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Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main & Extra: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2025

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

• IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	IWT Challenge Fund Main
Project reference	IWT 132
Project title	From Forests to Courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI)
Project partner(s)	Langland Conservation UK
IWTCF grant value	GBP 300,000
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2024 to 31 March 2027
Reporting period (e.g. April 2024-Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 July 2024 - 31 March 2025, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Abrar Ahmad
Project website/blog/social media	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: PlanetIndonesia
Report author(s) and date	Abrar Ahmad, Christen Stephani, Ziva Zustinek, Josephine Mejia Crouch, Devya Widhiyanti

1. Project summary

This project incorporates bottom-up community-led initiatives that address socio-economic and resource management barriers faced by frontline communities with top-down support to multiple government agencies to tackle the impact of illegal wildlife trade in urban areas of West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Output 1 and 2 are aimed at removing the financial and non-financial barriers at the village level that creates dependency on IWT through locally-led [governance institutions](#) supported by program activities across 2 landscapes in West Kalimantan (Fig. 1). Output 3, 4, and 5 activities were focused on enhancing government and non-government efforts to tackle the impact of IWT outside of forests.

In this project year, we continued support for 21 Community Governance Institutions (formally known as Conservation Cooperatives) formed of community members in partnership village. These governance institutions act as the conduit through which we engage community members to develop and operate programs to address the socio-economic barriers that limit opportunities to engage them in supporting biodiversity conservation outcomes. Additionally, we supported 6 villages across both landscapes to manage their social forestry permit and develop work plans for more than 24,500 ha of forest area. In particular, we supported the Village Forest Management Institutions to develop, review, and implement workplans to manage their social forestry sites. As Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are the most rightful and capable stewards of many of the landscapes which are key to mitigating climate change and biodiversity loss (Garnett et al. 2018; Zhang et al. 2023), facilitating access to the social forestry permits and supporting with the implementation of the workplan provides the opportunity to improve protection for wildlife and their habitats through long-term community-led initiatives.

Outside of forests, we supported 5 different government agencies and journalists to enhance efforts to tackle wildlife crime in West Kalimantan. In this reporting period, our support to law enforcement agencies (LEA) with intel has led to the arrest of 2 individuals and the confiscation of over 200 kgs of pangolin scales. We also facilitated 5 coordination meetings with the Natural Resource Management Agency (BKSDA), Quarantine department, and the National University of Indonesia (UNAS) to develop a strategy to tackle IWT in West Kalimantan. We also conducted socialisations with prosecutors on the use of specific victim impact statements (SVIS) for the 2 pangolin trade cases. Together, these efforts support our goal to address IWT outside of forests under the [Wak Gatak programs](#).

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Throughout Year 1, we have worked closely with our project partners - Langland Conservation UK, and multiple government and non-government partners to implement project activities. Our work with Langland this year focused on identifying the gaps in skills and processes that can be enhanced for greater investigation effectiveness. Langland has developed two separate teams to support us. One team that supports improvements in our investigation data management systems and another team to support regular investigations through intel generation based on leads shared. We also have co-developed a curriculum with Langland for an on-site training on OSINT techniques for our team in Year 2. This training will greatly enhance our teams capacity to utilise open-source online data to strengthen intel for investigations reports submitted to LEAs.

Our partnerships with LEAs and Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia Foundation (YIARI) have helped us to gain a deeper understanding of the trade in pangolin scales in West Kalimantan through digital forensics and undercover investigations. We will continue this collaboration throughout the project period.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level

Activity 1.1: Support CC members to develop Productive Business groups

Community Governance members in Gunung Naning and Gunung Niyut have actively accessed loans from the Community Fund during this reporting period. Between July 2024 and March 2025, 46 CC members in Gunung Naning borrowed a total of IDR 32,000,000. In Gunung Niyut, 33 community members received loans amounting to IDR 56,620,000. The types of productive businesses supported include pepper cultivation, broiler chicken farming, and agriculture training (Output 1.2/IWTCF-A08).

Activity 1.2 Routine capacity building support to Community Finance sub-working groups

Monthly mentoring and capacity-building activities were conducted for 13 Conservation Cooperatives (CCs) in Gunung Niyut and 9 CCs in Gunung Naning to ensure the smooth implementation of savings and loan activities. These sessions also help identify challenges encountered during implementation, allowing for timely anticipation and resolution of potential issues.

Activity 1.3: Bi-annual surveys to monitor Productive Business groups funds use

We have not conducted a survey to monitor the use of funds by Productive Business Groups in this project year. We are currently in the process of improving the survey instrument. We plan to resume the annual surveys on an annual basis from Year 2 of the project.

Activity 1.4: Support monthly household visits by project-trained Health Ambassadors

A total of 161 Health Ambassadors in Gunung Naning and Gunung Niyut visited 1,792 households to deliver key messages on 12 healthy family indicators, share health-related information, and engage in meaningful conversations with families to better understand local health challenges and needs. This effort not only promoted awareness and healthy practices at the household level, but also served as a valuable mechanism for gathering community feedback to inform future health interventions (See Annex 1 - Activity 1.4)

Activity 1.5: Facilitate and support traveling clinics to partnership villages

We collaborated with the government's local health centers and Health Ambassadors from partnership villages to organize traveling clinic camps for community members across both project landscapes. In the Gunung Niyut landscape, in total 16 health camps were organized that served approximately 1,965 people from the villages from 12 villages (Laek, Engkangin, Tauk, Kulum, Pelaik, Dange, Umbo, Mensibu, Kendaik, Rambai, Suti Semarang, and Dawar).

Similarly, in the Gunung Naning landscape, we supported five (5) traveling clinics for community members for five (5) partnership villages. A total of 841 people accessed the services provided by local health center staff. The health services included checks for height, weight, waist circumference, cholesterol, uric acid, blood sugar, and hemoglobin, as well as tooth extractions, ultrasounds, and IVA screenings. Community members also received direct consultations with general practitioners, obstetricians, paediatricians, and dentists prior to receiving treatment. In addition, mental health screenings and pregnancy classes were conducted. (See Annex 1 - Activity 1.5)

Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and are trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas.

Activity 2.1 Socialization with IPLCs and selection of suitable social forestry schemes

The socialization of the social forestry scheme has led to the identification of three (3) new potential areas in Gunung Niyut and two (2) in Gunung Naning (See Annex 1 - Activity 2.1) . Within the Gunung Niyut landscape, the newly identified areas have the potential to be proposed as Village Forests under the Social Forestry Scheme. These villages include the Bengkawan Village (517 ha), Tawang Village (5,000 ha), and Tamong Village (1,910 ha). Meanwhile, in the Gunung Naning area, there are plans to submit Customary Forest scheme proposals for Sungai Segak Village (5,000 ha) and Meragun Village (5,000 ha). See Annex 1 for maps.

Activity 2.2 Coordination with relevant government agencies (KPH, BPSKL, DLHK) to support social forestry permit application

In July 2024, we facilitated the socialization of the Social Forestry schemes for Engkangin village community located in the Gunung Niyut area, which includes buffer zones and protected areas. The discussion resulted in the Engkangin community opting to apply for the Village Forest (Hutan Desa) scheme for the Protected Forest area and the Customary Forest (Hutan Adat) scheme for the Gunung Niyut Nature Reserve.

In the Gunung Naning area, outreach activities were carried out in Sungai Segak and Meragun Villages in February 2025, where both communities agreed to apply for the Customary Forest (Hutan Adat) scheme. These socialization activities were conducted in collaboration with the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Center (BPSKL) and the West Kalimantan Environmental Service (DLHK). For the communities, choosing the Customary Forest scheme was a way to formally recognize and protect the forest areas they have long regarded as part of their identity and heritage. They saw this scheme as the most fitting option because it aligns with their values, acknowledges their customary laws, and affirms their role as rightful stewards of the land.

Activity 2.3 Facilitate meetings between IPLCs and government agencies to promote collaboration

Government institutions, particularly the Forest Management Unit (KPH), have actively collaborated with 10 SMART Patrol teams from both project landscapes to conduct monthly forest patrol activities. They regularly deploy staff and their brigade members to support and accompany community SMART patrol teams during these routine patrols.

Activity 2.5 Support formation of Social Forestry Management Units

In August 2024, we supported the community members of the Engkangin village to establish their Village Forest Management Institution (VFMI) which they have named as '*Andu Lestari*', representing a vision of sustainability (lestari) and enduring natural harmony, inspired by the Andu Cave, an natural landmark in Engkangin Village. We helped the members of this group to collate and develop the necessary documents needed to apply for the Village Forest scheme. These documents include, a list of names and copies of identity cards of the VFMI administrators and beneficiaries, a map of the proposed location, a general description of the area, a village forest management plan, and an integrity pact (See Annex 1 - Activity 2.5)

Activity 2.6 Support development of natural resource management plans for IPLCs with Social Forestry permit

In Gunung Naning, we supported the VFMI members from 3 villages that have obtained the Village Forest Permits in October 2024 (Temawang Bulai, Karang Betung and Pantok Villages) to prepare the Social Forestry Management Plan, identify the natural and livelihood potential of the sites. Assistance was also provided for the Dange Aji VFMI in Gunung Niyut by forming the Stingless Bee Honey Social Forestry Business Group in February 2025.

Activity 2.7 Support monthly community-led SMART patrols in IPLC partnership villages

Regular support was provided to the 10 SMART patrol teams in Gunung Niyut and Gunung Naning, including training on forest monitoring techniques such as the use of GPS and documentation of human and wildlife activity during the patrol. We also facilitated meetings between community members and relevant stakeholders to review patrol data, identify challenges, and develop strategies for future patrols. In Gunung Niyut, SMART Patrol evaluation activities were conducted twice: first on July 11, 2024, with patrol teams from Tengon and Tauk Villages, and then in February 2025 in Dange Aji Village. In the Gunung Naning area, the

evaluation was carried out on March 6, 2025, involving four SMART patrol teams (See Annex 1 - Activity 2.7).

Activity 2.8 Conduct analysis of monthly SMART data collected by community-led patrol teams.

During the period from July 2024 to March 2025, SMART patrols in Gunung Niyut covered a total area of 37,410.94 ha, with 1,690.73 hours of effective patrol time. A total of 33 snares were identified and destroyed. The patrol activities involved 38 members across eight teams based in Bentiang, Dange Aji, Dawar, Kelayu, Laek, Tauk, Tengon, and Umbo villages. In Gunung Naning, patrols covered an area of 27,887.91 hectares, with 1,392.09 hours of effective patrol time. The patrol teams destroyed 36 snares, involving 16 members from four teams (Keyayo, Ladak, Sungai Piyai, and Tangkit Villages). No new patrol teams were formed during this period.

Output 5: Research findings regarding IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies

Activity 5.1 Write a journal article on the trade of key passerine/avian species

In Year 1, we formulated the list of research questions and developed the research design for some of them (See Annex 1- Activity 5.1)

Activity 5.2 Analyse trade monitoring data for key species

The analysis is still in the initiation process which will be carried out in collaboration with Langland Conservation UK.

Activity 5.3 Provide recommendations to improve policies related to wildlife trade to relevant government agencies

We have been in conversation with YIARI to jointly develop policy briefs that will focus on suggesting improvements to policies related to the protection and sustainable use of wildlife that are not protected by Indonesian regulations. YIARI has also expressed interest in further developing the brief, provided that a formal cooperation agreement is established for drafting it between the different parties. The first workshop is planned for May or June 2025

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level to reduce dependency on IWT

1.1. 30% increase in value of assets within governance institutions that have an ongoing Community Finance program by Year 3 (baseline= established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%)

In Year 1, we supported 21 Conservation Cooperatives (Gunung Niyut - 12; Gunung Naning 9) to manage and grow their Community Finance programs across both project landscapes. Based on the baseline (established in June 2024), the cumulative growth in the value of the Community Finance programs across both landscapes was 7.90% (Gunung Niyut 6.90%; Gunung Naning 12.09%). (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.1)

1.2. 6 new income generating opportunities supported by Year 3 (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=4, Y3=6, Total = 6 new IGA)

In this project year, we supported 12 community members from 2 Conservation Cooperatives to adopt 3 income generating activities (IGA) that included starting pepper cultivation, and a broiler chicken business. These IGAs were selected by community members themselves after which we supported them to do the business planning and then set up the business. (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.2/ IWTCF A08)

1.3. 150 Health Ambassadors trained and supported by Year 3 (baseline=106, Y1=115, Y2=125, Y3=150, Total=150)

Throughout the year, 161 Health Ambassadors (baseline - 106) have received training and actively conducted household visits. The household visits were used to collect data and promote 12 healthy family indicators which are used to track the changes in household members' health over time (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.3).

1.4. 1000 households reached by project trained health ambassadors by the Year 3 (baseline=500, Y1=700, Y2=800, Y3=1000, Total=1000)

During this project year, Health Ambassadors reached 1,847 households to promote the 12 indicators of a Healthy Family. (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.4)

Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas to reduce dependency on IWT

2.1. 4 villages have received Social Forestry permits by Year 3 (Baseline - 4, Y1=6, Y2=7, Y3=8)

In the Gunung Niyut landscape, we supported three (3) villages to gain access to and retain Social Forestry permits in this project year. For two (2) of these villages - Sempatung and Merayuh - we supported the process for community members to receive their Village Forest (Hutan Desa) Management permits from the Head of the West Kalimantan's Provincial Environmental Service in December 2024. In addition, in February 2025 we signed cooperation agreements with both village communities to strengthen cooperation to retain the village forest permits. In the other village in Engkangin, we facilitated discussions about Social Forestry permit application and the establishment of their Village Forest Management Institution in August 2024, we facilitated a participatory survey of the proposed Village Forest area in September 2024. A total of 4,308 hectares has now been submitted for a social forestry permit, and the process is currently underway. (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 2.4/ IWTCF -B04)

2.2. 4 resource management plans developed for social forestry permit areas by Year 3 (baseline=1, Y1=2, Y2=3, Y3=4) [IWTCF - D12]

Although no resource management plans have been finalised, we have continued to support the 3 VFMI's from the Gunung Niyut landscape to develop their Annual Social Forestry Work Plans that includes resource management plans for species NTFPs. (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 2.2)

2.3. 11 SMART patrol units supported until Year 3 (baseline=11, Y1=11, Y2=11, Y3=11, Total = 11) [IWTCF-B03]

We have continued to support 10 SMART patrol units (Gunung Niyut - 6; Gunung Naning - 4) across both project landscapes. (See Annex 2 - Output Indicator 2.3)

2.4. At least 4 SMART Patrol units ratified by authorities as formal community-led surveillance groups by the end of Year 3 (Baseline = 0, Year 3 = 4)

No SMART patrol teams were ratified in this reporting period.

2.5. 15% reduction in exploitation rates (logging, poaching, and land clearing) annually in SMART patrol areas (Baseline= TBD Y1, Year 1= 15%, Year 2= 15%, Year 3= 15%)

At the end of Year 1, the encounter rate of human activities inside the forests from 10 SMART teams that covered more than 107,000 ha shows that exploitation has reduced by 37.21% compared to the baseline value. (See Output Indicator 2.5)

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: The capacity of 15 Indigenous people and local communities (IPLC), 4 government agencies, and multiple journalists are strengthened to cripple IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

0.1 Total value of loans provided for productive activities [IWTCF-A08]

The total value of loans taken by CC members from their village savings and loans program was IDR 73,720,000 for both landscapes (Gunung Niyut - IDR 296,200,000; Gunung Naning - IDR 44,100,000). These loans were taken by community members to use for agriculture, support general business activities, and farm activities. (See Annex 2 - Outcome Indicator 0.1/ IWTCF-A09)

0.2. 50% reduction in exploitative activities [hunting, encroachment & logging] in community-managed areas by year 3 (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5= -50%)

Exploitation rates (number of observations of human activity for every kilometer patrolled)

0.3. 8 individuals are successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes with intel and support from the program team by Year 3 (Y1-3, Y2-3, Y3-2) [IWTCF-B09]

0.4. 50% increase in collaboration in tackling IWT reported by participating Government agencies by Year 3

The outcome indicator will be measured in Year 3 of the project.

0.5. 30% increase in prosecution rates related to wildlife trafficking

This outcome will be measured in Y3 of the project.

0.6. 30% increase in IWT news reported by news agencies/journalists

We will start reporting on this outcome from Year 2.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level assumptions

Assumption 1: IPLC members support the in-situ program services provided by YPI and enroll in program activities

Comments: IPLC members have demonstrated strong support for YPI's services through active enrollment in Conservation Cooperatives and participation in training sessions, and SMART patrol activities. Additionally, community-level social forestry institutions such as Village Forest Management Institutions have been formalized, and engagement remains high, reflecting trust in YPI's approach and the perceived benefits for livelihoods and resource stewardship.

Assumption 2: Improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging

Comments: Exploitative activities inside forest zones vary between villages in our project landscapes. Key reasons for this variance depend on multiple factors, such as number of years of receiving support from YPI, size of the village, fruiting seasons that attract game species, etc. While, average encounter rate for exploitative activities recorded by 10 SMART patrol teams declined compared to the baseline (June 2024 - 0.11 detections/km to March 2025 0.07 detections/km) have declined by around 37%, there are were some villages where encounter rates increased (See [Output 2.5 Indicator MOV](#)).

Assumption 3: Law enforcement officials are willing to accept intel and use it to address IWT

Comments:

Assumption 4: Government agencies are willing to participate in program activities and share information, advice, and input to address IWT.

Assumption 5: Media agencies and journalists are willing to participate in program activities and increase reporting on IWT and its impacts

Output Level Assumptions

Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level to reduce dependency on IWT

Assumption 1: IPLC members are keen to implement mentoring provided by program, increase savings, and take out loans

Comments: Many IPLC members have responded positively to mentoring sessions, showing a willingness to improve financial literacy, manage savings, and access loans (See Activity 1.1).

Assumption 2: IPLC members show interest in developing new businesses

Comments: There was clear enthusiasm among IPLC members for livelihoods (See Output 1.1) enterprises. Interest is strongest when business ideas are directly linked to work that can be combined with regular livelihoods and subsistence activities, and have demonstrated market potential. Continued capacity building and market access support will be key to sustaining this interest.

Assumption 3: Individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare services and trust advice from health ambassadors

Comments: Feedback from the Health Ambassador program activities indicates that iPLC households value having accessible healthcare services (e.g. travelling health clinics) and generally trust the information provided by trained health ambassadors from their own communities. Trust-building through consistent, culturally sensitive communication has been crucial and will need to be maintained for continued support to improve health status of partnership villages.

Output 3: Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries to reduce the negative impacts of IWT

Output 4: Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts to reduce the negative impacts of IWT

Output 5: Research findings on IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies

Assumption 1: Submitted articles are reviewed and accepted without long delays

Comments: There were no manuscripts submitted in this reporting year.

Assumption 2: Government agencies are willing to participate in workshops to identify and address gaps in existing policies

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

As of now, our project continues to actively support 49 community governance institutions in addressing socioeconomic challenges that hinder conservation efforts, while also providing technical and law enforcement support to 5 government agencies to address IWT incidents outside of forests. While our in situ programs [Output 1 and 2] creates access to essential public services such as healthcare and financial management systems and leverage the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to safeguard the ecosystems in which they live, our ex situ programs (Output 3 and 4) supports ____.

To date, we have trained 150 health ambassadors across all project areas (Output 1.3), enhancing the communities' access to basic health information. Furthermore, a recent assessment revealed that community business loans are yielding profit margins between 16–21% ([Productive Business Loans](#)), demonstrating the effectiveness of this financial strategy in boosting local livelihoods. Wildlife encounter rates during patrol and surveillance activities have increased by an average of 18% per year, including notable rises in sightings of Endangered species such as the Wreathed Hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*, 22%) and the Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*, 16%) [[source](#)]. A landscape-wide analysis also indicates a net forest gain in treatment sites compared to control sites, suggesting that forest regeneration within project areas is outpacing forest loss.

4. Thematic focus

The project was designed to address the following IWT Challenge Fund themes: Developing Sustainable Livelihoods, Strengthening Law Enforcement, and Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents. Our activities are well-aligned with the IWT Challenge Fund themes in the following ways.

- Supporting sustainable livelihoods through access to community-managed financial services (Output 1.1), livelihood opportunities (Output 1.2), and social wellbeing through access to healthcare services (Activity 1.5; Output 1.3 & 1.4)
- Supporting the use of legal tools to increase prosecution rates for IWT cases.

Notable achievements this year include

- Engaged 6 villages to manage/gain access to their social forestry permits that span 24,000 ha of forests (See Output 2.1)
- Uptake of access to finance was moderate during this reporting year. Around 79 community members took out small loans worth a total of IDR 88,620,000. These loans were provided and managed by the Savings and Loans working groups that are made up of community members.
- Organized health camps for 5 villages that enabled over 800 people to get access to basic health checkups and diagnosis for diseases.

5. Impact on species in focus

We utilise multiple methods to estimate changes in wildlife densities/occurrence across our in-situ project landscapes (e.g. SMART patrol data, transects, camera traps). Based on an analysis of wildlife encounters by SMART teams in both landscapes, we found an 18% increase in sightings since patrol began in each village (See Annex 1 - Figure 2). Particularly, the data shows an increase in the sightings for multiple hornbill species (See Annex 1 - Figure 3), including the Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*), Rhinoceros Hornbills (*Buceros rhinoceros*), Wreathed Hornbills (*Rhyticeros undulatus*), and Bushy-crested Hornbills (*Anorrhinus galeritus*) (See Annex 1 - Figure 4). Other wildlife species for this sighting have also increased in the Abbot's Gibbon (*Hylobates abboti*), Maroon Langur (*Presbytis rubicunda*), multiple Muntjac species (*Muntiacus spp.*), and Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) (See Annex 1 - Figure 5). For other species, analysis of court case database and Facebook monitoring reveal that species such as the Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*), the Greater green leafbird (*Chloropsis sonnerati*), and Javan white-

eye (*Zosterops flavus*) are still in high-demand from traders and consumers in West Kalimantan (See Annex 1 - Impact on Species exsitu link).

6. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

Project activities have contributed to reducing multidimensional poverty by integrating conservation with locally driven solutions that address financial, health, and social wellbeing needs of target communities. One key in-situ strategy has been supporting the community-led savings and loans programs by ensuring financial integrity of the working group in charge of managing these funds at the community-level. These groups have enabled over 700 people to access flexible, low-risk capital, which they have used to meet urgent social needs - such as school fees or household emergencies - and to invest in productive activities like sustainable farming, small businesses, or artisanal fisheries (See Activity 1.1). This program reduces their economic dependence on unsustainable natural resource extraction and the wildlife trade to meet basic needs.

Access to affordable healthcare has also been a central element to addressing poverty in partnership villages. Through partnerships with local health services, the project supported mobile health clinics and subsidized care schemes, benefiting more than 2,800 individuals across 17 partnership villages (See Activity 1.5). This reduced the financial burden of treating illness and improved community wellbeing.

Overall, YPI's community engagement approach has been central to supporting communities from partnership villages to create conservation outcome. All in-situ interventions are developed through participatory rural appraisals and village-level conservation agreements, ensuring that interventions align with local priorities and reinforce community governance structures. While direct income improvements and access to services have had immediate impacts, long-term poverty reduction is also supported by enhanced ecosystem services (e.g. stable forest resources) and strengthened engagement in forest management through the social forestry schemes.

7. 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	

• Rights: Legal and customary

Indonesia's legal framework supports IPLC rights, gender equality, and environmental governance, including village-level autonomy and access to tenure rights through the Social

Forestry scheme. However, low legal literacy and complex administrative processes remain key barriers for IPLCs to claim their rights. Our program addresses this gap by supporting communities in navigating the legal landscape—focusing particularly on securing co-management rights over natural resources. To date, we have assisted 6 communities in obtaining legal recognition over 24,000 hectares of ecologically significant areas.

We also recognize that in many project areas, customary (adat) laws guide daily life and community governance. Rather than imposing external systems, we respect and work within these traditional structures, ensuring our approach is culturally appropriate and does not conflict with existing norms.

- Practice: Attitudes, customs & beliefs

The communities supported through project activities mostly identify as Dayak (with many sub-group) and Malay. Attitudes, customs and beliefs around gender and social roles differ per each cultural group. However, generally customary and formal power positions are occupied by men. The project aims to respect local customs and beliefs whilst still promoting inclusivity and finding ways to allow all voices to be heard. This means in some cases having separate meetings and training for women, discussing the importance of inclusivity with community leaders, developing SOPs and safeguarding procedures for interaction with vulnerable groups.

- Environment: Stressors & vulnerability

Environmental challenges impact social groups in distinct ways. In terrestrial areas, women's vulnerability is exacerbated by limited land tenure rights and restricted access to alternative livelihood opportunities. While farming remains the primary source of income for families, men are more likely to seek additional earnings through hunting, logging, or engaging in extractive industries outside the village (such as mining or work in palm oil and rubber plantations), whereas women tend to remain in unpaid or low-paid domestic roles. These gender roles are deeply embedded in local culture and require a culturally sensitive approach. As we continue to deepen our understanding of these entrenched divisions of labor and roles, we aim to enhance women's resilience by promoting their active participation in community discussions, developing tailored training and programs for women, and offering loan schemes specifically for women-owned businesses.

- Roles and Responsibilities: Division of time, space & labour

In remote Indonesian communities, women often manage unpaid domestic and caregiving duties, while men engage in income-generating work outside the home. YPI programs are designed with this in mind. We adapt meeting times, offering childcare-friendly spaces, and delivering village-based trainings to ensure women can participate fully in program activities. This inclusive approach helps reduce gender disparities and supports women's active role in conservation and community empowerment.

- Representation: Participation, inclusion & power

Inclusive governance is a core pillar of YPI's approach. Through the Conservation Cooperative model, we implement the programs under the 4 pillar of our core model. Particularly, our aim is to strengthen village-level community institutions by promoting shared leadership between men and women, facilitating community consultations, and creating dialogue on village needs and issues. Monthly feedback sessions with partnership villages ensure communities have a voice in shaping management plans, while tools like the Governance Index help track progress in transparency and participation.

- Resources: Access & control of assets and services

YPI's community-led programs strengthen conservation outcomes by improving access to financial and health services, especially for women. Community-managed savings and loans groups have enabled thousands of people to access low-cost flexible capital of which nearly half are women, helps to support small businesses and improve household resilience. In parallel, the health program trains local women to lead services like sharing information on maternal care and family planning, increasing access to essential care and empowering women to make informed

health decisions. This integrated approach enhances wellbeing while supporting gender equity and sustainable livelihoods.

YPI continues to embed social inclusion at the core of its work, recognizing that gender, age, ethnicity, class, and disability affect individuals' ability to engage in conservation and governance. Building on last year's achievements - including 50% women's representation on project boards and over 40% women in senior roles across 21 governance bodies, we tailor activities to community needs, ensure inclusive livelihoods, and work closely with traditional (adat) leaders to promote culturally grounded approaches to equity. Also, our use of participatory planning during program design, regular feedback sessions during implementations, and gender disaggregated data for loans and savings enables us to understand how project outputs are impacting different groups. Looking ahead, gender equality and social inclusion remain a top priority in our 2027 strategic plan, with a commitment to strengthen internal capacity and embed inclusion across all areas of our work.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

At YPI, we have a [5-year strategic plan](#) that guides our program activities based on what we want to achieve in terms of socio-economic and conservation outcomes in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The strategic plan helps us to make clear and logical connections between how activities, outputs, and outcomes are connected. As we have to review the activities and output annually to determine the progress for each component of the strategic plan, we have developed a strong system of reporting using Google Docs, Google Sheets and Google Looker Studio that is used by project staff and program managers to report regular updates from their field activities. This data is managed by dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) staff for each landscape, including the ex-situ program. In this way, the MEL team is responsible for updating site-based program databases that track outputs against project indicators, while the central MEL team ensures clear communication and update of project data on a timely basis. As many of IWT Challenge Fund project indicators are also part of YPI's internal indicators, we can leverage this system to ensure that project activities and outputs are clearly reported.

The logframe indicators were designed to ensure that activities are contributing to the intended outcomes. For instance, intelligence reports and law enforcement operations are linked directly to case outcomes such as arrests and prosecutions, while community engagement activities are connected to metrics around livelihood uptake and participation in financial programs. Some examples of quantitative indicators that measure achievement include the reductions in exploitative activities by partnership communities by analysing SMART Patrol data, total value of loans accessed, growth of the savings and loans programs, number of arrests made with project support, and increase in jail time and penalty for wildlife crime offenders. These data are all compiled from program databases. Alternatively, qualitative indicators include levels of collaboration between enforcement agencies measured through post-workshop surveys, community attitudes toward wildlife protection, and feedback from media agencies on the coverage of IWT cases are some indicators that are used to measure achievements of outputs. This data is collected from staff field reports, intelligence report summaries, workshop attendance records, media report monitoring.

There have not been any changes made to the M&E plan over this reporting period and the project partner, Langland Conservation UK, does not directly share with M&E work for reporting. However, we are working with Langland Conservation to help us to improve the data monitoring systems for the ex-situ programs with the aim to make it more efficient to see temporal linkages between IWT cases and offenders.

8. Lessons learnt

In this reporting period, we had multiple opportunities to learn from project activities and outcomes.

Social Forestry: The application process for customary forest schemes is hindered by complex verification steps. Streamlining these procedures would enhance community participation.

SMART Patrols: Delays in permits and staffing limitations at BKSDA have hindered patrol effectiveness. Strengthening coordination and staffing is crucial for successful monitoring.

Savings and Loans Program: While community participation is growing, poor financial record-keeping has led to inaccuracies and overdue repayments. Improved financial management and training are needed for sustainability.

Community Engagement: Increased awareness and participation in conservation are encouraging, but communities need further support in managing non-timber forest products and expanding livelihoods.

Wildlife Trade Investigations:

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

This is our first annual report under the IWT 132 project. Also there are no outstanding comments from reviewers which were answered during the proposal stage in March 2024.

10. Risk Management

11. Scalability and durability

YPI has built durable foundations for sustainability by supporting the establishment of autonomous, community-led organizations across the project landscapes. We use a 25-indicator Good Governance Index to determine readiness of community governance bodies (CC and VFMI) to become independent. Based on recent assessments, some of the governance bodies have reached the close to the *advanced* stage, with clear leadership structures and the capacity to plan and manage activities somewhat independently. Also some of the key roles - such as Health Ambassadors, Lead Farmers, and Patrol Teams - are now embedded in community structures and actively transfer skills to others. Since, many project activities are implemented in collaboration with government agencies (e.g., BKSDA, Health Department, Agriculture Agency), we seek opportunities to align incentives and embed our work within public systems. For instance, Health Ambassadors partner with government health workers to amplify health outreach, while Patrol Teams collaborate with BKSDA and KPH officers to co-manage forest protection. This shared implementation ensures mutual accountability and relevance for all stakeholders. Also, a major component of our work with local communities involved generating access to Indonesia's Social Forestry policy, which though having a lengthy verification processes, remains a key program to ensure long-term buy-in of both partnership communities and government agencies to deliver conservation outcomes if managed properly.

On the other hand, our ex-situ program has strengthened law enforcement capacity through digital forensics and expert support, directly reinforcing IWT prosecution efforts. Since wildlife trade in Indonesia is rarely a localised issue, it is important for us to expand our network of partners to effectively address IWT across Indonesia. As a result, we have initiated a 'soft' partnership with multiple other NGOs that are supporting LEAs across other Indonesian islands (e.g. Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Papua) to deter wildlife crime and trafficking.

Exit Strategy and Progress

Our exit plan focuses on four aspects: 1) institutional autonomy of community governance bodies, 2) legal recognition of governance bodies, 3) diversified income sources that governance bodies can use to run community programs, and 4) government alignment with socio-economic and conservation goals.

To ensure long-term impact we want to,

- Engage district and provincial governments for budget line integration of health and some conservation activities;
- Planning replication of successful models in new sites with support from local leaders and peer communities with community-led programs.

12. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Our comms team ensures that appropriate programme activities of this project training and events included banners or booklets with the UK government's logo. Additionally, the UK government's support remained highlighted in a blog published on Planet Indonesia's website as part of our promotion as well as to acknowledge support (<https://www.planetindonesia.org/annual-reports>; <https://www.planetindonesia.org/supporters>).

Please find us at our instagram @planetindonesia; facebook/LinkedIn: Planet Indonesia

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

13. Safeguarding

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2024-March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£84,580.00	£76,602.52		

There is no budget change on this financial period (2024-25)

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Pangolin Crisis Fund, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Oak Foundation, March Conservation Foundation
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of			

the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			
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15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The design of the project has not changed significantly in Year 1. Although we have changed strategy regarding the implementation for some of activities from Year 1 to Year 2, this will not have an impact on project outputs or outcomes.

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

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

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

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

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image		Helmeted Hornbill perched protecting his nest_ Credit Justin Grubb, Planet Indonesia. West Kalimantan, Borneo, Indonesia	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: PlanetIndonesia	Yes
Image		The vast forests of Gunung Naning, the in the Heart of Borneo - Credit Roni Bia Santo, Planet Indonesia, Indonesia	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: PlanetIndonesia	Yes
Image		Rescued pangolin by a community member assisted by YPI team members, West Kalimantan, Indonesia	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: PlanetIndonesia	Yes
Image		"STOP HUNTING PROTECTED WILDLIFE!" This sign highlights Indonesia's Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of	www.planetindonesia.org FB: Planet Indonesia IG: Planetindonesia Linkedin: PlanetIndonesia	Yes

		Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.		
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- **Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025**

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact IPLC communities, government, and media agencies proactively disrupt IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia		
Outcome: The capacity of 15 Indigenous people and local communities (IPLC), 4 government agencies, and multiple journalists are strengthened to cripple IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia		
0.1 Total value of loans provided for productive activities [IWTCF-A09]		We will continue to engage and support Saving and Loans groups to manage the fund and community members to develop business plans and seek greater financial awareness in the next period
0.2. 50% reduction in exploitative activities [hunting, encroachment & logging] in community-managed areas by year 3 (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5= -50%)	-37.21%	Continue to support forest patrols and use the data to inform management decision, especially for social forestry sites.
0.3. 8 individuals are successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes with intel and support from the program team by Year 3 (Y1-3, Y2-3, Y3-2) [IWTCF-B09]	2 individuals arrested	Continue collecting data from online and offline sources to develop intelligence reports and support police investigations
0.4. 50% increase in collaboration in tackling IWT reported by participating Government agencies by Year 3	NA	This indicator will be measured in Year 3 through a survey with government agencies

0.5. 30% increase in prosecution rates related to wildlife trafficking	NA	This value of this indicator will be estimated using data from Courtcase database against a baseline from June 2024
0.6. 30% increase in IWT news reported by news agencies/journalists	NA	The value of this indicator will be estimated using project database in Year 3
Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level to reduce dependency on IWT		
Output Indicator 1.1. 30% increase in value of assets within governance institutions that have an ongoing Community Finance program by Year 3 (baseline= established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%)	7.90%	We do not have have much influence on the growth of the value of the savings and loans program. However, we can help Savings and Loans subworking group to become more efficient in managing the fund to ensure future growth.
Output Indicator 1.2. 6 new income generating opportunities supported by Year 3 (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=4, Y3=6, Total = 6 new IGA)	3 new income-generating opportunities were developed in Gunung Niyut during this period. Evidence provided in Section 3.2, Output 1.2 and Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.1	Continue to strengthen and expand the existing income-generating opportunities to enhance economic resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods
Output Indicator 1.3. 150 Health Ambassadors trained and supported by Year 3 (baseline=106, Y1=115, Y2=125, Y3=150, Total=150)	161 Health Ambassadors trained and supported in Year 1. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 Output 1.3 and Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.3	Continue supporting the trained Health Ambassadors through regular mentoring, refresher trainings, and integration into local health initiatives
Output Indicator 1.4. 1000 households reached by project trained health ambassadors by the Year 3 (baseline=500, Y1=700, Y2=800, Y3=1000, Total=1000)	1,847 households were visited by trained health ambassadors to promote healthy living. Evidence in Section 3.2 Output 1.4 update, and Annex 2 - Output Indicator 1.4	Continue to expand the outreach to more households, aiming to engage a larger number of individuals through the Healthy Family program

Output 2. IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas to reduce dependency on IWT		
<p>Output indicator 2.1:</p> <p>4 villages have received Social Forestry permits by Year 3 (Baseline - 4, Y1=6, Y2=7, Y3=8)</p>	<p>6 villages have received Social forestry permit for the Village Forest (Hutan Desa) scheme. Evidence in Section 3.1 Output 2.1, and Annex 2 - Output Indicator 2.4</p>	<p>After permits are granted, we support LPHDs in managing their secured areas effectively and adaptively—such as through assistance in developing management plans—since permits, though valid for up to 35 years, can be revoked if communities are deemed incapable of proper management</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2:</p> <p>4 resource management plans developed for social forestry permit areas by Year 3 (baseline=1, Y1=2, Y2=3, Y3=4) [IWTCF-D12]</p>	<p>No resource management plans have been developed for social forestry permit areas</p>	<p>Initiate the development of resource management plans for all social forestry permit areas, including consultation with community groups, assessment of local ecological conditions, and alignment with existing legal frameworks</p>
<p>Output 2.3:</p> <p>11 SMART patrol units supported until Year 3 (baseline=11, Y1=11, Y2=11, Y3=11, Total = 11) [IWTCF-B03]</p>	<p>10 SMART patrol units established and supported by this year. Evidence in Section 3.2 Output 2.3, and Annex 2 - Output Indicator 2.3</p>	<p>We are planning to form additional patrol teams, train them, and create guidelines for reporting.</p>
<p>Output 2.4:</p> <p>At least 4 SMART Patrol units ratified by authorities as formal community-led surveillance groups by the end of Year 3 (Baseline = 0, Year 3 = 4)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Formal coordination with relevant authorities will be prioritized to initiate the ratification process for community-led SMART Patrol units.</p>
<p>Output 2.5:</p> <p>15% reduction in exploitation rates (logging, poaching, and land clearing) annually in SMART patrol areas (Baseline= TBD Y1, Year 1= 15%, Year 2= 15%, Year 3= 15%)</p>	<p>-37.21% reduction in exploitation rates (logging, poaching, and land clearing) annually in SMART patrol areas. Evidence in Section 3.2 Output 2.5 and Annex 2 - Output Indicator 2.5</p>	<p>Continue and strengthen community-based SMART patrols and multi-stakeholder coordination to expanding patrol coverage and increasing frequency in high-risk areas</p>

Output 3: Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries to reduce the negative impacts of IWT		
Output 4: Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts to reduce the negative impacts of IWT		
Output 5: Research findings on IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies.		

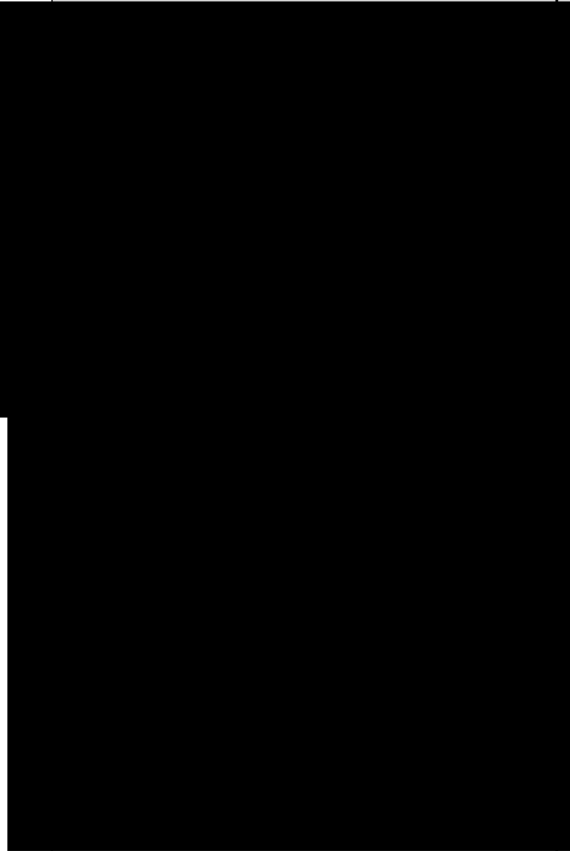
• **Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: IPLC communities, government, and media agencies proactively disrupt IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) The capacity of 15 Indigenous people and local communities (IPLC), 4 government agencies, and multiple journalists are strengthened to cripple IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia	0.1 Total value of loans provided for productive activities [IWTCF-A09] 0.2. 50% reduction in exploitative activities [hunting, encroachment & logging] in community-managed areas by year 3 (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5= -50%) 0.3. 8 individuals are successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes with intel and support from the program team by Year 3 (Y1-3, Y2-3, Y3-2) [IWTCF-B09] 0.4. 50% increase in collaboration in tackling IWT reported by participating Government agencies by Year 3 0.5. 30% increase in prosecution rates related to wildlife trafficking 0.6. 30% increase in IWT news reported by news agencies/journalists	0.1. Field staff will collect data from village-level Community Finance sub-working groups. Data will be disaggregated by site and calculated into GBP using the exchange rate at the start of the project period. 0.1. Field staff will collect data from village-level Community Finance sub-working groups. Data will be disaggregated by site and calculated into GBP using the exchange rate at the start of the project period. 0.2. Data from the monthly SMART patrol reports that include geotagged encounters of human activities will be used to calculate the trend in human activities in patrolled areas. The data will be disaggregated by site and three types of human activities encountered - hunting, encroachment & logging. 0.3. Data sources will include news	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLC members support the in-situ program services provided by YPI and enroll in program activities • Improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging • Law enforcement officials are willing to accept intel and use it to address IWT • Government agencies are willing to participate in program activities and share information, advice, and input to address IWT. • Media agencies and journalists are willing to participate in program activities and increase reporting on IWT and its impacts

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
		<p>articles/press releases and the government's court case database. Data will be disaggregated by types of species and district</p> <p>0.4. Data will be collected through interviews with participating government staff. Data will be disaggregated by organization types that participate in program activities</p> <p>0.5. Data will be compiled annually from the government's court case database by program staff. The data will be disaggregated by wildlife species and district.</p> <p>0.6. Data sources will be compiled by staff monthly from news reports. Data will be disaggregated by year and wildlife species</p> <p>0.7.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level to reduce dependency on IWT	<p>1.1. 30% increase in value of assets within governance institutions that have an ongoing Community Finance program by Year 3 (baseline= established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%)</p> <p>1.2. 6 new income generating opportunities supported by Year 3 (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=4, Y3=6, Total = 6 new IGA)</p> <p>1.3. 150 Health Ambassadors trained and supported by Year 3 (baseline=106, Y1=115, Y2=125, Y3=150, Total=150)</p> <p>1.4. 1000 households reached by project trained health ambassadors by the Year 3 (baseline=500, Y1=700, Y2=800, Y3=1000, Total=1000)</p>	<p>1.1. Community Finance Program monthly reports prepared by field with the support of Community Finance sub-working group members. The data will be disaggregated by site</p> <p>1.2 Business plans submitted by IPLC members approved for loan by the Community Finance sub-working group. Data will be disaggregated by type of business for which loans are taken.</p> <p>1.3. Monthly reports from health ambassadors. Data will be compiled by field staff and disaggregated by site</p> <p>1.4. Monthly reports from health ambassadors. Data will be compiled by field staff and disaggregated by site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPLC members are keen to implement mentoring provided by program, increase savings, and take out loans IPLC members show interest in developing new businesses Individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare services and trust advice from health ambassadors
	2.5. 15% reduction in exploitation rates (logging, poaching, and land clearing) annually in SMART patrol areas (Baseline= TBD Y1, Year 1= 15%, Year 2= 15%, Year 3= 15%)	2.5. Monthly SMART Patrol Reports	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas to reduce dependency on IWT	2.1. 4 villages have received Social Forestry permits by Year 3 (Baseline - 4, Y1=6, Y2=7, Y3=8)	Social Forestry permit documents issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Data will be disaggregated by site	
	2.2. 4 resource management plans developed for social forestry permit areas by Year 3 (baseline=1, Y1=2, Y2=3, Y3=4) [IWTCF - D12]	Resource management plan documents (in Indonesian) that are co-developed with IPLC. Data will be disaggregated by site	
	2.3. 11 SMART patrol units supported until Year 3 (baseline=11, Y1=11, Y2=11, Y3=11, Total = 11) [IWTCF-B03]	SMART patrol database compiled by field staff monthly. Data will be disaggregated by site	
	2.4. At least 4 SMART Patrol units ratified by authorities as formal community-led surveillance groups by the end of Year 3 (Baseline = 0, Year 3 = 4)	A decree from relevant government authorities ratifying SMART patrol activities	
	2.5. 15% reduction in exploitation rates (logging, poaching, and land clearing) annually in SMART patrol areas (Baseline= TBD Y1, Year 1= 15%, Year 2= 15%, Year 3= 15%)	Monthly SMART Patrol Reports	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to 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.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	