 new members enrolled in each Y1, Y2 and Y3; 40% are women) 0.1.1) 1000 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people) 0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%) 0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%) 0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches 0.5) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)	0.1) Cooperative membership reports, participant lists, and quarterly development report 0.1.1. CC membership records 0.2) SMART patrol monthly, quarterly, and annual reports 0.3) Fish biomass calculated by YPI and community survey team who assess fish biomass in the reserve every 3 years. 0.4) Monitoring of sea turtle nesting beaches by the monitoring team 0.5) Good governance health checklist	Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll and invest in Savings & Loans program • Communities value CC services provided and enroll in healthcare and education programs • SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations in the program's Standard Operating Procedures • Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods • Nesting success rate increases as a result of improved nest protection

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 1 improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT	1.1) 3 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling (baseline= 1 units, by Y2=2 active units, Y3= 3 active units) 1.2) A total of 30 community members enrolled in SMART patrols and trained in SMART (baseline= 10 members, Y1= 20 members, Y2= 30 members, Y3= 30 members) 1.3) Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government. 1.4) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%) 1.5) A total of 10 government officials trained and enrolled in SMART patrols (baseline= 0 members, Y1= 4 members, Y2= 8 members, Y3= 10 members)	1.1) Participant list and enrollment in SMART patrols, including gender disaggregated data 1.2) Monthly SMART patrol reports provided to government agencies 1.3) SMART Patrol reports 1.4) Quarterly and annual SMART patrol reports (e.g. annual recap on all SMART indicators such as hectares covered, individuals encountered, wildlife encounter and detection rates) 1.5) Number of SMART reports that result in government action	• Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams • SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations relayed in the programs Standard Operating Procedures
Output 2 Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT	2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams 2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3 2.3) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches	2.1) Participant lists and monitoring reports 2.2) Monthly monitoring reports on poaching incidences	• Community members are open to new livelihoods • Nesting success rate increased in response to decreased poaching

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
		2.3) Annual reports and working papers compiling all nesting data from monitoring teams	
Output 3 Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)	3.1) 250 new members enrolled in CCs in Karimata marine reserve annually (baseline value=81, Y1=250, Y2=500, Y3= 750 total=750; 40% of beneficiaries are women) 3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata Village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3) 3.3) CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures 3.4) >90% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >97% repayment rate for women 3.5) CC subworking groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support 3.6) 3 new commodities and income generating activities identified and supported annually in both target areas (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=6, Y3=9) 3.7) Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources	3.1) Participants monthly list at meetings including gender disaggregated data 3.2) Participant list and enrollment books of cooperative 3.3) Monthly tracking of Village Savings & Loans Program including gender disaggregated data 3.4) Savings amount per member 3.5) Loan amount and repayment rate including gender disaggregated data 3.6) Total savings/loans across all cooperatives including gender disaggregated data 3.7) Number of "working groups" supported and running within each cooperative focusing on new commodities	communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll Communities value CC services provided and enrol/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs Communities are active in savings funds in community-based savings/loans program Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 4. Improved access to healthcare, family planning, and education needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT	4.1) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women) 4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women) 4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200) 4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide to government clinics and public health departments. 4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)	4.1) Participant list and monthly activity log book of health ambassadors 4.2) PHE baseline and post intervention survey 4.3) Certificates for "Health Ambassadors" provided for participants who complete training including gender disaggregated data 4.4) PHE baseline and post intervention survey including gender disaggregated data 4.5) Certificates for "Health Ambassadors" provided for participants who complete training	• Women and youth enrol in healthcare and family planning services • Members enrol in literacy program and remain active to reach graduation • Health ambassadors are properly trained and remain active and effectively distribute healthcare services
Output 5. Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT	5.1) 2 annual work plans on fisheries management and governance developed and implemented in 2 villages in the Karimata Marine Reserve (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2=2, Y3=2) 5.2) 10 members enrolled in fisheries monitoring team to understand fisheries landings and monitor Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for target	5.1) Annual work plans developed by community group 5.2), quarterly, and annual fisheries assessment reports based on CPUE data from fisheries monitoring team 5.3) Reports and analysis from long-term ongoing fisheries monitoring 5.4) Good governance health checklist	Community members are open to new livelihoods and fishing methods Community members work collaboratively to develop and implement participatory methods

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	fisheries (baseline = 0, Y1 = 10, Y2 = 10, Y3 = 10) 5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2) 5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)		
Output 6. Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, community participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and research	6.1 Evaluation of the CC model impacts on species of concern (baseline = 0, no structured evaluations of this type of intervention in SE Asia, Y2 interim report, Y3 report, linked to Indicator 2.2) 6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT 6.3 Working paper published on key lessons from the CC model (baseline = 0, Y3 = 1) 6.4 Blogs and other communications pieces (e.g. IWT / Darwin newsletter, IUCN newsletters) on the CC model and its design to inform policy (Y1=2, Y2 = 2, Y3 = 2)	6.1 Copy of journal article or working paper evaluating the outcomes of the CC model 6.2 Copy of journal article 6.3 Copy of journal article or working paper 6.4.1 Copy of outreach materials 6.4.2 List of who published the outreach materials	In the context of a complex environment and multiple interventions, we are are able to identify the salient variables that influence outcomes Local residents, including people who are not active in the CC, are willing to participate in research

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions

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

Output 1 Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols

- 1.1 Through multi-stakeholder meetings, facilitate the development of a monitoring and enforcement plan for Karimata
- 1.2 Recruit, train and support SMART patrols, including monthly adaptive planning for units using SMART patrol data to focus efforts in at-risk areas and areas of high level of illegal activity
- 1.3 Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government.
- 1.4 Government operations supported on an ad-hoc basis to combat illegal resource extraction in project sites based upon SMART patrol data.
- 1.5 Multi-stakeholder meetings to raise and resolve conservation issues, discuss identified annual trends in illegal and legal behaviour across project sites

Output 2. Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT

- 2.1 Recruitment and development of sea turtle monitoring group
- 2.2 Development of monitoring and data collection methodology and training of sea turtle monitoring group in the methodologies.
- 2.3 Routine monitoring of select sea turtle nesting beaches in the Karimata Marine reserve, monitoring sea turtles nests and conducting surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities
- 2.4 Monthly reporting on poaching and illegal activities and coordination with Karimata government agencies for effective enforcement
- 2.5 Annual reporting of monitoring activities and development of working paper on sea turtle nesting data in Karimata

Output 3. Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)

- 3.1 Conservation Cooperative recruitment and enrolment for new members and villages
- 3.2 Initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge
- 3.3 CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures
- 3.4 CC monthly meetings for resiliency fund (savings, active loans, loan repayments, etc) and other important issues (village by village based)
- 3.5 CC subworking groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support
- 3.6 income generating activities proposal development and training
- 3.7 Asset transfers and field schools to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources
- 3.8 Good governance bi annual evaluation
- 3.9 Participatory impact assessment (PIA) activity through focus group discussions with CC 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

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Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions

- 4.1 Recruit, train and support at least 45 health ambassadors and government health workers in the integrated health-environment approach, "Healthy Family" methodology, and MEL
- 4.2 Health Ambassadors conduct 2 monthly household visits (90 total a month) and raise awareness on community health, WASH and nutrition in 2 villages reaching approximately 800 individuals
- 4.3 Facilitate and strengthen coordination between community, village government and health institutions to improve health care provision
- 4.4 Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide to government clinics and public health departments.
- 4. 5 Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)

Output 5. Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT
- 5.1 Organise 2 community groups to be involved in collaborative fisheries management
- 5.2 Create a multi-stakeholder working group that meets monthly to develop, implement, and revise MPA-management plans, budgets and financing plans
- 5.3 Establish a Community Conservation Partnership Group (MMK) and develop a collaborative agreement document for Conservation Partnership (KK)
- 5.4 Undertake a capacity assessment and SWOT analysis for local management units to identify opportunities and challenges around institutional capacity
- 5.5 Train and support 2 local management units to develop and implement work plans for effective adaptive fisheries management plans

Output 6. Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and novel research
- 6.1 literature review and desk work to compile suitable methodology where needed
- 6.2 Tool and survey instrument design
- 6.3 Field data collection
- 6.4 Data input, analysis, and compilation
- 6.5 Feedback loop for research findings to key stakeholders including but not limited to village leaders, CC leaders, resource-users, and government authorities
- 6.6 Final report writing and journal article submission
- 6.7 Working paper(s) on key learnings and outcomes of CC approach that are not included in journal article

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

The Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) use high quality and accessible Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to enable scaling, replication and increase the impact of the funds and the projects we support.

By asking project teams to align indicators with the IWT Challenge Fund Standard Indicators, we aim to increase our contribution to the global evidence base for activities that support biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and capability & capacity.

The tables below are provided to assist project teams in reporting against Standard Indicators. Please report against the Standard Indicators that you have selected specifically for your project in Table 1 below. Refer to the Standard Indicator Guidance & Menu available on the IWT Challenge Fund website for guidance on how to select indicators, as well as how to disaggregate reporting within your chosen indicators.

New projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that our menu cannot cover all the potential monitoring needs for all projects – where necessary you can select indicators from other sources or develop your own. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing indicators.

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCFA01	Number of people who received training in sustainable livelihood skills.	Number of people who received training in sea turtle monitoring skills.	People	Gender	0				15
IWTCFA05	Number of credit and savings groups established	Number of credit and savings groups established.	Number	small-medium	4			4	4
IWTCFB21	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Number of policies and frameworks developed or contributed to and being implemented by Karimata authorities.	Number	Community level policy	1			1	5
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number of conservation cooperatives with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number of organisations	Organisation Type.	4			4	4
IWTCF-D25	Number of globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status resulting from the intervention.	Number of globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status resulting from the intervention	Number of taxa	Fauna	0			0	1

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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, 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 BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
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
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? 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.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	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.	