

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 2024

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- 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
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1. Project summary

Indonesia is a leading provider in illegal wildlife trade (IWT). 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 is 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 marine protected areas (MPAs), 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.

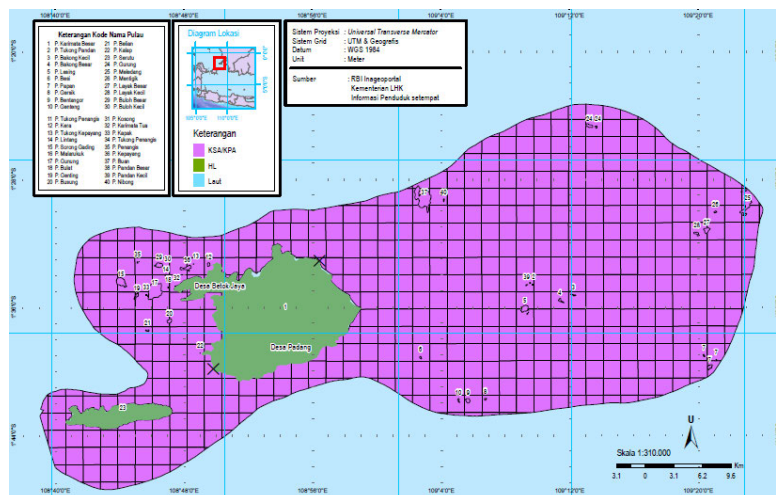


Figure 1: Map showing Karimata Marine Reserve Area location in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

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)

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. By supporting partner communities, our project aims to improve wildlife protection and densities for three threatened turtle species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 750 households and 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 output and 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 enable Karimata communities to conduct monitoring & surveillance in the coastal areas of Karimata Marine Reserve and protect 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 (HA) 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 mechanisms.

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

This project work is supported by the government through BKSDA Kalbar, the agency that has the 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 Reserve. Apart from the West Kalimantan BKSDA as the area management authority, YPI also collaborates with the assisted village government as political representatives at the local level to communicate and coordinate work programs that are being carried out in the villages.

For our literacy programs we collaborate with PKBM Bina Warga North Kayong to ensure that all data obtained is validated in the education service's student data system. We also collaborate in compiling the appropriate learning modules for students enrolled in the community literacy programs. Additionally, for our Healthy Family programs, we collaborate with the district health office through the Padang Village Puskesmas to ensure that the health information awareness program is correctly conveyed to the assisted community members and also to strengthen the knowledge capacity of HAs in program implementation in the field.

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

During this reporting period, our Karimata team conducted 4 meetings with the Government Conservation Agency (BKSDA), which took place on 11th October, 20th November, 4th December and

8th December, 2023. These routine meetings were intended to provide regular updates on the implementation of routine patrols, improve the effectiveness of monitoring activities by the patrol team, and to obtain input from BKSDA for the development of a monitoring and enforcement plan (MoV: [Minutes Meeting](#)). *Photo of Activity 1.1. can be seen in Annex 4: Figure 1*

Additionally, we organised multi-stakeholder meetings in both Betok Jaya (13 December 2023) and Padang village (20 December 2023), which were attended by the village government officials and BKSDA representatives. The engagement of the two partner villages is an effort to encourage official participation of village governments in collaborative area management through a working agreement between YPI, BKSDA and the partner villages. The meeting resulted in an understanding that there is a need for more formal cooperation which was outlined in a draft MoU. The draft is now in the review process of the involved parties, and is planned to be finalised April 2024 (MoV: [Village MoU Draft](#))

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

Since the foundation of the SMART patrol sub-working groups with 16 members, it has grown over the past year to a total of 26 members to date (MoV: [SMART patrol Members](#)). These additional members allow for a larger patrolling area to be covered whilst contributing to awareness raising around marine nature conservation. The initial recruitment of new members was carried out by the CCs, which then had to be validated by the head of the BKSDA Karimata Marine Reserve and is currently still awaiting an official decree from the head of BKSDA West Kalimantan. Our field facilitators continuously discuss and evaluate the activities of the SMART patrol sub-working group to enhance the skills and knowledge of patrol members, ensure the following of established procedures and guidelines and to ensure the safety of SMART patrol team members in line with laws and regulations.

Additionally, a 2-day intermediate training for the SMART patrol teams was held on the 20 - 21 September 2023 in Ketapang city, with the aim to refresh and strengthen the skills and knowledge of patrol members with regards to SMART technology, data analysis and using the information as an effective tool to detect human activities and monitor wildlife. We also facilitated working sessions to prepare the next year's annual work plan to be integrated into the general CCs annual work plan. In this work plan, the patrol teams refer to the results on the FGD with CC management and the mapping of the challenges of SMART patrols. The work plan is currently in the process of socialisation within the villages, awaiting agreement (MoV: [SMART patrol Training Report](#) & [Rencana Kerja SMART Patrol 2024](#))

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

During 2023, the community-led SMART patrol teams continued their surveillance efforts. Routine patrols were carried out between April - September 2023, unfortunately, patrols were unable to be conducted between October 2023 - January 2024, due to extreme weather conditions (high waves). Patrols restarted in February 2024 and have thus far covered 67,879.75 (35.55%) of the total 190,945 hectares of the Karimata Marine Reserve. During the patrols, the teams have observed as many as 15 human activities, both illegal and legal behaviour categories, such as; logging, encroachment, and wildlife signs. The details of the human activities recorded by the team is provided in [Table 1 of Annex 4](#)

The Karimata team prepared and shared reports of all SMART patrol activities conducted in year 2; April-June, July-September and Annual 2023 updates. (MoV ; [SMART Quarterly and Annual Reports](#)). *Please see the map of the SMART patrol coverage area in Annex 4: Figure 2.*

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. Although BKSDA representatives are joining the patrolling activities, they have not yet undertaken any action to combat illegal activities. This is said to be due to a lack of financial budget.

Activity 1.5. Multi-stakeholder meetings to raise and resolve conservation issues, discuss identified annual trends in illegal and legal behaviour across project sites

On 18 September 2023, a reflection and evaluation workshop coincided with one year of YPI's support to the government for the management of Karimata Island Marine Reserve. The event was attended by the representatives of the North Kayong District Government, the head and staff of the Karimata Islands Subdistrict, the village heads and CC management of the Karimata Marine Reserve (Padang village and Betok Jaya village), the head of the BKSDA Ketapang and YPI as a host. During the workshop we discussed the key topic of the need to form a joint forum in managing the Karimata Island Marine Reserve. The West Kalimantan BKSDA agreed in principle and asked YPI to support its facilitation efforts. In June 2024, a meeting with all relevant stakeholders is planned to further discuss the structure for this forum. (MoV: [Minutes of Reflection Workshop](#))

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

Activity 2.1 Recruitment and development of sea turtle monitoring group

BKSDA West Kalimantan has a citizen science program called Karimata Destination (Deskar) whose members are young people who have been targeted by outreach and awareness campaigns about the importance of preserving nature. In an effort to synchronise with the existing BKSDA program and to further build capacity around nature conservation, especially the correct procedures for carrying out science-based monitoring activities, YPI agreed with the CCs, the village heads and head of the Regional Conservation Section (SKW) I Ketapang to prioritise these young people as local conservation champions for turtle monitoring in Karimata Marine Reserve. The initial recruitment involved 7 people who were approved by the head of the BKSDA Karimata Marine Reserve. These conservation champions are expected to act as campaigners in their communities about the importance of preserving turtles and their nests.

The Turtle Monitoring Team training was carried out in Betok Jaya village on 25 - 27 August 2023 with the aim of increasing capacity in identifying turtle ecosystems and monitoring turtle nests to reduce poaching for turtle eggs. The output of the monitoring training was the formation of a team to monitor turtle nesting nests in the Karimata Islands Marine Nature Reserve. This is a team of 7 members from Betok village (MoV: [Sea turtle Group Members](#)) Meanwhile, for Padang village, because the target island is more than 50 nautical miles from the main village, we apply an adoption scheme (see activity 2.3) to monitor turtle nests on three adjacent islands; Bintangor Island, Gersik Island and Genteng Island. As there is only 1 family living here (on Bintangor island), the monitoring of the turtle nest is being conducted by its few inhabitants.

Activity 2.2 Development of monitoring and data collection methodology and training of sea turtle monitoring groups in the methodologies

In July 2023, we finished the development of the SOP as a guideline for monitoring turtle nesting locations to ensure that the onward monitoring activities comply with nature protection principles (MoV: [Sea turtle SOP Monitoring Guideline](#)). To ensure SOP implementation, YPI held a 3-days Training of Trainers (ToT) on 6 – 9 August 2023 for the internal YPI Karimata field staff, YPI technical staff and BKSDA Staff. The meeting was held to ensure the use of the SOP as a reference in carrying out turtle protection in the Karimata Islands Marine Reserve. The training was held at Mahkota Sukadana Hotel for the in-class training session, and at Mayang Beach and Pulau Datuk Beach for the field practice. The in-class session focused on theoretical materials, and the field practice on the implementation of the theoretical materials. Parties involved in the training were the Karimata team, representatives of SKW I - BKSDA Ketapang, and Gunung Palung National Park and YPI (MoV: [Sea turtle ToT Report](#)). As a result of the training, we planned the turtle monitoring training for the community in Betok village (See Activity & MoV 2.1).

Activity 2.3 Routine monitoring of selected sea turtle nesting beaches in the Karimata Marine reserve, monitoring sea turtle nests and conducting surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities

Sea turtle nest monitoring began in December 2023. The monitoring uses two schemes; the 'Adoption' and 'Non-Adoption' schemes. The Adoption scheme is the scheme for monitoring and guarding adopted nests, a method applied on inhabited islands to make a profit by not using turtles for sale or as a source of livelihood. In this method, YPI will calculate the number of nests found with an estimated 100 eggs as the maximum number in one nest, with the agreement that the nest found will not be disturbed or damaged until the hatching process reaches hatchlings. In return, communities receive IDR 50.000 for each surviving nest, proven with photographs and including GPS coordinates. This scheme is carried out in Padang village by taking samples from three islands of Bintangor, Genteng and Gersik.

The non-adoption scheme is a more intensive nest monitoring and guarding scheme, to prevent poaching activities on nesting beaches by monitoring turtles and their nests. This non-adoption monitoring scheme is implemented in Betok village on target locations on the two islands of Gosong and Genteng (MoV: [Sea turtle Technical Implementation Scheme](#)).

In monitoring turtle nests, there are two main things that will be done by the team, namely:

1. Profiling the condition of the turtle nesting habitat to develop an overview or description of the condition of the nesting location, such as the condition of the vegetation around the nest, the condition of the sand, the condition of the slope of the beach, etc. and;
2. The monitoring of turtles and nesting sites to find out what species of turtles are nesting on the beaches, success rate of turtle nests and fake nests.

Activity 2.4 Monthly reporting on poaching and illegal activities and coordination with Karimata government agencies for effective enforcement

This activity is an action taken to follow up the output of the Activity 2.3. Monitoring of nesting beaches or surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities has begun since December 2023. As this is not turtle landing season, there have been no nests found and therefore there has not been any data yet to submit to government authorities. Data is expected to become available in early April - June 2024 as this is the time for Green turtles to lay their eggs in the Karimata area and continued into August - October 2024 for Hawksbill turtles.

Activity 2.5 Annual reporting of monitoring activities and development of working paper on sea turtle nesting data in Karimata

We will be able to provide an annual report after one year of monitoring or after December 2024, which is in the half-yearly report year 3 in 2025.

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

In the period April 2023 - March 2024, 97 new members (51 men, 46 women) were recruited across 3 CCs, namely Betok Mensiban Jaya, Putri Permata Gemuruh and Teluk Mewah Kelumpang. For CC Sungai Abon Sejahtera there are no additional members because only a few people live there and almost all the adult residents have already become members. see the details in table 7 of Annex 4

To date, the 4 established CCs have reached a total of 533 beneficiaries consisting of 217 enrolled members (direct beneficiaries) and the 316 relatives of the members as the indirect beneficiaries see the details in table 2 of Annex 4

Activity 3.2 Initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge

Our Karimata team focused on assisting the supervisor and management boards of the 4 CCs in Betok and Padang villages to ensure the distribution of roles and responsibilities among all members of the board. We also facilitated a session to review the CC's statutes to make sure they understand the content and the technical implementation of the statutes, especially regarding the formation of working groups. To increase the capacity of CC administrators in the technical implementation process, on 20 - 21

September 2023, YPI conducted an Evaluation of Community Finance Working Group Activities and Financial Management Training for the 4 assisted CCs. The evaluation's goal was to figure out the journey of the CC Karimata Marine Reserve, which has been running for one year, especially the Community Finance Working Group activities. The technical training and evaluation were attended by 22 people from 4 CCs (MoV: [Report of Training and Evaluation for CC Dahan](#)).

All CCs have operational funds, and these funds are used to purchase laptops to simplify the recording and other administrative processes. To ensure this can be done by CC administrators, in March 2024 YPI field facilitators provided training on filling in cash-in books (BUM) and cash-out books (BUK) using laptops for DAHAN Administrator from CC Betok Mensiban Jaya, CC Teluk Mewah Kelumpang, CC Putri Permata Gemuruh and CC Sungai Abon Sejahtera.

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

During the first year of the project, 4 CCs were successfully established, each with a clear vision, mission, membership rules, election procedures, and operating rules. 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) which regulates both technical and principles guidelines of the organisation. (MoV [GBHK Collection](#) and [GBHO Collection](#))

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

The 4 CC Resilience Fund Working Groups (Dahan) regularly meet every month with its members to discuss savings activities and policies. To ensure the process runs smoothly, YPI field facilitators accompany meetings with administrators to discuss matters relating to rules and procedures (refer to Activity and MoV 3.3). Since the resilience fund groups launched, community members have been enthusiastic about accessing the savings service provided. The savings and loans activities of the 4 resilience fund groups under the respective CCs continue to experience a significant increase. In 2023, total savings reached IDR 79,301,000 spread across CC Betok Mensiban Jaya (IDR. 21,930,000); Teluk Mewah Kelumpang (IDR. 31,270,000); Sungai Abon Sejahtera (IDR. 10,580,000); Putri Permata Gemuruh (IDR. 15,521,000). *See the details in Table 3 of Annex 4*

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

The CC Sub-working groups (SMART patrol, Community Finance, Sustainable Fisheries, Healthy Family Initiatives) were established in Year 1, and there are no additional sub-working groups so far. YPI through the Karimata team continued to support the established sub-working groups within 4 CCs in Betok Jaya and Padang villages. The support provided in routine evaluations for assisted Working Groups includes basic navigation equipment and books about animals for SMART Patrol, and medical equipment for Healthy Families Working Groups such as blood pressure measuring equipment and the like. Not only that, Field Facilitators also hold discussions every month with assisted working groups to share the latest technical knowledge with the aim of implementing it when carrying out field activities

Activity 3.6. Income generating activities proposal development and training

After conducting the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) study in Year 1, we continued with the Business Feasibility Analysis (BFA) learning process on 24-30 April 2023 with the aim to develop the commercial value of the identified potential assets. Afterwards, the BFA was completed by conducting a Value Chain Analysis (VCA) study on 1 - 16 June 2023 that resulted in the three selected commodities, namely squid, seaweed and mackerel (MoV: [VCA Report](#))

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

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

As of December 2023, 32 people from 2 partner villages were recruited and trained as Health Ambassadors (HAs). Health Ambassadors conduct 2 visits per month to selected households and raise awareness on community health and nutrition in 2 villages in Karimata. The trained HAs 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 (MoV: [List of Health Ambassadors](#)).

To evaluate the achievements in 2023, we organised a reflection and refreshment workshop for selected members of the Healthy Family sub-working groups of the 4 CCs on the 20 - 21 September in Ketapang city. The event was attended by 13 members of the working group and carried out in the form of a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). During this event, the working group members also drafted the 2024 annual work plan to be included in the CCs general work plan. This work plan refers to group meetings, counselling, trainings, health services provided, mentoring and data evaluation and feedback to site-level stakeholders (MoV [HAS EVALUATION MEETING 2023](#)).

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

During the reporting period, HAs conducted a total of 2,942 household visits across the 2 villages. Around 489 households are being routinely visited each month. These visits focus on health education as well as routine monitoring of children under five years of age (*balita*), for regular monitoring of the child's growth, which is a priority for the local health department. Less household visits were done in the last 3 months of the reporting period due to the general election campaigns (national, regional and local) as visits were at risk of being interpreted as politically influenced. *The details of the Household Visits numbers are provided in Table 4 of Annex 4.*

Activity 4.3. Facilitate and strengthen coordination between community, village government and health institutions to improve health care provision

The YPI Karimata team collaborated with the village HAs and the government health workers from health clinics in Betok Jaya and Padang villages, as well as with the respective village governments to carry out travelling clinics for free health check ups for communities. This activity was carried out on 29 July 2023 in Betok Jaya village and involved CC Betok Mensiban Jaya, Puskesmas health workers, Betok's village head, village Women groups (PKK), village Consultative Body (BPD) and school principals and teachers from the elementary school of SDN 03 and Junior High School of SMPN 04. The total number of patients who attended the free health check ups in Betok Jaya village was 57 people consisting of 16 male and 41 females (MoV: [Health Check Recap Betok](#)).

The same activity was then carried out in Padang village on 25 August 2023 in the sub-village of Tanjung Ru, Padang village. This activity also involved health workers from Padang village, Puskesmas, Padang village Government, PKK, BPD, school principals and teachers from the elementary school of SDN 02 and the community of Tanjung Ru. The total number of participants who attended were 46 people, consisting of 9 males and 37 females (MoV: [Health Check Recap Padang](#)).

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

As part of our accountability for the implementation of health education program activities, we prepared a program progress report to government partners in the two partner villages; the Puskesmas of Padang village and Betok Jaya village. This report was presented on 21 December 2023 in Padang village and attended by the heads and staff of the Puskesmas, village heads of Padang and Betok, and BKSDA (MoV: [Minutes of Progress Report PResentation](#)). We submitted the report to the Puskesmas in September 2023, covering the activity during the period January - August 2023 (MoV: [YPI -KS Progress Report](#)).

Activity 4.5. Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs WTI

We will be able to share the update after the two years of project activities running and the PIA conducted.

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

During year 2, we continued to support and strengthen the sustainable fisheries working groups under the CCs by continuing to record catches and providing technical reinforcement through discussions and training. These groups lead collaborative fisheries management for the communities involved, and so far, 2 people are part of the fisheries working group in Padang village and 5 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

During the one-year Karimata reflection workshop held in September, we initiated the creation of a multi-stakeholder working group/forum. The initiative came from the village representatives and was responded to positively by the head of SKW I Ketapang. After several discussions with BKSDA and the Government District of Kayong Utara, we plan to organise a multi-stakeholder meeting in May or June 2024 to discuss the Karimata Marine Reserve forum. Therefore, this activity will be taken forward in year 3 of the project.

Activity 5.3. Establish a Community Conservation Partnership Group (MMK) and develop a collaborative agreement document for Conservation Partnership (KK)

We plan to start in Year 3 after receiving approval from BKSDA.

Activity 5.4. Undertake a capacity assessment and SWOT analysis for local management units to identify opportunities and challenges around institutional capacity

Will start in year 3 after receive the approval from BKSDA

Activity 5.5. Train and support 2 local management units to develop and implement work plans for effective adaptive fisheries management plans

We experienced many challenges and obstacles faced by the fisheries working groups, such as inconsistency in filling out information in the tally sheet, as well as the purpose of collecting catch data which is not yet fully understood. This highlighted the need to evaluate and increase the capacity of the fisheries working group and lead to the organising of an FGD integrated with a training in Ketapang City on 20 - 22 September 2023. The aim of the event was to build mutual understanding amongst the fisheries working groups regarding the purpose of data collection and the important variables of data collection in the field. During this event, we further identified and discussed challenges and points of improvement for a smooth data collection process. It remains crucial to increase the capacity of the fisheries working group in managing fisheries resources. During the same event, we also facilitated working groups to create an annual work plan for 2024. 7 people from the fisheries working groups were involved in the training. Prior to the training, material were delivered in the form of an initial presentation made by the facilitator (MoV: [Training of Fisheries working group](#))

Output 6: Improved understanding of how the 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 performed 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 tools for the participatory impact assessment method have been developed and

tested in previous evaluations, so this will be used for the purposes of this evaluation. We expect to perform this activity in year 3.

Activity 6.3 Field data collection and Activity 6.4 Data input, analysis, and compilation

These two activities have not yet started. This will be aligned with Activity 6.1 and 6.2, and we hope to start in year 3.

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

We will be able to carry on upon the completion of Activity 6.1 to 6.4.

Activity 6.6 Final report writing and journal article submission

Not yet started, planned to start in year 3

Activity 6.7. Working paper(s) on key learnings and outcomes of CC approach that are not included in journal article

Not yet started, planned to start in year 3

3.2. Progress towards project Outputs

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

Output indicators 1.1 and 1.2

In Year 2, we continued to support the 2 SMART patrol units (indicator 1.1) in Betok Jaya and Padang, which grew from a total of 20 to 26 members over the past year (indicator 1.2) (MoV of Activity 1.2. [SMART patrol Member](#)). This is 3 people below Y2 target (=30 members) because the authorities of the Karimata Marine Reserve considered 26 a high enough number for current activities. We expect to grow the team in year 3 with the expansion of SMART patrol activities and area. The 2 units have been actively conducting monthly patrols during the reporting period except between October 2023 - January 2024 (refer to Activity 1.3). YPI supported through relevant refreshment training for the teams about navigation and surveillance methods.

Output indicator 1.3

In year 2, SMART patrols resumed and ran between April - September 2023 according to the regular schedule. Due to heavy weather (high waves) patrols were halted between October 2023 - January 2024 and resumed in February 2024. Thus, we provided 2 quarterly reports and 1 annual report to be presented to the BKSDA, with the February - March 2024 report still in development to be submitted. (MoV of Activity [SMART patrol Quarterly Report 2023](#) and [SMART patrol Annual Report 2023](#))

Output indicators 1.4 and 1.5

Total area covered by SMART patrol teams in Karimata Marine Reserve is 67,879.65 Ha, which is 35,55% of the total area of the protected area. This coverage is 5.55% higher than the target for Year 2 for this project site (indicator 1.4). Meanwhile, a total of 3 government officials from BKSDA and 5 officials from the village government have already been trained and enrolled in the SMART patrol member teams (indicator 1.5) (included in MoV Activity 1.2. [SMART patrol 2023 teams](#))

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

At the start of this year, the BKSDA gave approval for the annual management work plan (RPP), allowing us to start the activities under output 2. However, as the turtle monitoring started in December 2023 and has not covered the active nesting period of turtles yet, there is no data to report on indicator 2.2 and 2.3 in this reporting period.

Output indicator 2.1

Thus far, 7 people from Betok village have been recruited as members of sea turtle monitoring teams, meanwhile in the village of Padang we only recruited 2 people who live close to the target islands

(Genting, Bintangor and Kersik Island).

Output indicators 2.2 and 2.3

We started the turtle nest monitoring activities in December 2023. Therefore, the activity is still in progress and we will be able to measure impact in year 3.

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

Output indicator 3.1

In year 2, the membership increased to 217 people (MoV [CC Members Database](#)) as of March 2024, with 60 % female beneficiaries. This means we are behind the target for Y2 of 500 members. We expect to catch up the target by facilitating the establishment of 2 additional CCs, one in Pantai Lestari and one in Benteng, both sub-villages of Padang village. This is considering that these sub-villages have the largest population (number of potential beneficiaries) and are welcoming a collaboration with YPI.

Output indicator 3.2

The average growth of savings from the baseline to December 2023 is 203,41%, meaning the target is already achieved and expected to continue to incline as we go into year 3. There are no active loans yet, by CC members agreement. However, this is expected to start this year in May 2024. *The details of the savings growth provided in Table 5 of Annex 4.*

Output indicator 3.3

4 CCs have been established with clear vision, mission, membership rules, election procedures and operating rules. Our Karimata team assisted the 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 (MoV [GBHK Collection](#) and [GBHO Collection](#))

Output indicator 3.4

Up to date, loan issuance has not yet begun as the CC members have been in discussion about its implementation. Loans granting is expected to start this year, May 2024.

Output indicator 3.5

4 CC sub-working groups have already been established and supported to operate in 2 partner villages. As these working groups were established in year 1, in year 2 we focused on mentoring the working groups responsible persons, and assisting the CCs' management in organisational governance.

Output indicator 3.6

A VCA was performed mid-year for the three identified commodities (mackerel, squid and seaweed). However, no further action has been taken as the CCs have been reluctant to issue loans, which is expected to start in year 3 and should be able to support income generating activities. Moreover, the support for income generating activities is to be aligned with the BKSDA community empowerment program, which is still under discussion.

Output indicator 3.7

We plan the implementation of this activity in May 2024

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

Output Indicator 4.1 and 4.2

Up to March 2024, there have been 2,942 visits made by the 32 trained Health Ambassadors (HAs) from Betok Jaya and Padang villages. Together, the HAs routinely visit about 489 households each month. Meanwhile, our health education and awareness campaigns have reached 136 people, while our

travelling clinics have reached 104 people. The most beneficiaries are women with about 74.50% (2,192 people) MoV [Database Cadre Visit](#), [Health Mass Examination Data](#) and [Health Awareness Campaign](#)).

Output indicator 4.3

In February 2023, we started to open enrollment for the community members who are intending to participate in the informal universal school education programs package A, B, and C (*Kejar Paket A, B and C*) in our partner villages. This is to ensure the local communities have access to education through the process of equivalency with the formal education level and standard. There were 23 shortlisted candidates eligible to participate of the 73 candidates applied. The submission has been closed with participants amounting to 63 people with details provided in [table 6 of Annex 4](#).

We also already plan another non formal education activities through the relevant certification technical training such as navigation, sewing, basic computer skills etc. for people from 2 villages, which is planned for June 2024

Output indicator 4.4

1 progress report was provided and presented to Puskesmas of Padang village, Supporting Puskesmas of Betok village, BKSDA and some relevant local stakeholders in the villages (MoV: [Meeting Notes YPI - Puskesmas](#)). This covered the activities run by our Healthy Family program between January - August 2023 (MoV; [YPI-HAs Progress Report](#)). The second report is still under revision and expected to be presented in April 2024.

Output indicator 4.5

This bi-annual activity will be able to report in the half-yearly or in the annual report of year 3.

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

Output indicator 5.1

Considering that the status of the Karimata Marine Reserve does not allow fishing activities in this area, this has hampered the target of creating an annual management plan. Until now, the only process that has been allowed is to record catches, while holding discussions with the community for presentation of fisheries data that has been collected to be used as the basis for preparing a work plan after going through a series of discussions with BKSDA will only be implemented in May 2024

Output indicator 5.2

A total of 8 people have been enrolled in the fisheries monitoring team; 3 from Padang village and 5 people from Betok village. We will meet the target of 10 members in year 3 by recruiting at least 2 additional members from padang village.

Output indicator 5.3

This activity is planned for Year 3 (see output indicator 5.1)

Output indicator 5.4

This activity has not yet started, waiting for the final method of score evaluation and plan for year 3.

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

Output indicator 6.1

Aligned with Activity 6.1.

Output indicator 6.2

Aligned with Activity 6.2.

Output indicator 6.3

We will be able to manage in year 3

Output indicator 6.4

Several national and international news items have been published around the work done by YPI in the Karimata Marine Reserve. A few have been published on external (regional) media channels and others have been published on our website (MoV: [list of publications](#)).

3.3. Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT

Outcome indicator 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)

We have reached 217 members at the end of the Year 2 reporting period (March 2024), with more than 60% women enrolled. In year 2, we have not yet met the target of 250 new members, but we expect to catch up the target by developing at least one other CC in the sub-village of Pantai Lestari village of Padang which has the largest population and is open to collaborating with YPI.

Outcome indicator 0.1.1 - 1000 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people)

As of March 2024 total beneficiaries amounted to 533 people, including 316 indirect beneficiaries (secondary family members) with details *in Table 2 of Annex 4*. Source: MoV: [CC Members Database](#)

Outcome indicator 0.2 - 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)

The SMART patrol activities already covered 67,879 hectares of area or 35.55% from 190,945 hectares that make up the Karimata Islands Marine Reserve. (MoV [2023 - Report of SMART patrol Achievement](#))

Outcome indicator 0.3 - 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)

We will make the calculation in year 3

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

(Source: [Fish Biomass Data](#) and [Survey Report](#)).

Outcome indicator 0.4 - 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches

We will make the calculation in year 3

Outcome indicator 0.5 - Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)

Not yet applicable for the four established CCs that have not been running for more than 3 years.

3.4. Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Level Assumptions and comments

Assumption 1: Communities are open to CCs and continue to enrol and invest in Savings & Loans program
Comment: The Savings and Loans Program is the soul of a CC. Membership growth and increase in savings show the level of community interest in this program, which is high. It was recorded that in April 2023 - March 2024 there was an increase in the amount of savings for the 4 assisted CCs at 33,91%. (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
Comment: Data obtained from the health program shows the high interest and participation of the community in joining the YPI Healthy Family Initiatives program. Moreover, 73 community members applied to be enrolled in the literacy program, showing interest in advancing their education.(Output indicator 4.3 Source: [Health Ambassador Member Database](#))

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
Comment: Total area covered by SMART patrol teams in Karimata Marine Reserve achievement 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: [SMART patrol Achievement 2023](#))

Assumption 4: Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods
Comment: We already 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
Comment: We already conducted the preliminary interviews and focused groups discussion to identify key nesting beaches and better understand poaching activities in Karimata. We already have an SOP for sea turtle nesting beach as a monitoring guideline to be used by the community-led monitoring teams. The monitoring activities started in December 2023, and we will be able to use the data collected to measure the nesting success rate.

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 1: Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams
Comments: We already developed the establishment for 2 SMART patrol Teams with 26 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: [SMART patrol Members](#))

Assumption 2: 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 1 : Community members are open to new livelihoods
Comments: Data around the interest of new income generating activities suggest that community members are indeed open to new livelihood opportunities

Assumption 2: Nesting success rate increased in response to decreased poaching
Comments: Sea Turtle Monitoring Guidelines will be used to monitor and protect nests and turtle populations. The population is then expected to 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 1: 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 2: 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 3: 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 4: 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 1: Women and youth enrol in healthcare and family planning services

Comments: programs that received support from community and stakeholder during the project period, this indicates high interest in community efforts to implement healthy lifestyles

Assumption 2: Members enrol in literacy program and remain active to reach graduation

Comments: The high interest of the community to enrol in the equivalency program (Kejar Paket) and relevant certified training shows community support for activities to increase community capacity through education services

Assumption 3: 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 1: Community members 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 2: 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 1: In the context of a complex environment and multiple interventions, we 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 2: 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 the 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 overarching impact of this project is to improve the nesting success rate of threatened wildlife species (sea turtles) 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 will also be used by government management authorities to implement law enforcement in the incidence of poaching activities around the locations patrolled by the SMART patrols inside the marine reserve. 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 are expected to be addressed in the upcoming year as turtle monitoring activities have started in December 2023 and the turtle nesting season is starting in April. Together this will tackle IWT in Karimata in a holistic and integrated way. (Mov; [SMART QUARTERLY REPORT](#))

4. Thematic focus

This project is working to support themes 2 and 4 of the IWT Challenge Fund; (2) Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents; (4) 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.

5. Impact on species in focus

We just started conducting sea turtle nest monitoring activity with a community group in December 2023, and thus still need more time to collect data and to prove the 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 IWT traders exploit 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 loan programs and financial training for members of each CC. By becoming a member of their village CC, villagers can create savings and borrow from the collected funds at very low-interest rates. However, CCs have yet to launch 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 services and information through community HAs trained by YPI in collaboration with local government health workers and local health clinics. One of the crucial roles of the HAs 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 communities. 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-

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 .	55%

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 four conservation cooperatives, so far 55% of members at the Management Boards and Supervisor are women with 44 women out of 80 Management boards, supervisors and the working group responsible within the four CCs.

The project board refers to the PII and YPI key staff members responsible for the success of the Karimata activities; 50% of the project board members are women.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

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.

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. SMART patrol Reports

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

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 per kilometre patrolled. This provides important environmental monitoring information to track deforestation and other extractive activities.

D. Health Ambassador Monthly Reports

Trained 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

E. 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.

9. Lessons learnt

This past year, we have seen positive progress as well as several setbacks. An encouraging output is the growth of the area patrolled by the Karimata SMART patrol teams, which exceeds our target area for year 2 of the project. On the other hand, we are facing challenges and obstacles to meeting other targets such as the number of CC members and data collection by the fisheries working groups. The latter groups do not fully understand the purpose of catch data collection activities, leading to inconsistencies in filling out information in the tally sheets. Also, the BKSDA still hasn't given the permission to prepare fisheries management plans for the Karimata Marine Reserve.

We also learned about the complex relationship between the people living in Karimata, a marine reserve area, and the government institutions responsible for managing it. Communities feel marginalised and regulated, making efforts to raise awareness about the importance of conservation a complicated issue because there have never been collaborative involvement efforts in planning friendly and sustainable management of water areas. Apart from that, there is still a lack of understanding and awareness regarding zoning and marine reserve regulations, meaning awareness efforts must be implemented more intensively.

Our strategy for the upcoming year is to support the formation of a multi-stakeholder forum, including both village government and related stakeholders; law enforcement officials, regional government and central government so that they can come together to discuss all matters involving sustainable management efforts and make appropriate management and law enforcement plans. We already initiated this during the one year reflection workshop in September 2023 and will proceed with a meeting including all parties in May 2024. With this, we aim to address the communication challenges that pertain to existence and agree on a common vision for managing the Karimata Marine Reserve to protect ecosystem biodiversity and support sustainable livelihoods for local communities.

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

Here is our response to previous [Review](#):

Recommendation 3: Provide an update of the progress made towards approval of the project's work plan, issues underlying the delay and next steps in case of further delays.

Response: In 2023, we have made notable progress in our discussions with BKSDA and have come to an agreement on turtle nesting monitoring methods for Betok Jaya Village and Padang Village. We have conducted a ToT for the YPI staff and the BKSDA on turtle monitoring methods, which was followed up with the training of local turtle monitoring groups. Another achievement is the permission to start these routine turtle nest monitoring activities by community members in Betok Jaya village, which have been running since December 2023. Currently, we are focusing on an intensive discussion process with BKSDA to explore the legal basis for designing community-based, sustainable fisheries management programmes in Karimata Marine Reserve.

Recommendation 6: It is good to see that the project is undergoing a safeguarding capacity self-assessment. An update on the outcome of this process should be provided at the next AR

Response: In the end of 2023, we completed the safeguarding capacity self-assessment. The assessment consisted of an evaluation of policies, processes, documentation and implementation around 16 key areas; understanding risks, safeguarding standards, policies and procedures, culture and leadership, governance and accountability, human resources, communication learning and development, safe programs, media and communications, fundraising, reporting mechanisms, partnerships, information and communication technology, survivor centred response, case management, and investigations. From the evaluation, which consisted of one on one surveys and focus groups with staff conducted by an external expert, a safeguarding committee with two focal points was formed, consisting of Board members, members of senior management team and space for adhoc external experts needed when necessary. This committee, with guidance from the external consultant, developed a Terms of Reference and a workplan, to strengthen the gaps found. This work plan runs until June 2024 and focuses on 7 of the 16 areas key.

Planet Indonesia is now in the process of harmonising our safeguarding policies to be compliant with the regulation in Indonesia as well as with the other relevant regulations that support the development of policies regarding protection from sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, particularly the protection of children and women. Crucially case management and reporting decision trees and guidelines have been developed and communications of these policies, and training materials are also being gathered and shared with team members and external stakeholders.

11. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen and no significant adaptation in the last 12 months. Here is the updated risk register that YPI has: [REDACTED]

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

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

13. 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.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

All community training and events where funds were used included banners or booklets with the UK government’s logo. Also, the IWT challenge fund was acknowledged as a support in Planet Indonesia’s 2022 and 2023 Annual report as 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>.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes

Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Devya [REDACTED] & Josephine [REDACTED]	
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes In June - July 2023, to improve the development and implementation of safeguarding policies and practises the two safeguarding focal points undertook action planning and training with an external consultant.	
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	No formal training on Safeguarding made yet	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. We face the challenge of preparing safeguarding documents that accommodate several agency regulations in Indonesia. Additionally, new regulations in Indonesia which were just legalised in early 2024, meaning that the drafting process already needs revision.		
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. Yes, we plan to ratify the safeguarding document with the Board of Directors of the Planet Indonesia Foundation, the legal notary of the Planet Indonesia Foundation and the West Kalimantan provincial employment service agency.		

16. Project expenditure

- Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2023 - March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Consultancy costs	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Overhead Costs	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Travel and subsistence	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Operating Costs	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	There were obstacles to implementation in the field which caused a delay due to the election period (national and village level), leadership transition in the villages, and other internal village government activities.
Capital items (see below)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Others (see below)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
TOTAL	£115,000,00	£95,093,72		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)	-	-
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- Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>No tangible impacts measured yet.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>0.1.1) 1000 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people)</p> <p>0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)</p> <p>0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)</p> <p>0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches</p> <p>0.5) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)</p>	<p>0.1) 217 CC members have been enrolled in Betok Jaya and Padang villages</p> <p>0.1.1.) As of March 2024 total beneficiaries amounted 533 people, including 316 indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>0.2.) SMART patrols have patrolled 67.879 hectares of area or 35.55% of the Karimata Marine Reserve area</p> <p>0.3.) baselines have been established: Serranidae Family 41 kg/ha Lutjanidae Family 536 kg/ha</p> <p>0.4.) Calculated in year 3</p> <p>0.5.) Calculator in year 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 continue sea turtle nest monitoring and protection - Conduct good governance assessment of the conservation cooperatives
<p>Output 1.</p>	<p>1.1) 3 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling (baseline= 1</p>		

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT</p>	<p>units, by Y2=2 active units, Y3= 3 active units)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.4) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>1.1) 2 SMART patrol units supported and conducted monthly patrolling. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.</p> <p>1.2) A total of 26 members from community and government enrolled and trained in SMART. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.</p> <p>1.3) We already provided 2 quarterly reports and 1 annual report, which have been presented to the BKSDA Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.</p> <p>1.4) 35,55 % of Karimata coastal protected area has been patrolled by SMART patrols. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.</p> <p>1.5) 3 government officials from BKSDA and 5 village government officials trained and enrolled in SMART patrol. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the report.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Through multi-stakeholder meetings, facilitate the development of a monitoring and enforcement plan for Karimata</p>		<p>Consistent meetings with with SKW I Ketapang and BKSDA Kalbar were held to coordinate and communicate our work plan, strategy, and approach with BKSDA, the authorised government agency responsible for Karimata Marine Reserve Management (Evidence in section 3.1)</p>	<p>Continue to meet with BKSDA to improve the effectiveness of the patrol and enforcement plan.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>26 people from 2 assistance villages (Betok Jaya and Padang) already recruited as SMART patrol team members and validated through SK Head of BKSDA.</p> <p>To enhance the quality of capacity of members , on 20 -21 September 2023, we organised a two-day intermediate training</p>	<p>The aim is to enhance the quality of knowledge from SMART patrols members to improve the effectiveness of SMART patrols</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
		for the SMART patrol team of Karimata in Ketapang. (Evidence in section 3.1)	
<p>Activity 1.3.</p> <p>Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government</p>		<p>Patrols were conducted between April - September 2023 and since February 2024. Due to the weather conditions patrol activities halted from October 2023 - January 2024. The patrol teams have observed 15 human activities, both illegal and legal behaviour categories. Until February 2024, SMART patrol's already covered 67.879.75 hectares or 35.55% of 190.945 Ha of the total accumulated area of the Karimata Islands Marine Nature Reserve Area. (Evidence in section 3.1)</p>	<p>Continue to meet, communicate and coordinate with BKSDA to improve the effectiveness of the patrol and enforcement plan.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4</p> <p>Government operations supported on an ad-hoc basis to combat illegal resource extraction in project sites based upon SMART patrol data.</p>		<p>No ad-hoc government operations have yet been organised.</p>	<p>Continue patrols, sharing data and coordinate with government partners to ensure that government operations are planned as/when necessary</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 :</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder meetings to raise and resolve conservation issues, discuss identified annual trends in illegal and legal behaviour across project sites</p>		<p>A multi-stakeholder meeting was held on September 18 2023, a key one points of discussion was the need to form a joint forum in managing the Karimata Marine Reserve area to make it more effective The West Kalimantan BKSDA agreed in principle and asked YPI to support its facilitation efforts (Evidence in section 3.1)</p>	<p>Identify a strategic moment, half year or end of year, to hold and facilitate a multi-stakeholder meeting.</p>
<p>Output 2: Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT</p>	<p>2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams</p> <p>2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3</p> <p>2.3.) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches</p>	<p>2.1) Recruitment and training of the sea turtle monitoring group been conduct for the community in Betok village on 25 -27 August 2023 as well as initiating the formation of a team to monitor turtle nesting nests in the Karimata Sea turtle Group Member)</p> <p>2.2) on compiling process all nesting data from monitoring teams by teams</p> <p>2.3) on compiling process all nesting data from monitoring teams by teams</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1. Recruitment and development of sea turtle monitoring group		Recruitment and training of the sea turtle monitoring group been conduct for the community in Betok village on 25 -27 August 2023 as well as initiating the formation of a team to monitor turtle nesting nests in the Karimata Marine Reserve (Evidence in section 3.1)	
Activity 2.2. Development of monitoring and data collection methodology and training of sea turtle monitoring group in the methodologies		A training-of-trainers on the developed SOP guidelines for monitoring turtle nests was held during 6 – 9 August 2023, taking place at Mayang Beach and Datuk Beach for field practice and Mahkota Sukadana Hotel for classroom training. Participants who took part in this training were representatives of the Regional Conservation Section (SKW) I Ketapang BKSDA West Kalimantan, Gunung Palung National Park and YPI (Evidence in section 3.1)	
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		Routine Monitoring of sea turtle nest has begun in December 2023, carried out using two schemes, namely the Adoption and Non-Adoption schemes which are adapted to the conditions of the monitoring activity location (Evidence in section 3.1)	Monitoring of nesting beaches will continue.
Activity 2.4. Monthly reporting on poaching and illegal activities and coordination with Karimata government agencies for effective enforcement		Monitoring of nesting beaches or surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities has begun since December 2023. As this is not turtle landing season, there have been no nests found and therefore there has not been any data yet to submit to government authorities.	
Activity 2.5.		not yet started	We will be able to provide an annual report after one year of monitoring or

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Annual reporting of monitoring activities and development of working paper on sea turtle nesting data in Karimata			after December 2024, which is in the half-yearly report-year 3 in 2025.
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3)</p> <p>3.3) CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures</p> <p>3.4) >90% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >97% repayment rate for women</p> <p>3.5) CC sub working groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3.7) Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources</p>	<p>3.1.) The project initially started with 81 CC members in October 2022 and increased to 217 members (MoV CC Members Database) at the end of Year 2 reporting period (March 2024) with more than 60 % women beneficiaries.</p> <p>3,2,) The average growth of savings from the baseline to December 2023 is 203,41%. This far exceeds the target set, and is expected to be maintained over time.</p> <p>3.3.) 4 assisted CC groups were established with clear vision, mission, membership rules and governance rule management to manage the administration of the organisation</p> <p>3.4.) Monthly meetings for resilience fund have been held regularly in Betok Jaya and Padang since August 2022 with total savings until March 2024 are IDR 37,420.000</p> <p>3.5.) 4 CC sub working group (SMART patrol, Sustainable Fisheries, Family Health and Community Finance) already establish and operate in 2 assistance villages (Betok Jaya and Padang)</p> <p>3.6.) three identified commodities (mackerel, squid and seaweed) resulted from Value Chain Analysis.</p> <p>3.7) will start in June 2024</p>	
Activity 3.1. Conservation Cooperative recruitment and enrolment for new members and villages		A total of 217 members have been enrolled in four conservation cooperatives across the two villages; 108 people in Betok Jaya and 109 people in Padang villages (Evidence in section 3.1)	More members will continue to be recruited in the next period.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.2. initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge		Basic Financial literacy activities have been conducted as basic knowledge for CC management to manage the administration of the organisation (Y1) To increase the capacity of CC administrators in the technical implementation process, we organised a capacity strengthening training on 20 - 21 September 2023 for all 4 CCs (Evidence in section 3.1)	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. (Y1)	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 funds have been held regularly in Betok Jaya and Padang. The savings and loan activities of the Resilience Fund working group at the 4 assisted CCs at Karimata Marine Reserve continue to experience a significant increase. In 2023, total savings reached IDR 79,301,000 (Evidence in section 3.1)	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		4 CC sub working group (SMART patrol, Sustainable Fisheries, Family Health, Resilience Fund) already established and operate in 2 assistance villages (Betok Jaya and Padang)	This year, the Literacy working groups will be established
Activity 3.6. Income generating activities proposal development and training		After conducting the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) study in Year 1, we continued with the Business Feasibility Analysis (BFA) learning process on 24-30 April 2023 with the aim to develop the commercial value of the identified potential assets. Afterwards, the BFA was completed by conducting a Value Chain Analysis (VCA) study on 1 - 16 June 2023 that resulted in the three selected	preparation to provide training on income development proposals to CC members.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
		commodities, namely squid, seaweed and mackerel (Evidence in section 3.1)	
Activity 3.7. Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources		not yet implemented, plan to do May 2024	Provide asset transfers to CC's
Activity 3.8. Good governance bi annual evaluation		not yet implemented, plan to do May 2024	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	<p>4.1.) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women)</p> <p>4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women)</p> <p>4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200)</p> <p>4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments.</p> <p>4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)</p>	<p>4.1.) During 2022 - March 2024 villages assistance actively made 6541 visits across Betok Jaya and Padang villages. Around 489 households are being routinely visited each month. Meanwhile, our health education and awareness campaigns have reached 136 people, while our travelling clinics have reached 104 people. The most beneficiaries are women with about 74.50% (Evidence in section 3.1 and section 3.2)</p> <p>4.2.) In year 2, 32 health ambassadors from 2 assistance villages have been recruited and trained, an increase of 5 persons from previous year (Evidence in section 3.1 and section 3.2)</p> <p>4.3.) In February 2023, we started to open enrollment for the community members who are intending to participate in the informal universal school education programs. There were 23 shortlisted candidates eligible to participate of the 73 candidates applied. The submission has been closed with participants amounted 65 people and will increase through relevant certification training for a rest. (Evidence in section 3.1 and section 3.2)</p> <p>4.4.) 1 report presented on 21 December 2023 in Puskesmas Padang (Evidence in section 3.1 and section 3.2)</p> <p>4.5) not yet started.</p>	
Activity 4.1.		32 health ambassadors from 2 villages have been recruited and trained, an increase of 5 persons from previous year (Evidence in section 3.1)	Recruit more health ambassadors in both villages

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Recruit, train and support at least 45 health ambassadors and government health workers in the integrated health-environment approach, "Healthy Family" methodology, and MEL			
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		Around 489 households are being routinely visited each month. (Evidence in section 3.1)	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		The YPI Karimata team collaborated with the village HAs and the government health workers from health clinics in Betok Jaya and Padang villages, as well as with the respective village governments to carry out travelling clinics for free health check ups for communities. (Evidence in section 3.1)	Continue coordinating with the 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.		1 report was presented on 21 December 2023 in Padang village. The second half-year report is still under revision (Evidence in section 3.1)	Continue to produce regular health reports.
Activity 4.5. Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)		Not yet started	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)	5.1) Until now, the only process that has been allowed is to record catches, while holding discussions with the community for presentation of fisheries data that has been collected to be used as the basis for preparing a work plan after going through a series of discussions with BKSDA will only be implemented in May 2024 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 waiting approval from BKSDA 5.4.) Governance assessment has not yet been conducted.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2)</p> <p>5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)</p>		
<p>Activity 5.1</p> <p>Organise 2 community groups to be involved in collaborative fisheries management</p>		<p>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 part of the fisheries working group in Padang village and five people in Betok village.</p>	<p>Continue engagement with the working groups to engage them in fisheries management planning.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2</p> <p>Create a multi-stakeholder working group that meets monthly to develop, implement, and revise MPA-management plans, budgets and financing plans</p>		<p>During the one year Karimata reflection workshop held in September, we initiated the creation of a multi-stakeholder working group/forum. The initiative came from the village representatives and was responded to positively by the head of SKW I Ketapang.</p>	<p>After several discussions with BKSDA and the Government District of Kayong Utara, we plan to organise a multi-stakeholder meeting in May or June 2024 to discuss the Karimata Marine Reserve forum.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3</p> <p>Establish a Community Conservation Partnership Group (MMK) and develop a collaborative agreement document for Conservation Partnership (KK)</p>		<p>not yet started</p>	<p>Meetings with BKSDA to develop a roadmap towards developing the community conservation partnerships.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4.</p> <p>Undertake a capacity assessment and SWOT analysis for local management units to identify opportunities and challenges around institutional capacity</p>		<p>not yet started</p>	<p>Organise SWOT analysis for local management units.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 5.5.</p> <p>Train and support 2 local management units to develop and implement work plans for effective adaptive fisheries management plans</p>		<p>A training was organised for the 2 fisheries working groups on 20 - 22 September 2023 with the purpose of building capacity on data collection and the important variables of data collection in the field. During this event, we further identified and discussed challenges and points of improvement for a smooth data collection process. (Evidence in section 3.1)</p>	<p>Provide further training and support to fisheries working groups.</p>
<p>Output 6</p> <p>Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, community participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and research</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between ‘bundles’ of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT</p> <p>6.3 Working paper published on key lessons from the CC model (baseline = 0, Y3 = 1)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>6.1) not yet started 6.2.) not yet started 6.3.) Not yet started 6.4.) 1 Blog on Planet Indonesia’s Good Governance Tool. (MoV: Read Governance Blog). 1 blog on safeguarding marine life through community welfare (MoV: Read Blog here). 1 blog on sustaining the blue planet, highlighting karimata work (MoV: read blog here)</p> <p><i>Actino Planned:</i> While we are slightly behind on this output area, we are still waiting on critical data to be collected in Year 3 of the project. In line with our standard operating procedures, participatory impact assessments, and good governance assessments are conducted 2-3 years after the formation of a community-led governance body. That is because before that it is too quick and too early to evaluate.</p>	
<p>Activity 6.1.</p> <p>literature review and desk work to compile suitable methodology where needed</p>		<p>Various methods were assessed and we decided our participatory impact assessment methodology was most suited and aligned with existing organisational practice.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Activity 6.2.</p> <p>Tool and survey instrument design</p>		<p>Participatory impact assessment methodology has been developed and tested in our other sites</p>	<p>None</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
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
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>0.1.1) 800 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people)</p> <p>0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)</p> <p>0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)</p> <p>0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches</p> <p>0.5) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on ‘good governance assessment’ (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)</p>	<p>0.1) Cooperative membership reports, participant lists, and quarterly development report</p> <p>0.1.1. CC membership records</p> <p>0.2) SMART patrol monthly, quarterly, and annual reports</p> <p>0.3) Fish biomass calculated by YPI and community survey team who assess fish biomass in the reserve every 3 years.</p> <p>0.4) Monitoring of sea turtle nesting beaches by the monitoring team</p> <p>0.5) Good governance health checklist</p>	<p>Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll and invest in Savings & Loans program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Output 1 improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT</p>	<p>1.1) 3 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling (baseline= 1 units, by Y2=2 active units, Y3= 3 active units)</p> <p>1.2) A total of 30 community members enrolled in SMART patrols and trained in</p>	<p>1.1) Participant list and enrollment in SMART patrols, including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>1.2) Monthly SMART patrol reports provided to government agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams • SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>SMART (baseline= 10 members, Y1= 20 members, Y2= 30 members, Y3= 30 members)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.4) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>1.3) SMART patrol reports</p> <p>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)</p> <p>1.5) Number of SMART reports that result in government action</p>	<p>regulations relayed in the programs</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT</p>	<p>2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams</p> <p>2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3</p> <p>2.3) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches</p>	<p>2.1) Participant lists and monitoring reports</p> <p>2.2) Monthly monitoring reports on poaching incidences</p> <p>2.3) Annual reports and working papers compiling all nesting data from monitoring teams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members are open to new livelihoods • Nesting success rate increased in response to decreased poaching
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3)</p>	<p>3.1) Participants monthly list at meetings including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>3.2) Participant list and enrollment books of cooperative</p> <p>3.3) Monthly tracking of village Savings & Loans Program including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>3.4) Savings amount per member</p>	<p>communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll</p> <p>Communities value CC services provided and enrol/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs</p> <p>Communities are active in savings funds in community-based savings/loans program</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>3.3) CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures</p> <p>3.4) >90% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >97% repayment rate for women</p> <p>3.5) CC subworking groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3.7) Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources</p>	<p>3.5) Loan amount and repayment rate including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>3.6) Total savings/loans across all cooperatives including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>3.7) Number of “working groups” supported and running within each cooperative focusing on new commodities</p>	<p>Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision</p>
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Improved access to healthcare, family planning, and education needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT</p>	<p>4.1) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women)</p> <p>4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women)</p> <p>4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200)</p> <p>4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments.</p> <p>4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program</p>	<p>4.1) Participant list and monthly activity log book of health ambassadors</p> <p>4.2) PHE baseline and post intervention survey</p> <p>4.3) Certificates for “Health Ambassadors” provided for participants who complete training including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>4.4) PHE baseline and post intervention survey including gender disaggregated data</p> <p>4.5) Certificates for “Health Ambassadors” provided for participants who complete training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)		
<p>Output 5.</p> <p>Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2)</p> <p>5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)</p>	<p>5.1) Annual work plans developed by community group</p> <p>5.2), quarterly, and annual fisheries assessment reports based on CPUE data from fisheries monitoring team</p> <p>5.3) Reports and analysis from long-term ongoing fisheries monitoring</p> <p>5.4) Good governance health checklist</p>	<p>Community members are open to new livelihoods and fishing methods</p> <p>Community members work collaboratively to develop and implement participatory methods</p>
<p>Output 6.</p> <p>Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, community participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and research</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT</p> <p>6.3 Working paper published on key lessons from the CC model (baseline = 0, Y3 = 1)</p>	<p>6.1 Copy of journal article or working paper evaluating the outcomes of the CC model</p> <p>6.2 Copy of journal article</p> <p>6.3 Copy of journal article or working paper</p> <p>6.4.1 Copy of outreach materials</p> <p>6.4.2 List of who published the outreach materials</p>	<p>In the context of a complex environment and multiple interventions, we are able to identify the salient variables that influence outcomes</p> <p>Local residents, including people who are not active in the CC, are willing to participate in research</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	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)		
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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) 			
<p>Output 5. Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 			
<p>Output 6. Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and novel research</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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**

- **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	7		7	15
IWTCFA05	Number of credit and savings groups established	Number of credit and savings groups established.	Number	small-medium	4	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		2	5
IWTCF-D01	Community members enrolled in SMART patrols and trained in SMART (baseline= 10 members, Y1= 20 members, Y2= 30 members, Y3= 30 members)	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	People	community members	23	26		26	30
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	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		0	1

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)
Dorong Partisipasi Perlindungan Alam Laut Dengan Kemandirian Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat	Newspaper	Yuniardi, 2023	Male	Indonesian	Warta Pontianak, Pontianak	https://wartapontianak.pikiran-rakyat.com/kalbar/pr-1177147222/dorong-partisipasi-perlindungan-alam-laut-dengan-kemandirian-peningkatan-kesejahteraan-masyarakat
YPI bersama BKSD Kalbar mengelola cagar alam laut di Kepulauan Karimata	Newspaper	Rendra Oxtora, 2023	Male	Indonesian	Antara News, Pontianak	https://kalbar.antarane.ws.com/berita/549636/y-pi-bersama-bksd-kalbar-mengelola-cagar-alam-laut-di-kepulauan-karimata
Mengarungi Ekosistem Laut, Upaya Pelestarian Cagar Alam di Kepulauan Karimata	Newspaper	Diko Eno, 2023	Male	Indonesian	Suara Kalbar	https://www.suarakalbar.co.id/2023/09/mengarungi-ekosistem-laut-upaya-pelestarian-cagar-alam-di-kepulauan-karimata/
Our 2023 Impact Wrapped!	Blog Article	Josephine Crouch and Adam Miller, 2023	Female and Male	English and American	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/12/30/our-2023-impact-wrapped
Presenting the “Governance Index”: A new tool for tracking and analyzing Community-led Governance	Blog Article	Adam Miller and Paul Thung, 2024	Males	American and Dutch	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/12/21/presenting-the-governance-index-a-new-tool-for-tracking-and-analyzing-community-led-governance
Protecting Marinelife through Community Welfare	Blog Article	Rynal May Fadly and Lia Syafitri, 2023	Male and Female	Indonesians	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/9/25/protecting-marinelife-through-community-welfare
Annual Report 2023	Blog Article	Adam Miller and Josephine Crouch, 2023	Male and Female	American and English	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/7/27/reach-and-impact

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)
Sustaining Life on the Blue Planet: Taking a look at Karimata Island's Conservation Efforts for World Oceans Day 2023	Blog Article	Lia Ogriesta and Roni Bia Santo, 2023	Female and Male	Indonesians	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/karimata-community-conservation
IUCN in conversation: Meet with inspiring PANORAMA Solution Providers: Adam Miller	Blog Article	Cécile Fattebert, 2022	Female	French	IUCN	https://www.iucn.org/story/202209/meet-inspiring-panorama-solution-providers-adam-miller-executive-director-planet?fbclid=IwAR0SAZ5a_CJoiZKfhcsOnxv5KAMQVpf6g-Hq8q5h04V9FPZFdOJyJ6xnU3M

- **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.	yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	yes
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.	