Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main & Extra:
Final 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: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.

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

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	IWT112
Project title	A Community-based Conservation Approach to Combat Marine Illegal Wildlife Trade
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
Project Partner(s)	-
IWTCF grant value	£100.000,00
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2022 - 31 March 2025
Project Leader's name	Adam E Miller
Project website/blog/social media	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Twitter : planet_indo
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1. Project summary

West Kalimantan, a recognized hub for the illegal wildlife trade (IWT), has largely focused interventions on terrestrial species, overlooking its rich marine biodiversity. Moreover, most Indonesian marine conservation targets the eastern coral triangle, neglecting equally rich western Indonesian ecosystems. To address this, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries designated Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (IFMA) 711 as one of its priority management areas. Our project operates within the 711 area, specifically within the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve, Borneo's largest Marine Protected Area (MPA) and one of its last contiguous marine habitats.

Furthermore, West Kalimantan faces significant challenges: high rural poverty, corruption, and poor access to healthcare and diverse livelihoods. These issues drive people to turn to exploitative and illegal businesses such as IWT. Inadequate governmental oversight concerning coastal community rights frequently sparks conflicts with MPAs, thereby worsening marine species IWT. Traditional community tenure and practices are often disregarded in favour of centralized, top-down approaches to protected area management, which disproportionately targets and prosecutes vulnerable small-scale offenders involved in IWT. This highlights the need for alternative, complementary, and effective anti-IWT strategies that address the systemic root causes of IWT, particularly poverty in rural communities.

This project catalysed a community-centred conservation approach to combat IWT in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve. Over the course of three years (2022–2025), the project made substantial progress in enhancing community governance, building technical capacity, and reducing vulnerabilities linked to IWT through integrated conservation and development interventions. Recognizing that conservation outcomes are inseparable from social and economic realities, the intervention combined environmental protection with access to basic services, financial inclusion, and

local governance strengthening. The project centred around the development of community governance bodies known as Conservation Cooperatives (CCs). These community-led, village-level institutions serve as agencies for economic empowerment and delivering services such as savings and loans, health outreach, literacy programs, and environmental monitoring & surveillance. This integrated model enabled a shift from external enforcement to locally embedded co-management.

Participatory governance was a cornerstone of the approach. All interventions, including patrol design, health and education programming, and livelihood initiatives, were developed through community consultation and maintained through working groups (pokja) under each CC. This structure helped localized decision-making, promote inclusive participation (especially of women), and reinforce long-term ownership over conservation and development goals. Community-based surveillance systems were enhanced through the establishment of SMART patrols involving both community members and government officials. The patrol system emphasized collective responsibility, skill-building, and real-time ecological monitoring, while also creating opportunities for local engagement in resource protection.

The project linked community efforts to government institutions, working with education providers, health clinics, and conservation authorities to ensure interventions were formally recognized and embedded within broader governance and area management systems. This alignment was especially important in navigating the legal restrictions of the reserve, while also positioning communities as legitimate stakeholders in resource management.

Over three years, the project has been critical for building conservation efforts from the ground up, through inclusive institutions, and participatory monitoring, which forms the foundation for a viable alternative to enforcement-led models. While not all technical targets were met, particularly those constrained by legal or institutional barriers, the project laid a foundation for durable change by strengthening trust, legitimacy, and collaboration among communities, government, and conservation actors.

2. Project Partnerships

This project was implemented in close partnership with the West Kalimantan BKSDA, the official agency responsible for managing Karimata Marine Nature Reserve. Planet Indonesia (YPI) established a formal 5-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with BKSDA Kalbar (West-Kalimantan) to facilitate coordination and compliance with conservation regulations in the area. In addition to working with BKSDA as the main site management authority, the project also engaged with local village governments to align ongoing activities with village development priorities and ensure the integration of conservation efforts into local governance structures.

For education-related interventions, we collaborated with PKBM Bina Warga Kayong Utara to support the implementation of community-based literacy programs. This partnership ensures that learners are formally registered in the national education system and benefit from tailored learning modules designed to meet their needs.

In the health sector, we worked closely with the District Health Office and Padang Village Health Clinic (Puskesmas) to deliver community outreach, strengthen local capacity, and enhance the skills of trained Health Ambassadors (HAs). This collaboration plays a vital role in improving awareness of key health issues and supporting program delivery at the household level.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Progress towards project Outputs

Please find the MoVs for the output gathered in the folder [redacted]

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

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

The SMART Patrol program was implemented in Betok Jaya and Padang village to strengthen community-based monitoring within the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve area. Initially comprising 1 team, the initiative has grown to include 4 active units, with the most recent team in Padang Village established in February 2025. This expansion of patrol units exceeds the targets set for the third and final year of the project. Therefore, patrol coverage has been significantly increased and awareness of the biodiversity value of the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve area has been elevated.

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)

The SMART Patrol teams have undergone expansion, increasing from 10 to 35 trained members. This expansion facilitates a wider scope of patrol coverage and enhanced community involvement in safeguarding the Karimata

Marine Nature Reserve. To increase the team's capabilities, field facilitators facilitate routine discussions and provide supplementary training on the SMART Patrol method, with a particular focus on navigational skills and the SMART mobile monitoring application. This continuous evaluation is designed to elevate the proficiency and understanding of patrol members using the SMART methodology and to ensure compliance with prescribed protocols and directives.

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.

Routine patrols occurred regularly throughout the year to monitor and protect the area, providing ecological data, identifying threats, and deterring illegal activities. However, near the year's end, planned patrols faced unavoidable disruptions. Severe weather, religious holidays, and capacity-building workshops concerning the MPA management organised by BKSDA Kalbar led to the cancellation or adjustment of some patrols. Despite these deviations from the initial patrol schedule, strategic decisions were made to prioritize personnel safety, ensure participation in key projects, respect cultural events, and optimize involvement in programs aimed at enhancing the long-term effectiveness of conservation efforts in the Karimata region.

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

Significant advancement has been achieved in expanding the protected and routinely monitored areas. SMART patrols encompassed 137,625.57 hectares within Karimata Marine Nature Reserve approximately 72.07% of the total conservation area (190,945 hectares) in the program's third year. This is nearly double the area compared to the previous year's coverage of approximately 35.55% and surpasses the objective for the third year. This implies enhancement in monitoring coverage and operational implementation effectiveness.

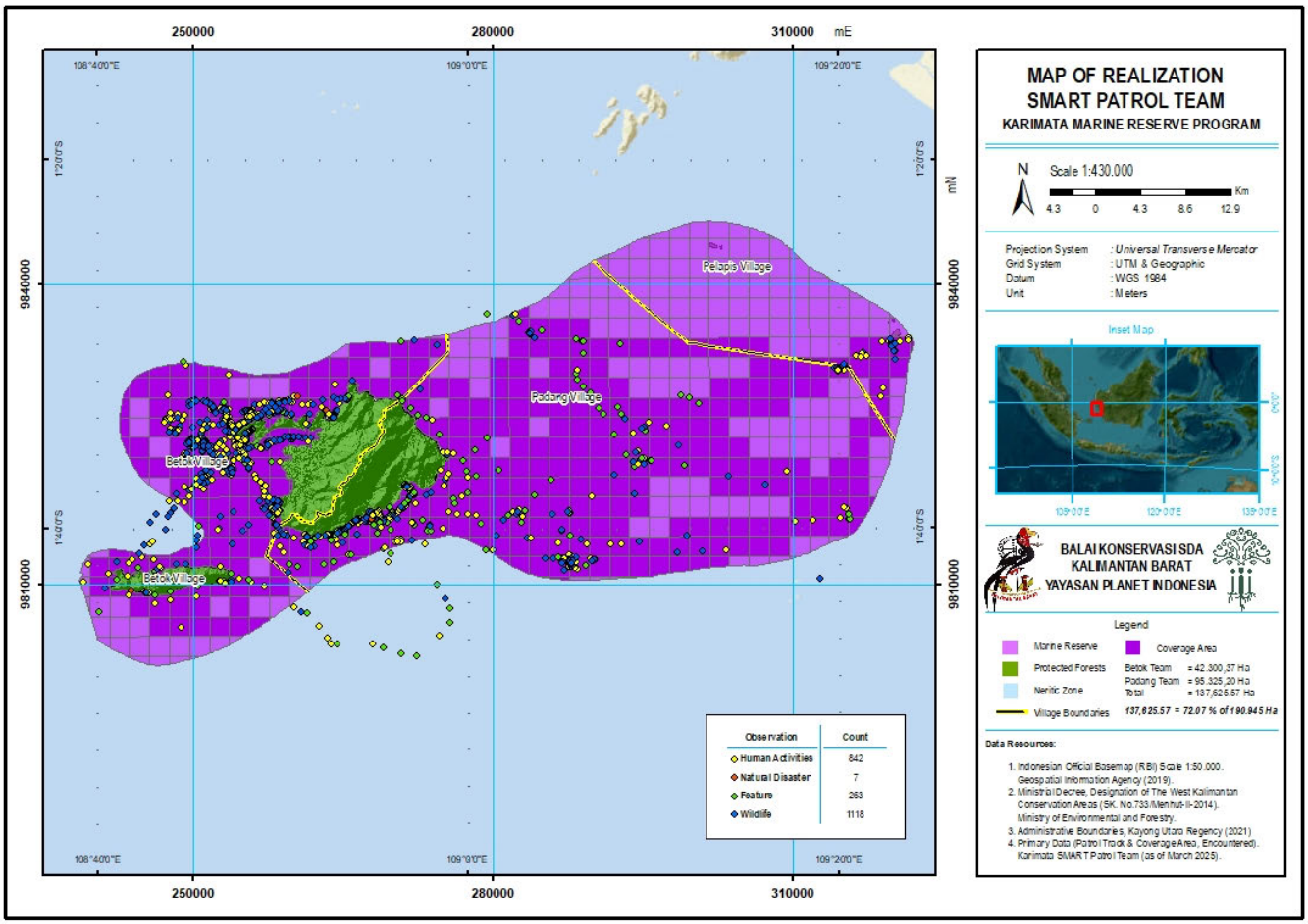


Figure 1: Total area covered during patrol period April 2022-March 2025

During this expanded coverage, the SMART patrol team recorded 2,230 observations, including 1,118 related to wildlife, 842 human activities, 263 geographic and man-made features, and 7 natural disasters. These findings not only reflect ecological richness and ongoing human presence within the area but also demonstrate the effectiveness of systematic monitoring in capturing diverse field conditions to inform adaptive management.

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)

In addition to villagers, government officials were also included as SMART patrol members to sustain co-management and collaboration. In the third year of implementation, 12 BKSDA officials and 5 village government members have joined and been trained as patrol members, indicating ongoing commitment and integration.

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

2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams

BKSDA Kalbar's citizen science program, Karimata Destination (Deskar), engages youth targeted by conservation outreach and awareness campaigns. To enhance this program and build capacity in science-based monitoring, YPI collaborated with local stakeholders to designate these young people as local conservation champions for turtle monitoring in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve. The initial recruitment involved 7 people who were approved by the head of the BKSDA Karimata Marine Nature Reserve division. By the third year, the program had successfully established and reinforced community-based sea turtle monitoring teams consisting of 22 members: 8 members in Betok and 14 members in Padang. This engagement helps develop local capabilities, cultivating ownership, and ensure the sustainability of long-term conservation efforts. The variance in team sizes is reflective of distinct local circumstances.

2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3

Sea turtle nest monitoring commenced in 2024 (Year 2 of the project) through natural monitoring methods (without relocating or moving nests to a secure location). Initial observations during the monitoring period indicated high disturbances, reaching 88.24% in February 2024. Although a reduction was noted in March 2024 (79.17%) and June 2024 (77.78%—the lowest throughout the monitoring period), the disturbance pattern elevated and reached 95% in January 2025, then decreased to 86.54% in March 2025. Therefore, average nest disturbance during the first year of monitoring was 83.7%, which likely reflects a state of multifactorial uncertainty shaped by both internal and external challenges. External challenges exist around routine monthly monitoring of nesting beaches being hampered by limited monitoring team authority within the nature reserve area, necessitating formal assignment letters and government assistance. Internally, the data currently available (1 year of monitoring) is insufficient to fully demonstrate the activity's impact, and the team's capacity for identifying successful turtle nests needs improvement and more experience. As a result, the community-led turtle monitoring efforts have not yet met the established targets. Future efforts will prioritize routine monitoring, particularly during the turtle nesting season.

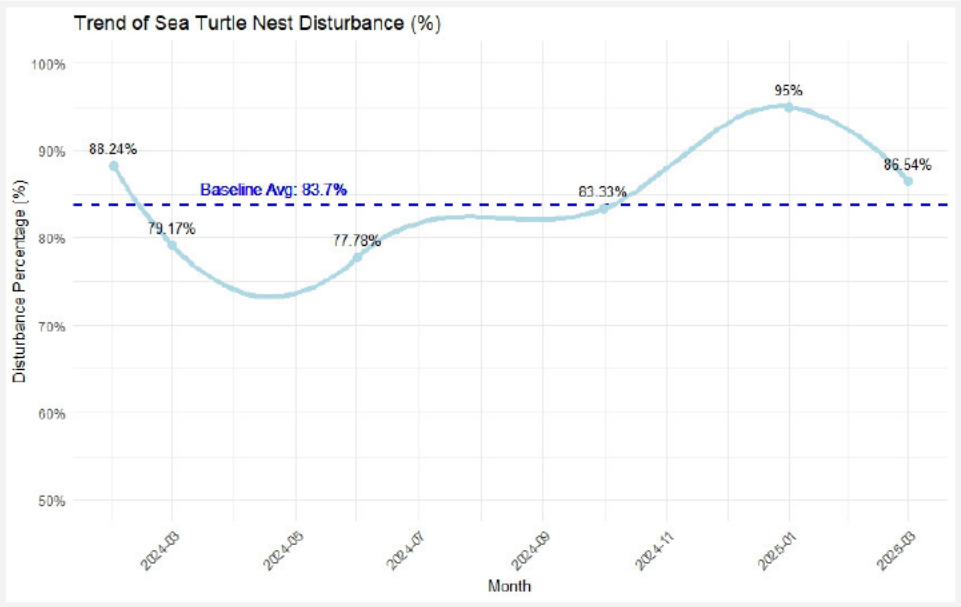


Figure 2: Trend of Sea Turtle Nest Disturbance (%) in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve from February 2024 to March 2025.

2.3) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches

Successful nesting refers to turtles that successfully reach the beach and complete their nesting activities. While there is a typical nesting season for sea turtles, some nesting also occurs outside of this peak period, though in smaller quantities. In the Karimata area, the primary nesting season for Green turtles spans from April to June, while Hawksbill turtles typically lay their eggs from August to October. Sea turtle nesting success significantly increased from 2024 to early 2025. In 2024, 59 successful nesting events were carefully recorded. This number exceeded in the first quarter of 2025, with 76 successful nesting events recorded. Continued monitoring and conservation efforts are crucial, ensuring the long-term viability of these vulnerable species.

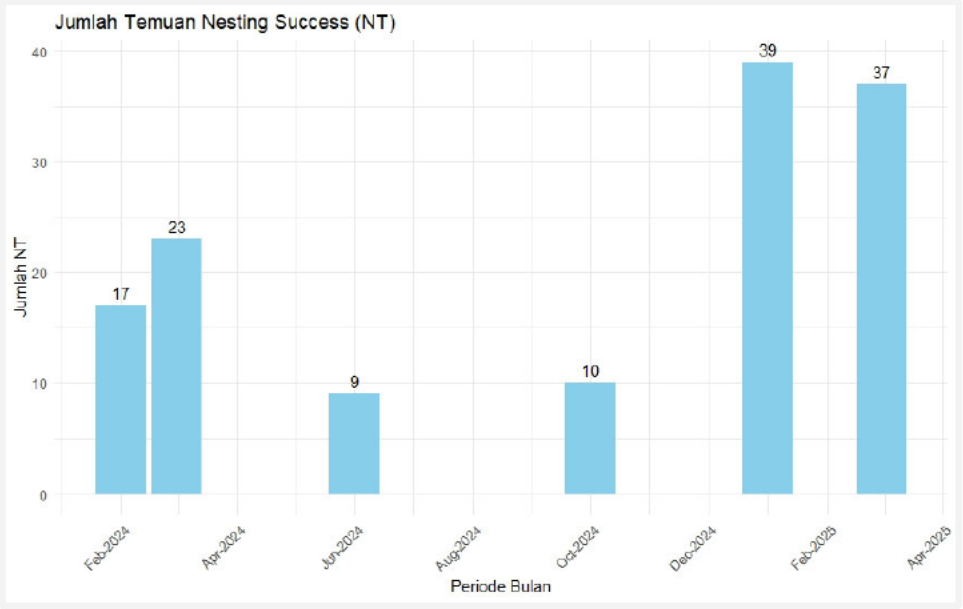


Figure 3: Total Nesting Success in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve from February 2024 to March 2025.

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

3.1) 250 new members enrolled in CCs in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve annually (baseline value=81, Y1=250, Y2=500, Y3= 750 total=750; 40% of beneficiaries are women)
Conservation Cooperative (CCs) in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve are crucial for combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and IWT by providing financial incentives and initiatives to build community resilience. By the third year, the CC network in Karimata MPA grew to 554 members, largely due to the Laskar Jaya Mandiri CC serving Benteng Jaya and Pantai Lestari in Padang Village that have a large population. Women beneficiaries comprising about 76% that surpass the target. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, there were 242 indirect beneficiaries, meaning that a total of 796 people benefited from the program (see Annex 5-Table 1). This highlights the program's success in initiating alternative income for households, empowering women, and reducing gender imbalance.

3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3)
The average annual growth in savings & loans assets is 127%, with a total average asset growth of 1,223% over the 3 years of the project across the 5 CCs (see Annex 5-Table 2), significantly surpassing the target. This strong performance, together with an increasing number of people taking out loans, is anticipated to further stimulate asset expansion beyond the reporting period, leveraging the positive trends observed.

3.3) CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures
CC governance was strengthened through protocol creations, including vision and mission statements, membership rules, electoral processes, and standard operating procedures (SOPs). This formalization provided structure and clarity for better management and decision-making, thus enabling legal recognition. Up to the third year, 5 CCs with internal policies were established. The YPI Karimata team supported this by developing the Organizational Guidelines and Procedures for strategic direction and the Organizational Working Instruction for operational guidance, providing tools for effective institutional administration and conservation within the collaborative approach.

3.4) >90% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >97% repayment rate for women
Loan scheme programs were implemented in March 2024. Therefore, loan repayment rates can only be assessed after one year of activity. By March 2025, 4 CCs had implemented loan schemes, achieving an 89% average repayment rate. Women participants showed exceptional performance with a 94% repayment rate. Both Putri Permata Gemuruh CC (six women, 94% repayment) and Betok Mensiban Jaya CC (one woman, 100% repayment) demonstrated excellent realisation. In contrast, Teluk Mewah Kelumpang CC experienced a significantly lower repayment rate of only 9% from one woman. Meanwhile, data for Sungai Abon Sejahtera CC was not available at the time of assessment. These figures offer preliminary understanding of the scheme's effectiveness and the community's, especially women's, commitment to financial responsibility.

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

Dedicated working groups aligned with YPI's core models were formed under CCs in Betok Jaya and Padang Villages. These working groups aim to foster regenerative livelihoods, secure resource access and management rights through participatory management, and promote inclusive governance. The 5 groups formed were: Community funds (savings & loans), Healthy Family, Literacy, Smart Patrol, and Sustainable Fisheries. The inaugural year centred on the formation of these groups within each CC, encompassing community engagement and role delineation. Succeeding years concentrated on the advancement of leadership capabilities and organizational enhancement via mentorship for working group leaders and assistance for CC management in operational effectiveness.

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)
Value Chain Analysis, conducted in 2024, identified three potential commodities: mackerel, squid, and seaweed. Concurrently, an Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) on leading commodities analysis identified mackerel, squid, grouper, and bream as the most promising commodities. However, no annual income-generating activities were identified or supported to diversify the community's livelihood due to the legal restrictions regarding resource use for economic purposes in the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve.

3.7) Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources
No assets have been transferred to the CC as loans for productive business activities. The primary reason for this is the leading businesses in the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve area are typically extractive and are considered illegal within the conservation zone, including fisheries. This poses a significant challenge, as there are concerns that transferring assets to the CC, whose members are mostly fishermen, could lead to the funds being used for fishing activities that violate conservation regulations.

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

4.1) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women)
The Population-Health-Environment (PHE) approach recognises that human and environmental health are inextricably linked, thus improving access to health services and education is a crucial aspect of decreasing the dependence of IWTs as environmentally destructive activities. This community-focused PHE strategy has yielded significant improvements in health outcomes within the targeted localities.
As of March 2025, 31 residents of Betok Jaya Village and Padang Village have been recruited and trained as Health Ambassadors (HAs) to access and distribute basic healthcare and family planning materials. On a regular basis, HAs reach out to approximately 607 households every month and a total of 4,938 visits have been made. In addition to direct health access, mobile clinic services reached 491 people and education activities and health awareness campaigns have reached 322 people. Most beneficiaries are women, with a proportion of around 59%.

4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women)
In its third year, the program employs 31 HAs, with 30 women (97%) and 1 man. These HAs actively conduct monthly household visits to promote 12 indicators of healthy family and participate in educational initiatives, health awareness campaigns, and mobile clinic support.

4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200)
In its third year of implementation, the literacy program has demonstrated a positive impact on 371 individuals. Through a collaborative effort with the Community Learning Activity Centre in Kayong Utara Regency, 136 individuals were successfully enrolled in equivalency education programs (Kejar Paket A, B, and C). This initiative seeks to ensure equitable educational access for local communities, providing a formal pathway to attain qualifications compatible with educational standards. In addition to formal education equivalency, YPI fosters practical agricultural knowledge for households. Agricultural Demonstration Plot Training for Family Food Security involved 277 participants: 92 individuals from Betok Jaya and 185 from Padang Village. This initiative empowered families to cultivate agricultural plots, thereby ensuring families food security and underscoring YPI's dedication to sustainable community development.

4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments.
Health check-up reports have been routinely compiled every quarter by health workers and HAs. Between May 2024 and June 2025, at least 4 health check-up activities were conducted in Betok Jaya Village and Kelumpang Hamlet, reaching more than 230 beneficiaries. These reports contain data on blood pressure, blood sugar, cholesterol, uric acid, and haemoglobin levels, along with summary analyses and follow-up health education for the community. However, due to time constraints on the part of the field team, the reports have not yet been officially submitted to

the Head of the Health Center. The submission remains a pending action and will be completed in the near future to support the integration of public health data within the target areas.

4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying all program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)
A Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) was successfully conducted in January 2025 to allow community members themselves to identify program outcomes and impacts. The assessment engaged 126 participants, of whom 51% were women, through a series of 10 focus group discussions held across 2 villages (Karang Betok and Padang Village) and 4 community-based conservation cooperatives. Through a participatory scoring approach, the assessment gathered community perceptions on the relevance, time investment, and impact of various program activities, including public health services, education and literacy programs, financial support, coastal surveillance, and fisheries management. Results showed strong community awareness and a sense of ownership over the programs, particularly among women and members of CC. Health-related activities were reported as highly frequent and important to daily life, although their broader impact on community-level change was found to be limited, highlighting a need for strategic adjustments.

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)
Considering that the status of the Karimata Marine Nature 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. Ongoing efforts include stakeholder consultations with the local community and BKSDA to develop a Long-Term Management Plan. This strategic initiative aims to align management practices with the protected status of the area.

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)
In its third year of implementation, the fisheries monitoring team achieved its target membership of 10 individuals, consisting of 6 members from Padang Village and 4 from Betok Jaya Village. This collaborative initiative signifies a significant achievement towards ensuring the continuity of monitoring activities.

5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2)
This activity has not yet been carried out due to the governance structure associated with Karimata's status as a Nature Reserve, which prohibits fisheries management within the area. YPI has adopted a strategic approach by proposing a zoning plan based on larval connectivity modelling and drafting a management plan aligned with the proposed map, both of which are expected to be completed by the end of 2025. Once these documents are approved at the ministerial level, YPI will work with village heads in Karimata to establish joint regulations that reinforce the management plan at the local level.

5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)
All four CCs demonstrated robust governance and were categorized as "Maju" (Advanced), indicating the implementation of relatively strong governance principles. Nevertheless, opportunities for refinement exist within each CC. Specific areas for enhancement may include transparency, accountability, stakeholder engagement, or inclusive decision-making processes, with the aim of achieving a score of 80%.

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

6.1 Evaluation of the CC model impacts on species of concern (baseline = 0, no structured evaluations of this type of intervention in SE Asia, Y2 interim report, Y3 report, linked to Indicator 2.2)
To evaluate the impact of the CC model on key species and broader conservation outcomes, we conducted a Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve in January 2025 (see output 4.5). This assessment represents one of the first structured evaluations of this kind in Southeast Asia.

Using influence matrices and thematic analysis, we found that CC-related interventions contributed to improved community awareness, stronger surveillance and protection efforts, and increased involvement in species monitoring—particularly sea turtles, a key species of concern in the area. The assessment also highlighted both direct and indirect impacts of CC activities, such as enhanced capacity for local governance, increased participation of women in community decision-making, and perceived ownership of conservation programs. The results from this

PIA will serve as a baseline to inform further improvements and adaptive management, with follow-up assessments planned to track changes in impact over time.

Participatory Impact Assessment (Karimata Marine Reserve).pdf

6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT

Due to the lack of data on IWT impacts resulting from the project interventions, we were unable to produce a publication on the causal pathways of the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT. We did conduct the above-shared PIA assessment, which shed light on the programmatic impact from the perspective of community stakeholders and some broader scope learnings from the model as applied throughout West-Kalimantan (see sources shared under output 6.4).

6.3 Working paper published on key lessons from the CC model (baseline = 0, Y3 = 1)
No working paper was published, but reflections are shared on our frequently updated Learning Centre.

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)

- Redefining Conservation in Karimata: A Model for Community-Led Marine Governance - Apr 17, 2025
- Financial Inclusion as the 'Alternate' to the Alternative Livelihood Approach in Conservation - July 1, 2024
- Presenting the "Governance Index": A new tool for tracking and analyzing Community-led Governance - March 12, 2024
- Protecting Marinelife through Community Welfare - September 28, 2023

3.2 Progress towards project Outcome

Please find the MoVs for the output gathered in the folder [redacted]

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

0.1) 750 members enrolled in Planet Indonesia's Conservation Cooperatives and 30% village Savings & Loan growth per CC per year (baseline= 81 members, 250 new members enrolled in each Y1, Y2 and Y3; 40% are women)
By the end of the third reporting period, membership in CCs reached 554 individuals, with 76% of members being women, significantly surpassing the 40% gender inclusion target.

0.1.1) 1.000 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people)
The program had reached a total of 796 beneficiaries by year 3, including 242 indirect beneficiaries who were secondary family members. This demonstrates the project's extended impact beyond direct participants, gradually contributing to household-level well-being. While this figure represents progress toward the target of reaching 800 secondary family members, it also highlights the project's growing influence within a broader population of approximately 3,200 people across the two target villages.

0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)
Over the course of the project, efforts to strengthen community-based marine surveillance have led to substantial progress in protecting the Karimata coastal areas. By the end of the third year, SMART patrols were routinely conducted across approximately 72% of the Karimata Marine Reserve.

0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)
Fish biomass baselines have been collected by YPI through biomass surveys in 2022. The baselines for two key fish families are: Serranidae at 41 kg/ha and Lutjanidae at 536 kg/ha. No second biomass study was conducted to compare changes in fish biomass. We did perform an analysis under the BAF project using fisheries enumerator data on key species (Snapper, Grouper and Blue Swimming Crab), which can be accessed here (to be kept confidential).

0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches
Sea turtle nesting in Karimata significantly increased from 59 successful events in 2024 to 76 during January-April 2025, indicating around 28.8% rise. This growth, observed as the first year of monitoring, suggests a promising outlook for the existence of sea turtles within the Karimata ecosystem.

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

Based on the latest governance assessment, four CC—two in Padang Village and two in Betok Jaya Village—achieved scores ranging from 51.2% to 60%. While these results are still below the Year 3 target, all four CCs fall under the "Advanced" category of the good governance index, demonstrating notable progress in applying core governance principles.

3.3 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: High interest shown on increasing members of CC as well as Savings and Loans program. Communities experienced positive effects of the program particularly during limited food availability seasons. Savings in five assisted CCs increased significantly around 1223% during August 2022 to March 2025 (Output 3.2).

Assumption 2: Communities value CC services provided and enrol in healthcare and education programs
Comment: Communities are engaged in health and education programs provided by CCs. YPI's Healthy Family Initiatives program provides easier access to health. Health Ambassadors actively participate in health checks and promotions, which increases community participation and collaboration. Community members also have benefited from the Literacy program, both to improve academic competence through formal education equivalency and to enhance livelihood skills through agricultural training. Strengthen efforts, particularly in resolving administrative challenges, remain necessary to foster health collaboration among all villages and to increase community participation in education.

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: The SMART patrol team, accompanied by BKSDA, ensures thorough adherence to procedures. Furthermore, the team enthusiastically participates in implementing procedures, collecting data, as well as analyzing and evaluating the results.

Assumption 4: Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods
Comment: The community actively engaged in lawn utilization by establishing vegetable gardens and home herbal gardens for daily consumption and traditional medicinal practices. Furthermore, they identified entrepreneurial potency through the development of dried processed fish products, such as crackers, thereby harnessing local resources for economic advancement.

Assumption 5: Nesting success rate increases as a result of improved nest protection
Comment: The Sea Turtle Monitoring Team currently focuses on non-invasive natural monitoring, while relocating turtle nests during the nesting period is not yet possible. However, sea turtle nesting success increased from 2024 to early 2025. Sustained monitoring and conservation initiatives are essential to assure the long-term survival of sea turtles.

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: Despite initial disagreements, community engagement for the smart patrol team flourished. Members proactively joined and directly addressed illegal activities, demonstrating a deep, sustained interest and ownership in safeguarding their environment.

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 collection followed patrol methodology, ensuring high-quality and reliable data for analysis. Furthermore, members proactively delineate locations prone to illicit activities, thereby augmenting capacity to foresee and oversee unlawful operations.

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

Assumption 1: Community members are open to new livelihoods
Comments: New livelihood initiatives are being developed, including upcycling plastic waste from the sea into handicrafts, developing a salt pond demonstration plot, processing marine animals (fish, squid, etc.) into dry food, and creating woven pandanus mats. These products are also promoted in the capital of North Kayong Regency. In addition to these products, research-based tourism presents a new potential source of alternative income.

Assumption 2: Nesting success rate increased in response to decreased poaching
Comments: External threats persist and require ongoing monitoring, largely due to the remote location of sea turtle nesting sites. In addition to monitoring, support for research tourism has the potential to strengthen nesting success rates and decrease poaching.

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: Local communities enthusiastically joined and participated in CC as members and board members

Assumption 2: Communities value CC services provided and enrol/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs
Comments: Local communities enthusiastically engage with CC's services, recognizing the Literacy Program as a means to pursue higher education, the Community Finance Program as an alternative financial service, and the Healthy Family Initiative program as providing improved access to healthcare.

Assumption 3: Communities are active in savings funds in community-based savings/loans program
Comments: Community Finance is seen as a flexible and readily available option for loans and savings. The consistent growth in savings and loan activities throughout the project period reflects increasing public trust in the program.

Assumption 4: Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision
Comments: The community understands that CCs provides services through various working groups, including for conservation efforts by the smart patrol team. The community is aware of illegal activities and actively discourages such actions. This suggests the community recognizes the connection between illicit activities and the CC's service objectives.

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: Youth and women are significantly engaged in both health promotion and literacy.

Assumption 2: Members enrol in literacy program and remain active to reach graduation
Comments: Strong community interest in the equivalency program (Kejar Paket) indicates big community support for capacity-building initiatives through educational services. Enhancements to these services are imperative, particularly in administrative processes, to ensure sustained member engagement through to program completion.

Assumption 3: Health ambassadors are properly trained and remain active and effectively distribute healthcare services
Comments: Health ambassadors demonstrated effective training and capability, successfully reaching numerous households through consistent visits and achieving their targets. They also showed adaptability in delivering materials tailored to community needs, including discussions beyond the 12 mandatory indicators. Furthermore, they effectively communicated the dangers of consuming sea turtle eggs to the community.

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: There has been a change in behaviour regarding fishing gear towards more sustainable and environmentally friendly methods. The community now primarily uses bubu (traps) and theoretically no longer employs trawlers or bombs, although external fishers still pose a challenge. Another issue faced is the size of fish caught; there are currently no regulations protecting small-to-medium sized fish.

Assumption 2: Community members work collaboratively to develop and implement participatory methods
Comments: Community members demonstrated willingness to learn participatory methods and engage in fisheries monitoring, including report writing.

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: through PIA assessments we are starting to understand which activities and interventions have the most influence on perceived outcomes. Deeper understanding of these is needed through continuous evaluation of the programmatic theory of change against MEL results.

Assumption 2: Local residents, including people who are not active in the CC, are willing to participate in research
Comments: Those who are not directly involved in CCs are encouraged to join as citizen science program (Deskar), supporting research and monitoring initiatives.

3.4 Impact

The project played a critical role in initiating community co-management of Karimata Marine Nature Reserve which is a legally restrictive area with limited allowance for human activities. Despite the challenges that this legal designation provides in achieving some of the project output and outcome targets, the project has been fundamental in building a strong foundation for inclusive governance structures and reducing multidimensional poverty. 5 CCs and 4 SMART patrol teams were established, marking a key milestone in building grassroots institutions with high capabilities of long-term resource stewardship and reducing the pressures of IWT. The formation of these groups—especially in a protected area—has catalysed community leadership in marine conservation and governance. Impact has been created in several areas:

Surveillance and Combating IWT

Through the SMART patrol program, 35 community members and 8 government staff were trained in surveillance and monitoring techniques. Although patrol activity was sometimes irregular due to external factors and having to prioritize other activities, nearly 75% of the Karimata MPA is now under improved protection. The program also strengthened collaboration between communities and government agencies, fostering shared responsibility for conservation. The newly formed turtle monitoring team–consisting of 22 members–initiated additional monitoring around turtle nesting success and poaching in 2024, after obtaining permission from the area's management authorities. Irregular monitoring activities have led to gaps in the data collection, but initial figures have shown a concerning trend in increased turtle nest disturbance (average of 83.7%). Whilst we cannot draw any strong conclusions from the data available, it does demand an evaluation of the IWT combatting strategy, which might need additional measures to have a direct impact on decreasing turtle poaching.

Livelihoods and Financial Inclusion

The 5 CCs now serve 554 members, with strong engagement from both men and women. Access to financial services has expanded significantly, with savings increasing over 10-fold and loans taken up for household and micro-enterprise needs. While assessments identified several high-potential income-generating activities, implementation was constrained by the reserve's legal limitations on economic use. This challenge highlights the need for policy dialogue on permissible sustainable livelihood activities within protected areas. Whilst we are currently engaged in the process of re-zoning the MPA, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2025, this will allow for follow-up discussions about livelihood activities within the area.

Health and Wellbeing (PHE Approach)

Given the remote location of Karimata Marine Nature Reserve the health program emerged as one of the most valued components by the community. 31 community members were trained as Health Ambassadors, conducting regular visits to 607 households and promoting Healthy Family practices. Traveling clinics reached 491 individuals with essential health services. Improved access to healthcare has reduced the financial burden of illness and, according to the PHE approach, may reduce the need for exploitative activities such as illegal wildlife trade. While the causal relationship needs further study, early feedback from the PIA underscores the relevance of integrating health into conservation interventions.

Fisheries Monitoring and Resource Health

Fisheries groups supported by the project are actively collecting landing data, increasing awareness of species composition and catch trends. Analysis from last year showed a positive trend in CPUE (catch per unit effort) for key species such as snapper and grouper, suggesting improved stock conditions and a promising outlook for local fishers' livelihoods.

Overall, the impact created might not be exactly as stated in the initial proposal, but recognizing the complex sociopolitical context in which the project takes place, fundamental steps towards co-management and community resilience have been made on which future interventions can be built to reduce IWT and increase local stewardship over marine and coastal resources.

4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

4.1 Thematic focus

This project responds to the IWT Challenge Fund's thematic priorities, particularly in developing sustainable livelihoods and improving quality of life through equitable access to health and education. The project integrates conservation and community development through a multi-sectoral approach that addresses both environmental threats and socio-economic vulnerabilities driving IWT.

Sustainable livelihoods were promoted through the establishment of 5 CCs, which provided access to savings and loans (Output 3.2), livelihood training (Output 3.6), and structured governance (Output 3.3, 3.5). By Year 3, CC membership reached 554 individuals—75% of whom were women. Total savings increased and 3 new commodities (mackerel, squid, seaweed) were identified to be supported (Output 3.6).

The project improved access to health, education, and family planning services using a Population-Health-Environment (PHE) model. 31 Health Ambassadors reached 607 households per month, delivering health education and basic services (Output 4.1, 4.2). A literacy program reached 371 individuals, including 136 in formal equivalency education (Output 4.3). These efforts have contributed to reducing vulnerabilities that may drive illegal wildlife trade.

Conservation efforts were reinforced through four SMART patrol units (Output 1.1), covering 72% of the marine reserve (Output 1.4). Thirty-five community members and eight government staff were trained in SMART (Outputs 1.2, 1.5). For sea turtle protection, 22 youth were recruited for nest monitoring (Output 2.1). By integrating conservation and community development, this project offers a scalable model that reduces dependence on IWT while addressing health, education, and economic equity in the Karimata Marine Reserve.

4.2 Impact on species in focus

The focal species of our conservation efforts in the Karimata Marine Reserve is the sea turtle, comprising 2 threatened species highly vulnerable to IWT and other ecological pressures. Over the course of the project, our interventions have both empowered local capacity for protection and revealed emerging threats that require stronger action and adaptive strategies.

To increase nesting success and reduce nest predation and poaching (Outcome Indicator 0.4; Output 2.2), we mobilized and trained 22 local youth across Betok and Padang Villages to serve as community-based turtle monitoring teams (Output 2.1). This initiative, implemented in collaboration with BKSDA, has been crucial in fostering local stewardship and sustaining regular nest monitoring along key beach areas.

However, despite these efforts, our data indicates concerning trends, monitoring data from 2024-2025 revealed a high average nest disturbance rate of 83.7% (output 2.2). This baseline reflects a complex set of challenges, including coastal erosion, natural predation, and external poaching pressures. Despite this, a key shift has occurred that local communities are stating to no longer harvest turtle eggs, laying a strong foundation for future progress.

On a positive note, nesting success has improved. In 2024, 59 successful nests were recorded, increasing to 76 in early 2025, a 28.8% rise (Output 2.3). Continued monitoring, stronger surveillance, and deeper community engagement are essential to sustaining these early gains.

SMART Patrol data provides further evidence of these threats and the ongoing presence of three sea turtle species within the reserve:

- **Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)**: 121 records, including 6 animal sightings, 3 dead individuals, and 112 turtle track signs.
- **Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)**: 111 records, including 13 sightings, 4 dead individuals, and 85 track signs.

These 232 observations confirm that Karimata's nesting beaches remain biologically active but under increasing threat. While internal poaching has declined, external actors and predators continue to exert pressure on turtle populations. Our current monitoring approach remains non-invasive, and nest relocation is not yet practiced due to regulatory and ecological considerations.

However, based on field conditions and community input, we have begun encouraging discussions around stronger protection protocols, including the potential for research-based tourism and conservation hatcheries, in collaboration with BKSDA and other stakeholders. While formal advocacy has not yet been initiated, these early dialogues mark a proactive step toward identifying long-term, community-supported solutions.

In conclusion, while we have made substantial gains in local capacity-building and monitoring coverage, the sharp increase in nest disturbances highlights the urgency of strengthening and scaling up our conservation response. Moving forward, we aim to integrate enhanced patrol coordination, explore mitigation strategies for predator control, and engage decision-makers to establish more effective legal and ecological safeguards for sea turtle nesting success.

4.3 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

This project has helped reduce multidimensional poverty by linking conservation with community-driven solutions that directly address the everyday financial, health, and social challenges faced by people in the Karimata Islands. Rather than treating poverty and conservation as separate issues, the project worked to bring them together in a way that supports both people and nature.

One of the most impactful approaches was supporting community-run savings and loan groups, managed through local CCs. These groups not only promote financial management and accountability but also offer flexible, low-risk access to financial services community members, many of whom don't have access to formal banking. So far, more than 700 people have benefited from these funds. Some have used them to cover urgent needs like school fees or medical costs, while others have invested in sustainable businesses, home gardens, or small-scale fisheries. This kind of financial access reduces the pressure to rely on harmful or illegal activities, such as IWT, to make ends meet.

Access to basic health services was another important part of reducing poverty in the project area. In collaboration with local clinics, the project supported mobile healthcare units and subsidised treatment programs that reached more than 491 people across 2 villages (output 4.1). These efforts helped ease the financial burden of healthcare and made sure that more people, especially women and children, could get the care they needed.

What made this work effective is that it was all designed with communities from the start. Every intervention was shaped through participatory planning and community agreements, so that what was delivered met local priorities and strengthened village leadership. While improvements like increased income or better healthcare have brought clear short-term benefits, the long-term impact lies in more resilient communities, stronger local institutions, and community ownership of conservation.

4.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project takes on a GESI empowering approach which is embedded into the CC model. Across all CCs in Karimata, 75.79% of the 554 members are women, which means increased access to financial institutions, healthcare and education for both women and men in the community. The project focused on training women as Health Ambassadors, giving them a crucial role in delivering basic health services to their communities, including female and maternal health support. This has been strongly valued to impact daily lives in Karimata and also emphasizes the central role that women play within the wellbeing of their communities. Increased access to female and maternal health, including family planning, removes physical and mental burdens for women to engage in other activities.

Additionally, equal access to financial services allows women to access loans and make investments in livelihood activities, which differ from those of men. Women often engage in fish processing activities, collecting near-shore shellfish and substitute farming, whereas men mostly engage in off-shore fisheries. Through savings and loans

activities, we support these women in investing in their livelihoods as they see fit. Through this system, women are able to increase their financial security and continue to contribute to household income.

Throughout the project, we continued to ensure that the planning of trainings, activities and stakeholder meetings were planned as such that both men and women were able to participate. If needed, we planned separate sessions to accommodate the schedules of different communal groups to ensure inclusivity throughout the project.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

We have a 5-year strategic plan that guides our program activities based on what we aim to achieve in terms of both socio-economic and conservation outcomes in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. This strategic plan helps us draw clear and logical connections between activities, outputs, and the long-term outcomes we want to see.

To track our progress, we conduct annual reviews of activities and outputs in alignment with the strategic plan. To support this, we've developed a robust internal reporting system using tools like Google Docs, Google Sheets, and interactive dashboards via Google Looker Studio. These tools allow project staff and program managers to submit regular updates from the field, which are then reviewed and managed by our dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) staff assigned to each landscape. The MEL team is responsible for updating our site-specific program databases, which track progress against project indicators and logframe targets.

Since many of the IWT Challenge Fund project indicators overlap with YPI's internal performance metrics, we are able to streamline reporting and maintain consistency across systems. Logframe indicators are carefully designed to help us measure whether activities are leading toward intended conservation and community outcomes. Quantitative indicators such as the reduction of illegal or exploitative activities (measured through SMART Patrol data), total loan disbursements, savings growth, and improvements in community well-being through health and literacy programs are routinely tracked. This data is collected by field staff who work closely with the community, ensuring that our monitoring efforts are grounded in the realities on the ground. Importantly, this data also supports evidence-based decision-making at every level of the organization—from daily operations to strategic planning.

6. Lessons learnt

One of the key lessons from this project relates to the complexity of multi-stakeholder coordination in protected areas, particularly when mandates and priorities differ across institutions. While we successfully convened an inter-agency multi-stakeholder forum to initiate the development of a fisheries management plan in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve the process was less effective than anticipated. Limited community participation and a lack of shared understanding among institutions regarding jurisdictional responsibilities and data availability hindered progress.

Compared to our other project sites bordering the reserve, where access permissions were not a significant constraint, the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve area required deeper and more sustained coordination with the site's legal management authority. In retrospect, our targets related to natural resource management planning in this area may have been overly ambitious within the given timeframe. While we ensured that all management planning was grounded in site-specific data and followed proper FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) procedures, the process of securing alignment with relevant authorities was time-consuming, particularly in the face of leadership transitions.

A major challenge we encountered was the shift in BKSDA leadership, which necessitated re-initiating several coordination processes. Additionally, an internal priorities agenda within BKSDA caused delays in several YPI activities. In our next agreement with BKSDA, we plan to include detailed activities and a clear timeline in the joint work plan to strengthen the commitment of both parties.

Despite these challenges, we utilized the budget change request mechanism to facilitate consultant payments. We successfully developed a larval connectivity model that was positively received by BKSDA and is now being used to inform a revision of the Karimata zoning plan. This scientific input is expected to strengthen future marine resource governance and provide a stronger basis for participatory fisheries management planning, anticipated by the end of 2025 (see chapter 13 for more information on this activity).

7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

The feedback provided in previous annual reports was:

- *Indicate the GESI scale relevant to the project as per the table provided in Section 8 of this report.*
    - this has been addressed in this report in section 4.
- *Clarify why the report indicates that project staff have not undertaken safeguarding training, yet the safeguarding focal points are reported to have undertaken a safeguarding training during the reporting period.*
    - Please see the response in section 11.

8. Risk Management

A new risk about *Transition of Leadership in BKSDA* has been added to the risk register. To mitigate this risk, it is important to conduct communication and coordination not only with the BKSDA leadership but also conduct intensive coordination and communication with key positions in the BKSDA. A collaborative review meeting of the work implementation thus far–before changing leadership–was conducted in March 2025.

Link risk register 2025

9. Scalability and Durability

This project has prioritized long-term durability and scalability by investing in community-led institutions and governance systems that are designed to be self-sustaining and adaptable beyond the project's lifetime. At the core of the approach is the establishment of 5 CCs, which now serve as formal structures through which communities manage environmental as well as community wellbeing activities. The participatory processes behind the formation of these groups have fostered local ownership and legitimacy, key conditions for durability.

The project's attractiveness to potential adopters lies in its integrated model, which links environmental stewardship with tangible improvements in quality of life. Communities participating in the project have seen benefits such as improved access to healthcare, increased savings and greater inclusion in resource management and monitoring. These clear socio-economic benefits help offset opportunity costs often associated with conservation, particularly in areas vulnerable to IWT. The fact that 75% of CC members are women also demonstrates that the project resonates with broader goals around gender equity and inclusive development.

Key to the project's scalability is the strong engagement with government agencies, particularly the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), which holds legal authority over Karimata Marine Nature Reserve The project has laid the groundwork for a formal *Kemitraan Konservasi* (Conservation Partnership) agreement between BKSDA and participating villages. This model—already recognized in national policy—would provide a legal mechanism for community co-management of protected areas and could be replicated elsewhere in Indonesia.

In terms of changing social norms and behaviours, the project has already influenced key shifts: communities are reporting a reduction in turtle egg harvesting, increased participation in patrols and nest monitoring, and a growing openness to conservation-based livelihoods such as sustainable fisheries and potential ecotourism.

Whilst our aim is to maintain long-term partnerships with the stakeholders in Karimata, Planet Indonesia's exit strategy focuses on strengthening institutional capacity, securing legal recognition for CCs, and building linkages with government systems. Progress has been made in the development of SOPs and financial systems that have enabled CCs to operate independently, while partnerships with local clinics and schools ensure continued delivery of health and education services.

10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

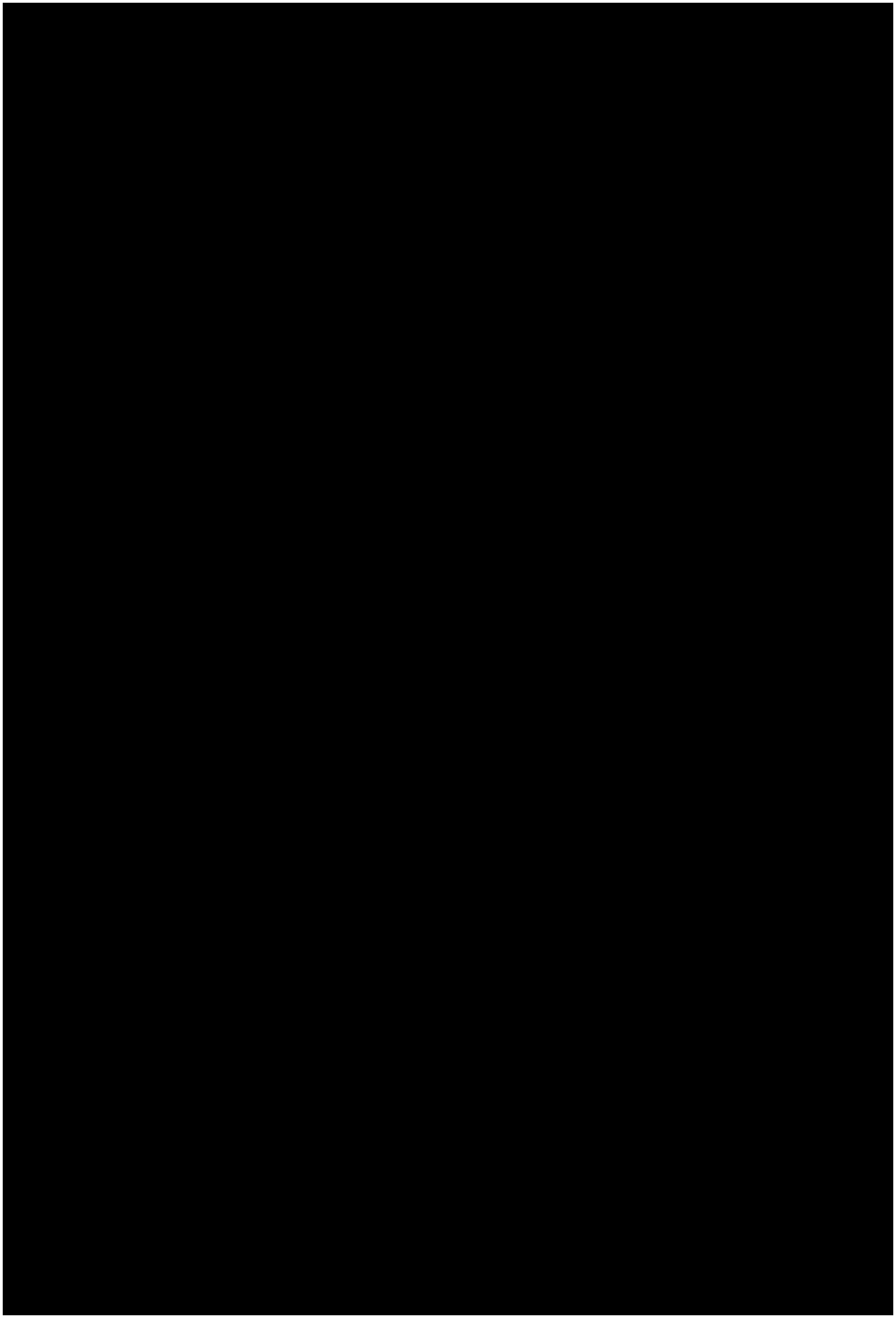
Our communications team ensures that all project-related activities—including training and events, feature banners or printed materials displaying the UK government's logo. The UK government's support is also prominently acknowledged through promotional efforts, including a blog post on Planet Indonesia's website and dedicated supporter pages, such as:

- https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2023/6/9/extra-planet-indonesia-biodiversity-challenge-fund
- https://www.planetindonesia.org/annual-reports
- https://www.planetindonesia.org/supporters
  For more about our work and other acknowledgements of support from the Darwin Initiative, please visit our social media platforms: Instagram (@planetindonesia), Facebook, or LinkedIn (Planet Indonesia).

In May 2024, Planet Indonesia staff also participated in an event hosted at the British Embassy in Jakarta and collaborated with the embassy on International Biodiversity Day to share communications updates related to this project.

Knowledge Product: Poster_ Seri Konservasi Penyu_A2_2024.png

11. Safeguarding.



[redacted]

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				

	[redacted]			
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£100.000,00	£96.982,45		

Staff employed (Name and position)	**Cost (£)**
Adam Miller - Project Leader	[redacted]
[redacted] Technical Assisstant Health	
[redacted] Field Staff Karimata	
[redacted] Supervisor Governance	
[redacted] Chief Operation Officer	
[redacted] Technical Supervisor SMART Patrols	
[redacted] Technical Lead Fisheries	
[redacted] Technical Supervisor Monitoring and Evaluation	
[redacted] Grant Associate	
[redacted] Communication Manager	
[redacted] Technical Assisstance Community Finance	
[redacted] Chief Program Officer	
[redacted] Technical Assisstant Fisheries	
[redacted] Technical Assistant SMART Patrols	
[redacted] Deputy project Leader	
[redacted] Technical Lead Community Finance	
[redacted] Technical Assistant SMART Patrols	
[redacted] Finance and Administration	
[redacted] Manager Division Technical	
[redacted] Manager Karimata	
[redacted] Technical lead Tenurial Rights	
[redacted] Technical Assisstant Literacy	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	**Capital items – cost (£)**

TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Audit Cost	[redacted]
TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
BAF	[redacted]
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

We believe that this project provided good value for money by achieving meaningful progress through cost-effective and strategic use of resources, despite not meeting all initial projected targets. One of the key lessons learned is that developing effective IWT monitoring strategies and natural resource management plans requires the active involvement and coordination of various government and non-government institutions—particularly the meaningful engagement of mandated authorities (BKSDA).

While some high-level targets related to resource governance could not be fully achieved within the project timeframe, the project funding enabled significant progress towards meaningful outcomes, including the institutional strengthening of CCs, community governance bodies, as they progress toward legal recognition.

Through a budget change request mechanism, we were also able to allocate resources for external consultancy services to develop a larval connectivity model. This model now serves as a critical scientific reference for the zoning revision of the Karimata MPA. The resulting document provides a foundation for long-term conservation planning and is expected to inform the development of a formal management plan for the protected area.

Once the revised zoning and management plan are approved, this document will serve as the basis for establishing a legally recognized conservation partnership. This partnership will advocate for community rights and support continued livelihood improvements in Karimata, ensuring the sustainability of outcomes beyond the life of the project.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Additional activity: Larval dispersal modelling

Part of the funding from IWT-CF has been requested to be used for a larval connectivity modelling exercise of the West Kalimantan seascape. This has been successfully completed with the support of two external consultants. The outcome of the exercise is a larval dispersal model based on 5 key species for local fisheries (snapper, grouper, mudcrab, shrimp and pomfret). The model indicates the larval sources - areas where reproductive adults release larvae into the ecosystem - and larval sinks - areas where larvae move to and settle to grow into adults. The model then indicates the connectivity between these areas - how larvae move from one site to the other. This is a great ecological information source to identify priority areas for conservation and marine management. It also shows how different coastal areas, which might be far in actual distance, can be of importance to one another for the import and export of key species and maintaining healthy stocks. These results are currently being used to inform government area management plans and the re-zoning of the coastal and marine areas. This is expected to take until the end of

the year with multiple community consultations to explore overlaps with key fishing or use areas and areas of high cultural importance. On the longer term, it also supports Planet Indonesia in identifying priority areas for regional expansion.

Links to final reports from external consultants: [redacted]

14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

In 2024, Planet Indonesia commemorated its 10th anniversary, a decade marked by strong commitment and collective action. The continued trust and dedication of our team and partners have enabled us to support community-led efforts in conserving over 1 million hectares of ecosystems, engaging more than 42,000 families, and promoting sustainable development. To celebrate this milestone, we launched a dedicated 10-Year Anniversary Website, which highlights community narratives, key lessons learned, and updated impact reports on biodiversity recovery, ecosystem health, and community resilience: https://www.10years-planetindonesia.org/

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Images	[redacted]	The SMART patrol team is documenting their findings during patrol, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		Literacy program participants are supported through routine tutoring sessions, Indonesia, Roni Bio Santo.	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		The SMART patrol team discovered evidence of turtle landings on the nesting beach, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		A green sea turtle landed on the beach to nest, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes
Image		Regular mentoring for health ambassadors, Indonesia, Roni Bia Santo.	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: Planet Indonesia	Yes

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
Impact improved nesting success rate of three threatened wildlife species and improved human well-being and poverty reduction for 750 members within the Karimata Marine reserve in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.	
Outcome: Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT	
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	CC membership grew to 554 individuals. Women made up 75.79% of the total, far exceeding the 40% gender inclusion goal.
Outcome indicator 0.1.1) 1000 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people)	The program had reached a total of 796 beneficiaries by year 3, including 242 indirect beneficiaries who were secondary family members.
Outcome indicator 0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)	By the end of the third year, SMART patrols were conducted across approximately 72% of the Karimata Marine Reserve.
Outcome Indicator 0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%)	Fish biomass baselines have been collected by YPI through biomass surveys in 2022. The baselines for two key fish families are: Serranidae at 41 kg/ha and Lutjanidae at 536 kg/ha. A second biomass survey is planned to be conducted in the second semester of 2025, so no percentage change can be given yet.
Outcome Indiocator 0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches	Sea turtle nesting on monitored beaches in Karimata significantly increased from 59 successful events in 2024 to 76 during January-April 2025, indicating around 28.8% increase.
Outcome Indicator 0.5) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)	Four CC—two in Padang Village and two in Betok Jaya Village—achieved scores ranging from 51.2% to 60%. While these results are still below the Year 3 target, all four CCs fall under the "Advanced" category of the good governance index.
Output 1 Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT	
Output indicator 1.1) 3 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling (baseline= 1 units, by Y2=2 active units, Y3= 3 active units)	The SMART Patrol program expanded from 1 to 4 active community-based units in Betok Jaya and Padang Village, exceeding Year 3 targets and enhancing patrol coverage and biodiversity awareness in the Karimata Marine Nature Reserve
Output indicator 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)	SMART Patrol teams expanded from 10 to 35 trained members, with regular technical mentoring and refresher trainings to strengthen patrol effectiveness, data accuracy, and protocol compliance

Output Indicator 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.	Routine patrols provided ecological data, identified threats, and contributed to deterring illegal activities, supporting effective conservation in the Karimata region
Output indicator 1.4) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%)	In Year 3, SMART patrols covered 137,625.57 hectares (72.07%) of Karimata Marine Reserve, nearly doubling the previous year's coverage and exceeding targets, reflecting improved monitoring and operational effectiveness.
Output Indicator 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)	3 BKSDA officials and 5 village government members joined and were trained as SMART patrol members in Year 3.
Output 2. Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT	
Output indicator 2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams	Through the BKSDA citizen science program (deskar) 22 youth were engaged as community-based turtle monitoring teams in Karimata Marine Reserve by Year 3, strengthening local capacity and ownership for long-term conservation.
Output indicator 2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3	Since monitoring began in 2024, data on sea turtle nest disturbances has fluctuated and remained high—peaking at 95%. The average nest disturbance rate from the first year of monitoring is at 83.7%. This has provided valuable insights to inform and strengthen targeted conservation strategies for long-term nest protection
Output indicator 2.3.) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches .	Sea turtle nesting success in Karimata increased significantly, with 59 events recorded in 2024 and 76 in early 2025, highlighting the importance of continued monitoring to support species recovery.
Output 3. Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)	
Output indicator 3.1) 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)	By Year 3, CC membership reached 554, with 75% of beneficiaries were women, plus 242 indirect beneficiaries, totaling 796 people reached through the CC model.
Output indicator 3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3)	The average annual growth in savings & loans assets is 127%, with a total average asset growth of 1,223% over the 3 years of the project across the 5 CCs, far exceeding targets, with rising loan uptake expected to sustain growth and reduce reliance on unsustainable resource use.
Output indicator 3.3) CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures	Five CCs have established internal policies and governance protocols, supported by YPI through the development of organizational guidelines and procedures to strengthen management, legal recognition, and collaborative conservation efforts.
Output indicator 3.4) >90% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >97% repayment rate for women	Loan schemes across four CCs achieved an average 89% repayment rate by March 2025, with women participants showing strong performance at 94%, despite some variation among groups

Output indicator 3.5) CC sub working groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support	Five thematic working groups (community funds (savings & loans), Healthy Family, Literacy, Smart Patrol, and Sustainable Fisheries), were established under CCs in Betok Jaya and Padang to promote regenerative livelihoods, inclusive governance, and resource access, with continued support to strengthen leadership and operational capacity.
Output 3.6) 3 new commodities and income generating activities identified and supported annually in both target areas (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=6, Y3=9)	In 2024, value chain and AHP analyses identified key livelihood commodities, including mackerel, squid, seaweed, grouper, and bream, laying the groundwork for future income-generating initiatives to support community livelihood diversification.
Output Indicator 3.7) Asset transfers to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources	Asset transfers for productive loans have not been initiated, as most local livelihoods are extractive and restricted in the conservation zone, prompting caution to ensure alignment with conservation regulations
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.) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women)	By March 2025, 31 Health Ambassadors trained under PHE approached, facilitated 4,938 visits and reached 607 households, with 58.79% beneficiaries being women.
Output indicator 4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women)	In its third year, the program employs 31 HAs. These HAs actively conduct monthly household visits and participate in educational initiatives, health awareness campaigns, and mobile clinic support.
Outcome indicator 4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200)	Efforts to improve educational access and food resilience reached 371 community members in Year 3, through literacy programs and hands-on agricultural training.
Output indicator 4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments.	From May 2024 to June 2025, four quarterly health check-ups were conducted in Betok Jaya and Kelumpang, reaching over 230 beneficiaries with data collected on key health indicators.
Outcome indicator 4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)	In January 2025, a Participatory Impact Assessment involving 126 participants (51% women) across two villages and four CCs captured community perceptions on program relevance and impact, revealing strong ownership, especially among women, while highlighting the need to strengthen the broader impact of health-related activities.
Output 5 Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT	
Output indicator 5.1) 2 annual work plans on fisheries management and governance developed and implemented in 2 villages in the Karimata Marine Reserve (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2=2, Y3=2)	Due to Karimata Marine Reserve's no-fishing status, annual management plan targets were constrained, with current activities limited to catch recording. Stakeholder consultations are ongoing to develop a Long-Term Management Plan aligned with the area's protection status.

Output Indicator 5.2) 10 members enrolled in fisheries monitoring team to understand fisheries landings and monitor Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for target fisheries (baseline = 0, Y1 = 10, Y2 = 10, Y3 = 10)	In its third year of implementation, the fisheries monitoring team achieved its target membership of 10 individuals, consisting of 6 members from Padang Village and 4 from Betok Jaya Village. This collaborative initiative signifies a significant achievement towards ensuring the continuity of monitoring activities.
Output Indicator 5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2)	Due to Karimata's Nature Reserve status, fisheries management activities are restricted. YPI is addressing this through a proposed zoning plan and management draft based on larval connectivity, with finalization expected by end of 2025, followed by coordination with village heads to establish local joint regulations.
Output Indicator 5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)	Four CCs categorized as Advanced, indicating the implementation of relatively strong governance principles.
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 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)	A Participatory Impact Assessment conducted in January 2025 in the Karimata Marine Reserve, one of the first of its kind in Southeast Asia, found that CC interventions enhanced species monitoring (especially for sea turtles), strengthened surveillance, improved local governance, and increased community ownership and women's participation in conservation.
Output indicator 6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT	Due to the lack of data on IWT impacts resulting from the project interventions, we were unable to produce a publication on the causal pathways of the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT.
Output Indicators 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)	At least 4 blogs were published on the YPI website that discuss the impact of the CC model in Karimata Marine Nature Reserve area and across West-Kalimantan.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Improved nesting success rate of three threatened wildlife species and improved human well-being and poverty reduction for 750 members within the Karimata Marine reserve in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.			
Outcome: Coastal communities in Karimata marine reserve show reduced dependency on IWT	0.1) 750 members enrolled in Planet Indonesia's Conservation Cooperatives and 30% village Savings & Loan growth per CC per year (baseline= 81 members, 250 new members enrolled in each Y1, Y2 and Y3; 40% are women) 0.1.1) 800 secondary (family) members benefited due to project (total population in two villages is approximately 3200 people) 0.2) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%) 0.3) 5% increase in fish biomass over baseline by the end of year 3 (baseline = unknown, Y2=0%, Y3=5%) 0.4) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches 0.5) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on 'good governance assessment' (baseline = unknown, Y1=40%, Y2=60%, Y3=80%)	0.1) Cooperative membership reports, participant lists, and quarterly development report 0.1.1.) CC membership records 0.2) SMART patrol monthly, quarterly, and annual reports 0.3) Fish biomass calculated by YPI and community survey team who assess fish biomass in the reserve every 3 years. 0.4) Monitoring of sea turtle nesting beaches by the monitoring team 0.5) Good governance health checklist	• Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll and invest in Savings & Loans program • Communities value CC services provided and enroll in healthcare and education programs • SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations in the program's Standard Operating Procedures • Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods • Nesting success rate increases as a result of improved nest protection
Output 1 improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT	1.1) 3 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling (baseline= 1 units, by Y2=2 active units, Y3= 3 active units) 1.2) A total of 30 community members enrolled in SMART patrols and trained in SMART (baseline= 10 members, Y1=	1.3) SMART patrol reports 1.4) Quarterly and annual SMART patrol reports (e.g. annual recap on all SMART indicators such as hectares covered, individuals encountered, wildlife encounter and detection rates)	• Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams • SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations relayed in

	20 members, Y2= 30 members, Y3= 30 members) 1.3) Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government. 1.4) 40% of Karimata coastal areas protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 0%, Y1=20%, Y2=30%, Y=40%) 1.5) A total of 10 government officials trained and enrolled in SMART patrols (baseline= 0 members, Y1= 4 members, Y2= 8 members, Y3= 10 members)	1.5) Number of SMART reports that result in government action	the programs Standard Operating Procedures
Output 2 Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT	2.1) A total of 15 community members trained and enrolled in sea turtle monitoring teams 2.2) 50% reduction over baseline in poaching activities on nesting beaches, as measured by nests dug up by year 3 2.3) 50% increase in nesting success rate from the baseline on monitored nesting beaches	2.1) Participant lists and monitoring reports 2.2) Monthly monitoring reports on poaching incidences 2.3) Annual reports and working papers compiling all nesting data from monitoring teams	● Community members are open to new livelihoods ● Nesting success rate increased in response to decreased poaching
Output 3 Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)	3.1) 250 new members enrolled in CCs in Karimata marine reserve annually (baseline value=81, Y1=250, Y2=500, Y3= 750 total=750; 40% of beneficiaries are women) 3.2) 30% growth annually in Karimata village Savings & Loan program (baseline=£250, +30% growth annually Y1,Y2,Y3)	3.1) Participants monthly list at meetings including gender disaggregated data 3.2) Participant list and enrollment books of cooperative 3.3) Monthly tracking of village Savings & Loans Program including gender disaggregated data 3.4) Savings amount per member	● Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll ● Communities value CC services provided and enrol/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs ● Communities are active in savings funds in community-based savings/loans program ● Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision

Output 4 Improved access to healthcare,family planning,and education needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT	4.1) 800 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model (baseline=0, Y1=200, Y2=400, Y3= 800; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women) 4.2) 15 new health ambassadors trained annually in Karimata (baseline = 0, Y1=15, Y2=30, Y3=45; 75% of ambassadors or women) 4.3) 300 beneficiaries reached by literacy program by end of year 3 baseline=0, Y2=100, Y3=200) 4.4) Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide them to government clinics and public health departments. 4.5) Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)	4.1) Participant list and monthly activity log book of health ambassadors 4.2) PHE baseline and post intervention survey 4.3) Certificates for “Health Ambassadors” provided for participants who complete training including gender disaggregated data 4.4) PHE baseline and post intervention survey including gender disaggregated data 4.5) Certificates for “Health Ambassadors” provided for participants who complete training	● Women and youth enrol in healthcare and family planning services ● Members enrol in literacy program and remain active to reach graduation ● Health ambassadors are properly trained and remain active and effectively distribute healthcare services
Output 5 Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT	5.1) 2 annual work plans on fisheries management and governance developed and implemented in 2 villages in the Karimata Marine Reserve (baseline = 0, Y1 = 2, Y2=2, Y3=2) 5.2) 10 members enrolled in fisheries monitoring team to understand fisheries landings and monitor Catch per unit effort (CPUE) for target fisheries (baseline = 0, Y1 = 10, Y2 = 10, Y3 = 10) 5.3) Two fishery management measures implemented in 2 villages, per year (baseline=0, Y1 = 0, Y2 = 2, Y3=2 5.4) Each Conservation Cooperative in Karimata scores >70% on ‘good	5.1) Annual work plans developed by community group 5.2), quarterly, and annual fisheries assessment reports based on CPUE data from fisheries monitoring team 5.3) Reports and analysis from long-term ongoing fisheries monitoring 5.4) Good governance health checklist	● Community members are open to new livelihoods and fishing methods ● Community members work collaboratively to develop and implement participatory methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicator

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
IWTCFA01	Number of people who received training in sustainable livelihood skills.		People	Gender	0	7	7	7	15
IWTCFA05	Number of credit and savings groups established	3.5	People	small-medium	4	4	5	5	4
IWTCFB21	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.		Number	Community level policy	1	1	1	1	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)	1.2	People	community members	23	26	35	35	30
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.		Number	Organisation Type.	4	4	4	4	4
IWTCF-D25	Number of globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status resulting from the intervention.		Number	Fauna	0	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)
Redefining Conservation in Karimata: A Model for Community-Led Marine Governance	Blog Article	Lia Syafitri, Arif Darmawan, Aurore Maxey, and Rodiansyah; 2025	Female	Indonesian	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2025/4/16/redefining-conservation-in-karimata-a-model-for-community-led-marine-governance
10 years of FAO SSF Guidelines; What does it mean for Planet Indonesia?	Blog Article	Marc Fruitema, 2024	Male	Dutch	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/6/27/10-years-of-fao-ssf-guidelines-what-does-it-mean-for-planet-indonesia
The Unbanked: From Debt Cycles to Financial Inclusion and Resilience	Blog Article	Adam Miller, Putri Damatashia, Novia Sagita; 2024	Male	American and Indonesian	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/5/23/the-unbanked-from-debt-cycles-to-financial-inclusion-and-resilience
Want a Reality Check? Talk to the Opt-Outers	Blog Article	Adam Miller, 2024	Male	American	Planet Indonesia	https://www.planetindonesia.org/news/2024/9/18/want-a-reality-check-talk-to-the-opt-outers
Lindungi Cagar Alam Laut Karimata Melalui Pendekatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat	Newspaper	2023		Indonesian	Kolase.id, Pontianak	https://kolase.id/lindungi-cagar-alam-laut-karimata-melalui-pendekatan-kesejahteraan-masyarakat/
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.antaranews.com/berita/549636/ypi-bersama-bksd-kalbar-mengelola-cagar-alam-laut-di-kepulauan-karimata

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)
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	British 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 Marine Life 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
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 consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	n/a
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?**	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	n/a
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	