



## Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/> ).

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

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-016
Project title	Livelihoods enhancement through community-based conservation of Bornean orangutan and habitat
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Project partner(s)	Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation
Darwin Initiative grant value	£419,000.00
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022 – 31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	June 2022 – Mar 2023, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr. Elizabeth Linda Yuliani
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Elizabeth Linda Yuliani, Jean-Charles Rouge and Valentinus Heri, 29 April 2023



### 1. Project summary

Orangutans, the only remaining Asian great apes, are classified as Critically Endangered under the IUCN Red List. Of the three Bornean orangutan subspecies, *Pongo pygmaeus*

*pygmaeus* has the smallest population with fewer than 10,000 remaining (Ancrenaz et al. 2016). In 1996, the lowland and peat swamp forests of Danau Sentarum Wetlands supported 1,578 orangutans of this subspecies (Russon et al. 2001), but in 2014, the number declined to 88 (Yuliani et al., 2023). Possible factors of the considerable decline were illegal logging, forest clearing for large scale plantations, external poaching and illegal trade.

The remaining orangutans in this area are mostly found in sites with both non-degraded forests and the presence of strong traditional beliefs and land use systems that help protect the orangutans and forests (Yuliani et al. 2018a). However, local communities in these locations lack basic infrastructure such as electricity and clean water supply, and tend to be poor with an average annual income of Rp. 9 million per household (US \$ 630) in 2019 (Statistics of Kapuas Hulu 2020). The main livelihood is swidden farming for subsistence with additional income from casual labour in towns and Malaysia (mostly men), and sale of traditional handwoven cloth and handicrafts produced by women who usually work in the evening, relying on traditional lighting tools. The sale of fruit from agroforests is also a common practice, although prices are low during the peak harvest time. Lack of clean water installation affects women considerably higher as they are the ones who carry the water from the river.

Meanwhile, oil palm companies continue to negotiate with communities with the aim of gaining access to the forest. According to the Indonesian Law on Plantations, companies have to inform, gain approval and pay compensation. To persuade communities to agree, companies promise employment, basic infrastructure and one-time cash payments. Some community members have agreed to these arrangements, but others have refused after observing the negative impacts of plantations in other villages (see details in Yuliani et al. 2018b).

There are, therefore, pressing needs to address local communities' demands on poverty reduction, as evidence of benefits from conserving forest and orangutans.

The above problems were identified through participatory research and stakeholders engagement in past and existing work of CIFOR with partners, among others, studies to estimate the orangutan populations and traditional knowledge systems that help protect the orangutans and forest funded by USFWS (2009-2013); and Collaborating to Operationalise Landscape Approaches for Nature, Development and Sustainability (COLANDS) funded by IKI-BMUB (2018-present).

This project aims to improve these communities livelihoods and support the protection of the remaining orangutans and their habitat through the following activities:

- Facilitate development of micro-hydropower, clean water supply and income generation;
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas;
- Participatory forest patrol, orangutan monitoring, awareness raising

Those activities were proposed by the communities in a series of workshops under previous CIFOR projects in the region (e.g. Yuliani et al. 2018a, Moeliono et al. 2021). They stated, "Keeping the forests should directly benefit us. If our lives continue like this - no electricity, no clean water supply, sales are difficult – some village members may be tempted by promises from plantation companies, especially those who don't know the negative impacts

of losing our forest". Communities in other areas in Borneo have similar aspirations (for example see Chua et al. 2021).

The activities are being implemented in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan (Figure 1).

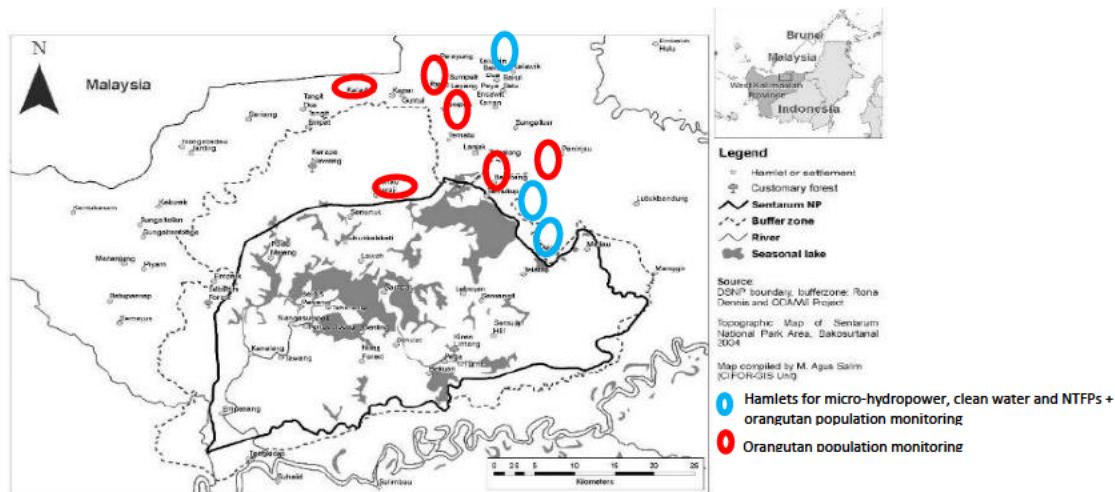


Figure 1. Map of transect locations (red and blue), and hamlets where livelihoods improvement activities are conducted.

## 2. Project stakeholders/ partners

This project is formally partnering with Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation, a local NGO based in West Kalimantan which has been working on local communities empowerment and conservation in particular in Danau Sentarum National Park, and more generally in Kapuas Hulu District. Riak Bumi has been CIFOR local partner for various projects since 2004. Their staff are native to the area, have strong commitment on bridging conservation and livelihood objectives, and have a deep understanding on social, historical and cultural aspects, and speak local dialect. These have contributed significantly to the success of our projects. We always jointly design proposals (including this project), work plans and methodologies by applying two-way learning principles, and write publications (Heri et al. 2010, Yuliani & Heri 2012, Heri et al. 2020).

The project team has also been working closely with the key stakeholders at multiple levels to jointly plan project objectives and activities, including participatory monitoring and evaluation. At the local level, we engage local communities, customary leaders, NTFP producer associations (whose members are mostly all women) and Forum of Communities of Labian-Leboyan Watershed. We also engage with micro-hydropower specialists, i.e. local communities from West Java to provide training on micro-hydropower for the targeted communities in our research locations; and forest rehabilitation specialists in project locations to train other community members.

At the regional level, CIFOR has been working with the Government of Kapuas Hulu District, formalised in 2020 through a Memorandum of Understanding on Achieving Sustainable Development in Kapuas Hulu. We particularly work with the Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), the Environment, Public Housing and Residential Areas Office, National Park Authority and Watershed Management Agency to facilitate collaborative management of Danau Sentarum

Catchment Areas including protection of remaining habitats of the orangutans; and with the Education Office to better integrate conservation in the local school curriculum.

At the national level, during the preparation of the project proposal, we consulted the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/KSDAE*). The Director General at that time gave full support and recommended that the results of the participatory monitoring on orangutans would contribute to the High Conservation Value Forests assessment that they are coordinating.

Main challenges were (i) to meet the activity timetable which is very intensive with some activities season-bound and also highly affected by weather, local communities' daily routine/calendar activity/ cultural events, and other key stakeholders' agenda and policies; and (ii) decreasing budget in local currency due to the GBP rate decline. To cope with these challenges, we agreed to reduce the frequency of patrols from bi-monthly to three-monthly. To meet the targeted outputs after the above uncontrollable challenges, we intensified our work, however we found it caused a new risk i.e. the health of our team members. Working too intensively and under time pressure had caused illness of two key members. In this particular situation (uncontrollable and unpredictable causes of delays), flexibility of the funds across budget lines and years will help.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

##### **Output 1: Improved access to electricity and clean water by targeted local communities.**

To achieve this output, the project will develop 4 micro-hydropower (MH) plants and clean water supply installations in 2 hamlets in 2023 (scheduled in July – September 2023) and 2 other hamlets in 2024 (July-September 2024). Subsequently the Means of Verifications (MoV) listed in the logframe for this output will be produced after the MH plants and clean water supply installations are operational.

Before constructing the MH plants and clean water installations, within the reporting period we have conducted preparatory activities as listed in the agreed Timetable, as follows:

Community meetings. We conducted a series of community meetings<sup>1</sup> to develop a common understanding of the objective of the MH and clean water installations, i.e. to support the livelihoods of the communities who have been protecting the orangutans and their habitats.

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<sup>1</sup> Number of women and men participants in each activity is provided in Annex 4.

The communities still remembered that it was their ideas, therefore they fully agreed with this objective. In order to build sense of belonging and sense of shared-responsibilities, we also posed some most important questions which were asked by the Darwin Initiative Committee, i.e.:

- How to minimise the environmental impacts of the MH development;
- How to maintain the installations and ensure safety procedures are followed; and
- [REDACTED]

The communities agreed to work together with the MH expert to minimise the environmental impacts, for example by choosing location and river point for the MH that will not cause flood to its surrounding areas, and to construct the MH plants in drier months (normally July – September each year). They also agreed to apply safety procedures (to be trained by the MH expert), to check and maintain the installations regularly and contribute some funds per household per month (amount to be calculated later) as a savings for buying spare parts when required.



Figure 2. One of the community meetings in Pelaik (left) and Keluin (right). Photo by: Riak Bumi.

To minimise the risks of land takeover by powerful actors, the people in both hamlets believed that legalisation of Customary Forest will secure their rights to the forests, therefore strengthen the protection of their forests. The people of Kedungkang have been proposing legalisation of Customary Forest since 2021 and their customary territory has been verified on 30 March 2023<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, the people of Pelaik have started mapping their territory boundaries, and proposed to be facilitated by the project, in which we had agreed.

Baseline studies. The studies were conducted in September 2022, focusing on access to and types of sources of electricity and clean water in three hamlets namely Pelaik, Kedungkang and Keluin; the past and/or existing source of electricity and clean water; and number of potential beneficiaries in each hamlet. Results are presented in Annex 5.

Recruitment of experts for micro-hydropower, dam and water channel development. We used the following criteria in the search of the expert:

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<sup>2</sup> The people of Kedungkang have been proposing legalisation of Customary Forest since.... facilitated by the Indigenous People's Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) and SIPAT NGO, and their customary territory has been verified on 30 March 2023.

- Have experience and proven skills in making long-lasting and affordable micro-hydropower and supporting structures<sup>3</sup> in remote villages;
- Have the same objectives and aspiration with the project, i.e. helping people in remote areas and supporting biodiversity protection;
- Able to spend time in the villages to supervise the construction of micro-hydropower and its supporting structure, and to train the local communities on operation, maintenance and safety; and
- Reachable whenever the local communities have questions.

We searched for candidates through our network. After getting recommended names and meeting with them, we agreed to hire Mr. Ridwan Soleh, one of micro-hydropower pioneers from West Java, who will be assisted by Mr. Cahya and Mr. Engkus who have experienced in building the MH supporting structures (forebay, water channel, power house etc.) that are suitable for the river and riverbank conditions.

Technical studies. The MH experts accompanied by representatives of local communities and the project team conducted feasibility studies and preliminary technical studies in January 2023 in Pelaik and Kedungkang. The objectives of these studies were to identify the right river and the best location for the MH by considering distance to settlement, slope, topography of surrounding areas, river discharge, the electrical power that can be generated, and other factors such as the implications of distance to budget. In Kedungkang, the potential MH location is 3 km from the settlement and can generate power 4000-5000 watt. In Pelaik, the potential MH location is 2 km from the settlement, and can generate power 2500-3000 watt. Having assessed other factors, the MH expert suggested the use of a Cross Flow turbine. These results were discussed with the communities in each hamlet, so that the communities were well informed, understood the reasons of each option, and therefore were able to make the right decisions. Report of the technical studies is in Indonesian Language, aimed for the communities in the targeted hamlets. As it is in Indonesian Language, the technical studies report is not attached here (available upon request).

Training on various types of micro-hydropower and maintenance for four representatives of the local communities and two Riak Bumi staff. The first training was in Naringgul, a sub-district located at the border of Gunung Simpang Nature Reserve, Cianjur, West Java, on 29-30 January 2023 where they directly learned from operating micro-hydropower installations. The second training was provided by PT Heksa Hidro in Bandung, 1-3 February. These capacity building events were different from the original plan. Training for communities on MH was initially planned for Q2-Q3 of Year2, after the MH is operational. However in community meetings, they raised the needs of knowledge and information of the different MH types including capacities and advantages/ disadvantages of each type, before making decisions on the MH type. We agreed, and the funds to support the communities participating in the training were covered by the lead partner budget. Report of the training is



in Annex 6. The training on the MH operation, maintenance and safety will still be conducted, after the MH is installed.



Figure 3. Top left: feasibility study in Pelaik in January 2023. Top right: participants learning the operation of the wooden turbine in Naringgul. Bottom left and right: training in Bandung. Photo by: Riak Bumi.

## **Output 2: Marketing mechanisms and capacity to produce marketable non-timber forest products (NTFP) are established.**

In accordance with the agreed Timetable, we conducted the following Activities:

Baseline studies. Within the reporting period, we have conducted the baseline studies in Pelaik, Kedungkang and Keluin hamlets on the NTFP production capacity and marketing, and capacity building needs assessment of the women and the associations.

Meetings with elders and NTFP producer associations to discuss recent situation of NTFP production and market. The meetings were conducted as part of the baseline studies.

From the baseline studies and meetings, we made a list of potential and existing NTFPs in each hamlet, past and/or on-going activities (if any), lessons learned, gaps we can fill in, and capacity building needs assessment (see details in the Baseline Studies Report, Annex 5).

Participation in NTFP exhibition in the Annual Danau Sentarum Festival, 1-4 December 2022. Two representatives (one man, one woman) of Pelaik hamlet participated in the exhibition and sold their traditional handwoven. By participating in this event, they directly interacted with consumers, and learned the type of products and price range preferred by the market.



Figure 4. Danau Sentarum Annual Festival (left), and Pelaik people selling their traditional handwoven in the NTFP exhibition. Photo by: Riak Bumi.

Capacity building/training for the NTFP producers. One training on fruit processing (which was identified in the capacity building needs assessment) was planned for Q3 or Q4, however we had to reschedule the training to Year2 because other activities (the orangutan survey in 10 locations) took longer than planned due to the extreme weather as reported in the half year report. Subsequently, the schedule of other activities (baseline studies, recruitment of the MH expert, feasibility and technical studies for the MH) planned for Q2-Q3 were shifted to Q4. Therefore we agreed to reschedule the fruit processing training to Year2. Request to change the budget across fiscal years was submitted in December 2022, and approved in January 2023.

**Output 3: Findings from participatory monitoring of forest conditions and orangutan population is available to inform multiple level decision making.**

To achieve this output, we conducted the following Activities:

Facilitate multi stakeholder meetings to discuss the plan, objectives, team members, schedule, followed by joint development of indicators of forest patrol and training on nest surveys methods. We conducted a series of multi stakeholder meetings/workshops, among others:

- *Multi stakeholder workshops to jointly develop Collaborative Management Plan of Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas 2023-2026.* The workshops were conducted since October 2021 as part of the IKI-BMUB project and highly relevant with this project as the catchment areas harbor the orangutan habitats. In the workshops, we presented the orangutan population estimate (Yuliani et al. 2023) to inform the key stakeholders on the orangutan and forest conditions in the catchment areas. Responding to this information, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> workshop (July 2022, published by the Government of Kapuas Hulu in their website <https://www.kapuasbukab.go.id/home/berita/dprplh-ikuti-workshop-sinkronisasi-dan-pemantauan-program-penyelamatan-danau-sentarum-sebagai-zona-inti-cagar-biosfer-tnbkds>), participants proposed criteria and indicators that support the protection of the orangutans and their habitat, as follows:



- Principle 2: Ecosystem and biodiversity in the Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas are managed optimally and sustainably
  - Criteria 2.1: Forests, swamps and water ecosystems and biodiversity in the Catchment Areas are maintained
    - Indicator I.2.1.1: Deforestation and forest degradation decrease by...% in 2026 [the % is still being discussed by the key stakeholders]
    - Indicator I.2.1.2: Population of endangered/endemic/protected species (wildlife including orangutan and plants) remain stable by 2026

The criteria and indicators, as well as the management plan document are being finalised and aimed to be legalised and signed by the Head of Kapuas Hulu District in 2023 to allow operationalisation.

- *Community meetings* to discuss the orangutan population monitoring and forest patrol, particularly the transect locations, schedule, required equipment, and safety procedure.

Orangutan population baseline and six-monthly monitoring. The baseline studies using nest survey methods were conducted from 1 August until 28 October 2022 in ten locations,



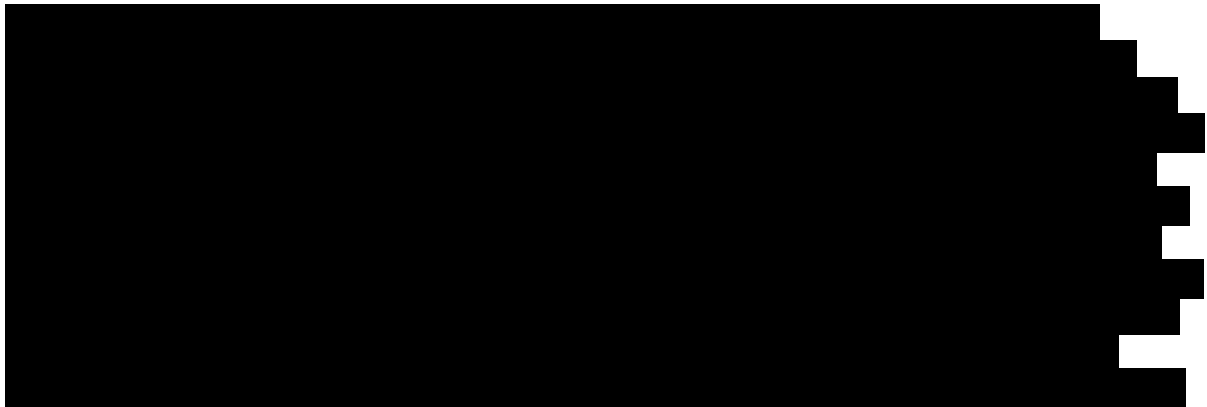
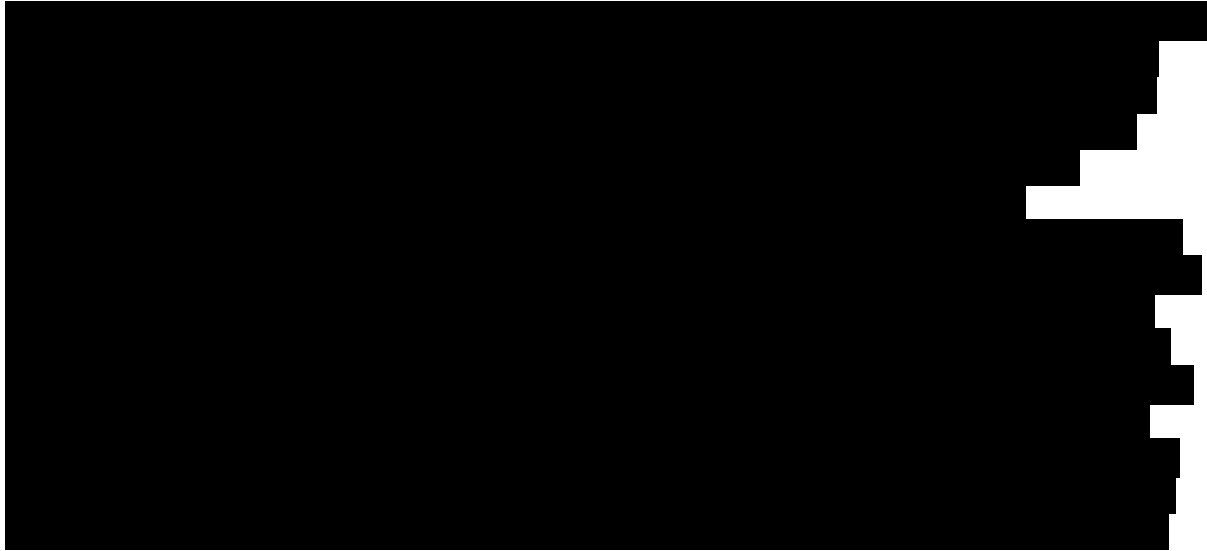
Figure 5. Orangutan nest (left); the survey team members in one of locations. Photo by: Riak Bumi.

namely Pelaik, Kedungkang, Sungai Ajung, Sepan, Keluin, Sumpak, Keladan, Libung, Tekalong and Senunuk. The results are shown in Annex 5. The next six-monthly monitoring is scheduled to start in Year2 Q1<sup>4</sup>. As reported in the half year report, the survey took longer than planned because of the extreme weather (heavy raining almost every day). This caused delays and increased the number of days in the field, subsequently the costs.

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<sup>4</sup> By the time this report is being written, the monitoring has started.

The baseline studies also included documentation of folk stories, traditional beliefs and customary rules that support the protection of the orangutans. One of the stories, which was the experience of one of respondents' family, was made into a short video. The video is currently being finalised (translated into English subtitle), and the draft is available in the Youtube unlisted category<sup>5</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz3J2UbPq2s>. It is now being finalised, and will be put in Riak Bumi's Youtube channel and mirrored in the project webpage.



Bi-monthly participatory forest patrol. This activity is rescheduled to start in Year2 Q1, and changed to three-monthly to cope with the declining GBP rate, and to maintain the health condition of the team as the bi-monthly was considered too intensive. The operating costs budget that was initially aimed for the forest patrol in Yr1 Q3 was reallocated for training for the local communities on micro-hydropower.



Baseline forest cover. The extent of forest cover in four targeted hamlets is one of indicators to monitor, as this project is aimed to facilitate better protection of the remaining orangutan habitats. To obtain the forest cover data, we have performed GIS data analysis of vegetation class, overlaid with the boundaries of Pelaik, Kedungkang and Keluin (the last one hamlet is still TBD). Results are presented in Annex 5.

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<sup>5</sup> Videos in the Youtube unlisted category can only be seen by those who have been provided the link.

Key findings from orangutan population monitoring and habitat conditions are disseminated at least at 2 high-level events per year. This activity can only be done after we have sufficient data that have been carefully analysed and verified, therefore is planned for Year2 and Year3. In Year1, we conducted two awareness programmes in two villages, aimed to strengthen customary law to support the protection of the orangutans and their habitats (detailed under Output 5 below).

**Output 4: Degraded forests and areas are rehabilitated to extend usable orangutan habitat.** Within the reporting period, we have conducted the following activities:

Community meetings in the first two hamlets (Pelaik and Kedungkang). As the rehabilitation idea came from the communities in our past and on-going projects, the community meetings under this project were aimed to follow up the idea, i.e. to discuss the types of plants, locations and jointly make plan in accordance with the objectives of the rehabilitation. In the meetings, the communities suggested to plant durian (*Durio* spp.), sanggau, melanja dan buah puak<sup>6</sup> (and some more types to be added later) for the orangutan local dietary trees, and putat (*Barringtonia acutangula*), emasung (*Syzygium cauliflora*), taun (*Carallia bracteata*), samak (*Syzygium inophyllum*), ubah (*Syzygium attenuatum*), tegelam (*Shorea seminis*) for the wild bee dietary trees to support the local communities livelihoods from wild bee honey. They also agreed to plant at least 2000 seedlings in each hamlet territory, and conduct regular monitoring and maintenance.

Development of small nursery to prepare the seedlings. Seeds were collected during the fruiting season i.e. in December 2022, planted in small poly bags and put under tree shades in the community's mixed garden. The seedlings are ready for planting between end of April and end of May 2023.



Figure 6. The nursery in December 2022 (left) and at the end March 2023 (right). Photo by: Riak Bumi.

**Output 5: New data, knowledge, research and policy recommendations about the link between poverty alleviation and conservation are produced and shared at multiple levels.** Within the reporting period, we have conducted the following Activities:

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<sup>6</sup> Scientific name of these fruits is in progress

Communicated the project to the key stakeholders at multiple levels (local communities in project locations, relevant sectors in the government of Kapuas Hulu (Planning Agency, Environmental, Education, Energy), West Kalimantan BKSDA and Directorate General of KSDAE).

Finalised and published an open access article titled Bornean orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus* population estimate within and around Danau Sentarum National Park, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, in Conservation Science and Practice journal (<https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/csp2.12916>). The article reports the population estimate of the orangutans in the project locations and some recommendations, based on surveys in 2010-2014, which provide key background information for this project.

Prepared project webpage to disseminate our activities, approaches and lessons learned, to facilitate replication by others. The webpage design is already available, and by the time we are writing this report, the web programming and content are being prepared.

Awareness programme at village level. One of the results of the baseline studies was the needs of passing on traditional beliefs and customary law to children and the youth. Therefore we conducted the awareness programme in two villages, namely Setulang and Sungai Ajung, aimed to strengthen customary law that supports the orangutan protection, and to revive story telling tradition<sup>7</sup>. Comments from participants are featured in a short video. The draft can be seen in the following link:

 The video will be finalised and posted in Riak Bumi website and the project webpage.

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<sup>7</sup> The Iban Dayak was known to have an oral tradition. This tradition is disappearing as many children and the youth going to the nearest town for school.



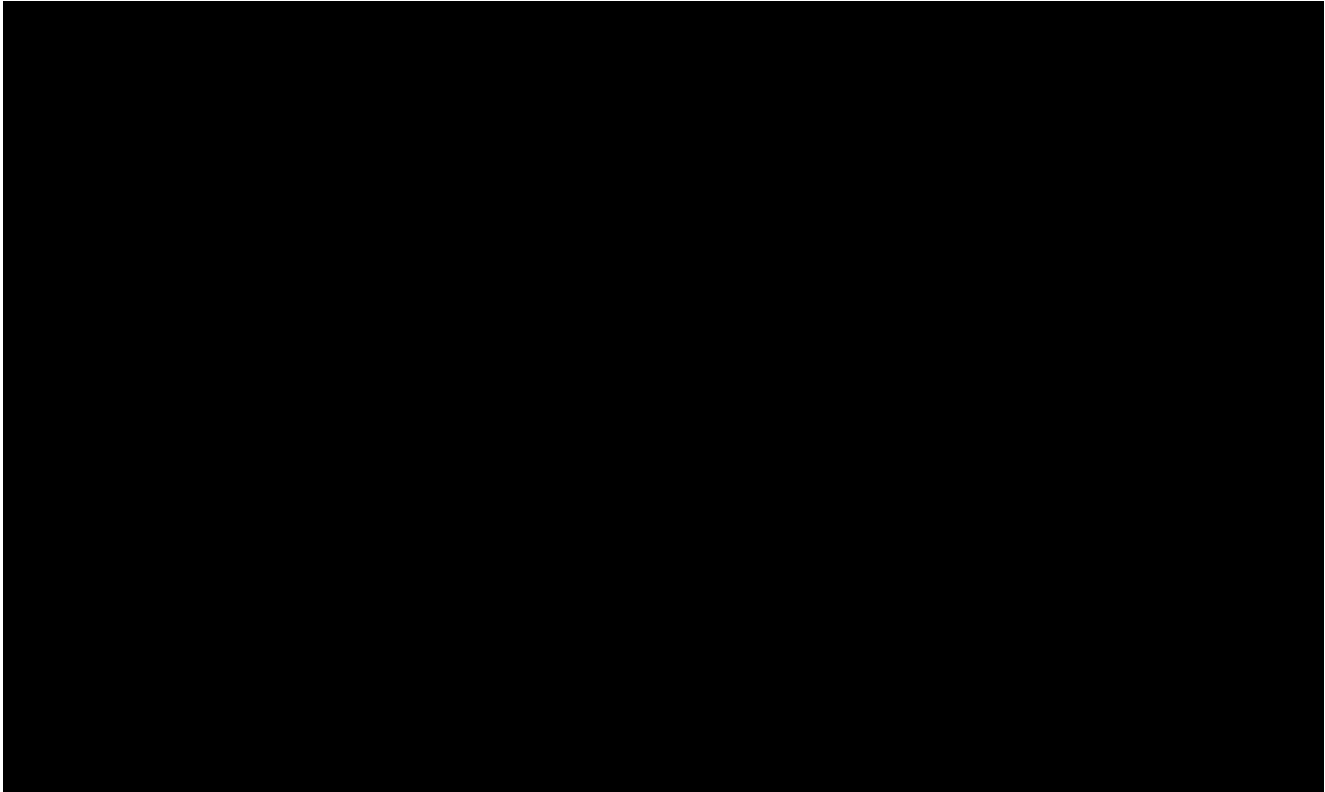


Figure 7. Awareness programme for children in Setulang village (top left) and Sungai Ajung village (top right), and mini-workshop to strengthen customary forest for village members in respective village (bottom). Photo by: Riak Bumi and CIFOR.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

As detailed in Section 3.1 and in the Annexes, although slightly delayed due to the extreme weather in Q2-Q3, overall, most activities to achieve all outputs have been progressing as planned. We measured the progress by comparing the implemented activities against the means of verifications.

Community-based conservation and poverty alleviation requires strong motivation and capacity of the local communities, including self-efficacy and resilience (Elster 1989, de Groot & Tadepally 2008, Yuliani et al. 2020). The communities in the project locations have had strong motivation, however lack of capacity, particularly knowledge on various types of MH, skills for maintenance, knowledge on market quality standard, link with market etc. Therefore in the first ten months, the project focused on capacity building and learning processes to lay the strong ground (e.g. training on MH, participation in exhibition, and community meetings where they made decisions based on sufficient information and open discussions).

Some activities were indeed hampered by the extreme weather and the declining GBP rate, in which we had to make some adjustments as detailed in Section 3.1 above. We are hoping the activities in subsequent years can be implemented as planned.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Looking at the progress so far, the project outcome will be achieved by end of the funding in March 2025. However, we also need to consider some possible delays of activities from Year2 Q3 until Year 3 Q2, as it will be a political year (the election of president, head of provinces and districts, and legislative assembly) where there will be a lot of political campaign activities on the ground.

Referring to the outcome indicator 0.1 (By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water), we have made good progress as detailed in Section 3.1 Output 1 above.

For the outcome indicator 0.2 (By 2025, at least 2 women's associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company), we have got a good understanding of the potential and existing NTFP products, identified capacity building needed by the women, and facilitated Pelaiik people to participate directly and connect with market.

The outcome indicators 0.3 (By 2025, the population of orangutans in target locations shows no decline from 2022 baseline) and 0.4 (By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline) are challenging because there have been some attempts by an oil palm company to persuade the local communities to give up their land and oil palm industries have gained support from the central government. Nevertheless, we are still convinced that these outcome targets will be achieved through legalisation of customary forest and the Collaborative Management plan of Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas. According to Law no. 39/2014 on Plantation, the customary communities have the final say. This is the main reason why the awareness programme at the village level to strengthen customary law that protects the orangutans and their habitat become important in such situations. In parallel, there are some villages that have proposed legislation of their customary territory including the orangutan habitats<sup>8</sup>, and the customary leader of Embaloh<sup>9</sup> strictly rejected the oil palm, subsequently the communities did too.

For outcome indicator 0.5 (By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans' habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system) and 0.6 (At least 2 stakeholder organisations (e.g. Directorate General of KSDAE, and Kapuas Hulu District Government,) use participatory approaches and key lessons from linking poverty alleviation with conservation in their planning of similar initiatives), we are hoping to achieve them by end of project funding. As mandated by the Director General of KSDAE of MoEF in our meeting in January 2022, the data resulting from the orangutan population monitoring is expected to contribute to the High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) assessment that they are coordinating. We will also disseminate our approaches and lessons on bridging conservation and poverty alleviation widely so that other organisation can replicate this project's approaches and use the lessons learned. However we should be cautious with the delays of

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<sup>8</sup> On 29-30 March 2023, their customary territory was verified by the Social Forestry team from the District Government. This means that their customary forest will soon be legalised.

<sup>9</sup> The Dayak Embaloh is the dominant tribe in the corridor between Danau Sentarum and Betung Kerihun National Parks. The corridor has been regarded as important habitats of the orangutans (Ancrenaz 2006, Utami-Atmoko et al. 2017, Yuliani et al. 2023).

policy processes during the election period. We will closely monitor the situation and communicate possible changes (if any) with the donor.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Assumption 1: COVID-19 pandemic abating so that field work can be implemented as planned

Comments: This assumption holds true.

Assumption 2: Regional, national and international economic development is showing continued signs of improvement following COVID-19 pandemic, therefore allowing recovery of market of the local communities' products.

Comments: this assumption holds true. There have been signs of economic development and market recovery, as indicated by, among others, the Indonesian small scale business index which reached above 100 in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2022 (BRI Research Institute 2023).

Assumption 3: No natural disaster that may endanger the orangutans and/or alter the extent of forest.

Comments: until now this assumption holds true. However during the extreme weather in Year1 Q2-Q3, we observed that the orangutan nests decay time was much shorter than in previous years (288.3 days). This was observed when we went to the forest for the MH technical studies in January 2023 (150 days after the orangutan nest surveys), the class A and B nests in the survey in August 2022 had entirely decayed. This situation is not related to Assumption 3, however it means we may need to monitor the nest decay more regularly in order to obtain a more representative nest decay time (t-value).

Assumption 4: Political and social situation in the region and targeted hamlets remain stable.

Comments: this assumption holds true, but may need to be cautious and expect some delays during the campaign and election period.

Assumption 5: The project maintains good relations and communication with the government, local communities and other key stakeholders.

Comments: the project has been maintaining good relations and communication with the Directorate General of KSDAE, West Kalimantan BKSDA, National Park Authority, Kapuas Hulu District Government, local communities and other key stakeholders.

[REDACTED]

Assumption 6: National and regional authorities are committed to protect the orangutan habitat outside protected areas.

Comments: This assumption maybe partly true,

legislation proposal and the collaborative management of the Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas.

Assumption 7: Conditions of river, topography and distance to settlement make the development of micro-hydropower and clean water supply technically feasible.

Comments: based on the feasibility and technical studies in two hamlets, this assumption holds true. Another round of feasibility and technical studies will be conducted in the other two hamlets.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction**

The higher-level impact we expect to achieve is “Improved protection of orangutans and their habitat outside protected areas in Borneo with reduced poverty of local communities, serving as a scalable model for similar areas in Indonesia.” As this project just started in June 2022, in the first ten months we conducted activities towards the expected pathway to change, i.e. preparation of micro-hydropower and clean water installations, degraded land rehabilitation and orangutan monitoring and forest patrol in fully participatory ways, aimed to build local communities self-efficacy and resilience.

Providing local communities’ access to basic needs such as electricity and clean water, and increasing elders’ and women’s capacity in value chain activities, are expected to become an evidence for the communities in the vicinity and at a broader scale that poverty reduction can be achieved without sacrificing the forest. Involving the communities in rehabilitation of degraded land and corridor, forest patrol, and orangutan monitoring is expected to increase their care towards the forest and wildlife, particularly the orangutans. The participatory patrol and monitoring will also provide opportunities for co-production of knowledge between the communities and the external actors, and revival of traditional knowledge which has been degraded among the youth (Yuliani et al. 2018). The rehabilitation itself is expected to increase the extent of usable habitat of the orangutans, and the patrol and monitoring will help protect the orangutans from external poaching, logging and fire, and provide scientific data for land use planners and policy makers.

In the long run, the project is expected to generate scalable examples of reward mechanisms (through poverty reduction) for the communities who have contributed to the protection of the orangutans and their habitat. The approach we are using and the lessons we (and the involved stakeholders) gained from those activities will be written and posted in the project webpage in Year2 and Year3.



#### 4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Within the first ten months of the project, we have conducted baseline studies on the orangutan populations and estimated the extent of the orangutan habitats in the transect locations. Data resulted from these activities should be complemented with the upcoming participatory orangutan monitoring and forest patrol in Year2 and Year3. Data generated from those activities will contribute to the HCVFs assessment coordinated by MoEF KSDA, as mandated by the Director General of KSDA in our meeting in January 2022.

The participatory rehabilitation of degraded areas to improve protection of the orangutan is part of collaborative management plan on Danau Sentarum Catchment Areas, therefore this project will support the operationalization of the President's Regulation no. 60/2021 to save 15 national priority lakes. It will also contribute to rehabilitation of two major watersheds in West Kalimantan which was launched by the President in December 2021

(<https://www.presidentri.go.id/siaran-pers/rehabilitasi-kerusakan-hutan-presiden-jokowi-tanam-pohon-di-area-bekas-tambang/>). Within the reporting period, the communities have prepared nursery to grow the first 2000 seeds for the rehabilitation, as reported above.

In the long run, we expect this project will contribute to the national commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). We have been communicating with the CBD Indonesia focal point, i.e. the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), particularly the Directorate General of KSDAE. [REDACTED]

The project has also been supporting local communities in the project locations to apply for legalisation of their customary forests, particularly assisting them in preparing proposals and supporting documents. This will contribute to the achievement of the national target on Social Forestry specified in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry regulation no. 83/2016.

The project will also support national commitments under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), and Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). The proposed forest patrol and orangutan monitoring is aimed to prevent hunting and illegal trade of orangutans, and therefore would contribute to the national commitments under CITES. The project locations are situated in the catchment areas of Danau Sentarum Wetlands, Indonesia's 2nd Ramsar site, therefore rehabilitation and better protection of orangutan habitat in these areas will contribute to sustainability of Danau Sentarum Wetlands. We expect to achieve the targeted contribution by the end of the project.

#### 5. Project support to poverty reduction

As described in Section 1 (Project Summary), the expected direct beneficiaries are the local communities that have been protecting the orangutans and their habitats, but live in poverty. This project is aimed to improve their access to electricity and clean water, and to build their capability and capacity, particularly women, through relevant training and linking to the NTFP market. It is expected that at least 75% of communities in two hamlets will be provided with improved sources of energy and clean water in Year2, and another two hamlets in Year3 (see the number of population in Annex 5). The improved access to electricity and clean water will provide direct benefits as women will be able to carry out activities such as

weaving more efficiently, and children will be able to study in the evening hours therefore potentially improving education outcomes in the longer run. Clean water supply directly to households will reduce women’s burden carrying buckets of water from the river and will have short-term, yet lasting, benefits such as better hygiene and health for the households.

Two training sessions for women, elders and the youth to produce high quality NTFPs such as fruit-based products and traditional handwoven using natural dye will be provided in Year2, and one training in Year3. To improve access of the associations to market will be facilitated e.g. through participation in exhibitions/events (2 regional/national and 1 international) in 2023 and 2024 respectively). The project will also facilitate sustainability of NTFPs by planting the seedlings in natural ecosystems. At least 60% of the planted seedlings in each hamlet are expected to grow well as observed from height, leaves and stem. By the end of the project, at least 2 women’s associations are expected to successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company. As income grows and new opportunities arise, and village members have learned to diversify their products through new technology, poverty levels are expected to decrease in the long term.

Processes to accommodate local aspiration, including by women to better protect their customary land and strengthen traditional institutions will also be facilitated, a.o through gaining recognition of customary forest under the government’s Social Forestry programme and by engaging them in the government strategic planning meetings.

Knowledge and skills of forest patrol and orangutan monitoring teams will improve, and key findings will be shared to regional and national government authorities. In the longer run, it is expected that evidence-based knowledge shared with relevant authorities will be used to inform at least one regulation or policy framework addressing protection of orangutans’ habitat outside protected areas. All these changes will strengthen communities’ motivation to continue protecting orangutans and the forest, therefore reducing risks of giving up their forest for external agricultural expansion.

Key lessons from participatory approaches will be shared to wider audiences at regional, national and international levels and are expected to be replicated and scaled out by policy makers and practitioners to address similar situations elsewhere.

One important achievement this year is the commitment of the Setulang people to develop village regulations to strengthen the customary rules that protect the orangutans and their habitat, and discuss the possibility of adopting a wider applicable customary rules involving surrounding villages. The commitment was made after they participated in the awareness programme (reported in Section 3.1, Output 5). To follow up, the project will conduct capacity building for Setulang and its surrounding villages on the process of village regulation development in Year2 Q3, and facilitate development of the village regulations in Year2 Q4.

## 6. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>10</sup> .	Out of 20 project team members, 13 are women, including the Principal Investigator.
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<sup>10</sup> A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women <sup>11</sup> .	The Finance Department of the partner organisation (Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation) is led by a woman, assisted by two women staff.
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As detailed in Section 5, the improved access to electricity will benefit women and children. The improved access to clean water will reduce women’s burden. The NTFP training and link with the market will also benefit women.

All methods used in this project ensure equal and voluntary participation of men and women, but also in accordance with their interest. In training on micro-hydropower for example, women were not interested to participate because they felt it was too technical and they preferred training on NTFP production. The table in Annex 4 provides the list of the number of participants (disaggregated by gender) in baseline studies, community meetings and awareness programmes.

## 7. Monitoring and evaluation

CIFOR is overseeing implementation of all activities and responsible for communication and knowledge management, budget management, auditing, and partner contracting. Elizabeth Linda Yuliani is the Project Lead, supported by the core team which include the partner, CIFOR’s Finance Department, Programme Management & Coordination Unit (PMU), Communication, Outreach and Engagement (COE) Team, Quality-for-Impact (Q4I) Unit, and the consultants.

Partner (Riak Bumi) is leading field activities based on detailed approaches, methodologies and work plans that are developed jointly by the core team to ensure relevance and conformity with local situations. To monitor partner’s progress and achievements, CIFOR and partner have signed LoA with stated activities the partner is expected to deliver and outputs it is expected to contribute to. The PI and CIFOR consultants are also going to the field to work together with the partner. On a quarterly basis, partner’s progress reports to CIFOR have been combined with CIFOR relevant activity report and output delivery information, and used to prepare the half year and annual reports to Darwin Initiative.

To ensure compliance with annual work plans and the project logframe, PMU and Q4I teams are providing oversight and backstopping as needed. The latter is also reviewing activity and output delivery quality, including with respect to sustainability, gender, and inclusion considerations, as well as to derive lessons for informing adaptive management. The Q4I team also functions as the project’s M&E advisor and has designed a project M&E System that fulfils the following three functions: monitoring and documenting the delivery, relevance, and quality of project activities and their efficient and effective translation into outputs.

## 8. Lessons learnt

In the first ten months, the following have worked well: baseline studies on the livelihoods of the local communities, orangutan population and the extent of usable habitats; preparatory activities for MH and clean water supply installation; capacity building for the local

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<sup>11</sup> Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

communities on MH which lay a strong foundation for sustainability of the outcomes over the project period; and the awareness programme at village levels. We also learned the main weaknesses of MH in other places, how to avoid similar mistakes, and how to build a long lasting MH.

Meanwhile, the following has not worked well: we made too tight costs estimate for Travel and Subsistence and Operating Costs, causing too little flexibility to anticipate changes such as longer fieldwork caused by extreme weather and the emerging needs for training on MH prior to the MH development so that they could decide the right type; the shifts of some activities to Year2 as reported in Section 3; and efforts to cooperate with West Kalimantan BKSDA have not been successful. To improve, we will carefully recalculate the budget and propose some changes by the end of December 2023, so that the Travel and Subsistence and Operating Costs budget can better respond to changes to achieve the targeted outputs. We will also continue to communicate with the Directorate General of KSDAE to seek support for formal collaboration with the West Kalimantan BKSDA as described in Section 3.1, and continue to navigate local/regional/national political situations.

Based on these lessons, we recommend others to start with detailed baseline studies using Appreciative Inquiry approaches to identify the existing strengths of the local communities (e.g. customary rules that are aligned with the project objectives), and aim the project to strengthen local communities self-efficacy and resilience through higher ladder of participation. In accordance with the principles of participatory approaches where detailed planning are made together with the beneficiaries, projects should prepare sufficient budget, and greater flexibility across budget lines/financial years will certainly help to better respond to emerging needs that were not planned before.



We are observing each process and documenting lessons learned (including from participants/beneficiaries). We will start posting the lessons in the project webpage by Year2 Q3.

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

This section is not applicable, as this is our first Annual Report.

## **10. Risk Management**

Since the project started in June 2022, there were new risks that were not previously accounted for. Those risks were registered and reported in the half year report, and the project has made some mitigating actions as detailed in the risk register. At present, we also identified two risks in the upcoming years, i.e. risk of long drought caused by El Niño which usually follows after La Niña<sup>12</sup>, and risk of factors beyond our control in the attempt to contribute to international treaties/agreement and national priorities. We submit the updated risk register with this report.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://en.antaraneews.com/news/276666/50-60-percent-chance-of-el-nino-happening-in-2023s-second-half-bmkg>



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

No other comments that are not covered elsewhere.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

Awareness programme to strengthen customary rules had been conducted in two villages, and will continue in other villages in the coming years. Evidence of increasing interest and capacity resulting from the project, for example, presented in a short video of participants' statements of the awareness programme events (draft is available here

report from micro-hydropower training participants, and documentation of meetings.

To promote the work and as part of the open access plan, we are preparing a project webpage, to be hosted within the CIFOR-ICRAF website. New knowledge and lessons learned will be posted in the project webpage and mirrored by partner's (Riak Bumi) website, and also sent to the Donor for possible further re-work by the Donor's Comms team..

Products or key findings and lessons learned will also be presented in relevant events at multiple levels organised by boundary partners, e.g. the Indonesian Archipelago Harvest Festival; National Cultural Week; Danau Sentarum Cultural and Traditional Food Festival. The project will also organise knowledge sharing events where representatives of women associations and other key stakeholders will be invited to directly share their ideas, experiences, products etc. All presentation materials will be uploaded in CIFOR SlideShare, and results of research activities will be submitted to open access journals and/or published as CIFOR occasional papers (also open access).

The intended sustainable benefits post-project, i.e., the improved access to electricity, clean water and NTFP market, rehabilitated area, and built capability/capacity are still valid. To ensure a sustained legacy, the project runs several strategies, e.g., building the capabilities and capacities of the key stakeholders (particularly local communities) to maintain the project Outcome; decisions are fully made by the key stakeholders who had been equipped (also by the project) with sufficient information and knowledge; and facilitating customary forest legalisation proposal to better protect the forests.

Throughout the project period, raising awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues will be done through various events and communication outputs to reach different stakeholder groups. We have also been communicating the project, objectives and progress through intensive communication and meetings with the local communities (village and sub-district administration, customary institutions), Directorate General of KSDA including West Kalimantan BKSDA and National Park Authorities, and the Environmental Service of Kapuas Hulu district. We will continue to do this with other relevant boundary partners/stakeholders to develop mutual understanding and synergies.

## **13. Darwin Initiative identity**

In Kapuas Hulu, the project is the first funded by Darwin Initiative, therefore it was not known before. To better familiarise participants with the project and Darwin Initiative, and also as part of orangutan campaign, we made T Shirts, tumblers and key chains with the Darwin Initiative logo. The Darwin Initiative logo is also presented in the project webpage, and will be used in other materials produced by the project in ways that follow the donor's guidelines.



Figure 8. Campaign message “Lindungi orangutan dan habitatnya” (Let’s protect the orangutans and their habitats) and the Darwin Initiative’s logo printed on souvenirs (T Shirts, tumblers and key chains) for participants of the awareness programmes. Photo by: Riak Bumi and CIFOR.

At national level, Darwin Initiative is well known by the MoEF and has a good reputation (quote from one of high officials: “Darwin has been a good donor that support species conservation”).

CIFOR-ICRAF social media channels are effective, and we will use them to publicise the project, once the webpage is ready.

**14. Safeguarding**

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	<del>Yes</del> /No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/ <del>No</del>  We investigated the situations in the field, but found no concerns.
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	<del>Yes</del> /No [If yes, please provide their name and email]  CIFOR-ICRAF does not have a designated safeguarding focal persons because of the nature of our business. The role of a focal person being a point of contact, to advise, support and assist in the implementation of the safeguarding policy, is assumed by the person implementing the project with partners on the ground. The above information was provided by CIFOR-ICRAF HR, 26 April 2023.

	<p>Although the organisation does not have a designated safeguarding focal person, CIFOR-ICRAF has and implements Safeguarding policy, Research Ethics policy, Policy on the Management of Intellectual Assets, Social and Environmental Risk Management policy, and the Code of Conduct. CIFOR-ICRAF ensures compliance of these policies by staff and downstream partners by (1) inclusion of a clause in contracts requiring compliance with these policies; (2) information sharing and monitoring; (3) Research Ethics policy forms to be completed, and reviewed and monitored by the research ethics committee; (4) an anonymous reporting portal for any possible breaches.</p>
<p>Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes/No [<i>If yes, please provide date and details of training</i>]</p> <p>PI of the project (E.L. Yuliani, ██████████ ██████████) attended health, safety and security training by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), online course, 28 July 2021. Although the training was provided more than 12 months ago, the materials are still highly relevant with current situations.</p> <p>One of the project team members (Jean-Charles Rouge) attended formal CIFOR-ICRAF Safeguarding Training, online course, 9 March 2023;</p>
<p>What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?</p>	<p>Past: 53.8 % [7] Planned: 100 % [13]</p>
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>The main challenge on Safeguarding is the health issue. As described in Section 2, to meet the targeted outputs which were delayed due to the uncontrollable challenges, we intensified our work, however it caused a new risk i.e. the health of our team members. Working too intensively and under time pressure had caused illnesses of two key members.</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>To maintain the health of the team members and to cope with the declining GBP rate especially in Year1 Q2-Q3, we change the frequency of forest patrol to three-monthly.</p>	

## 15. Project expenditure

Report for this section (project expenditure and project mobilising of matched funding) will be submitted separately by 8 May 2023, by agreement.

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

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

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



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

I also agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat and/or DEFRA Comms team to use the photos in this report.

As the project just started in June 2022, we are still preparing communication products (two videos) to feature our achievements as described in Section 3.1, Output 3 and 5. Once they are finalised, we will send the link to DEFRA so that the DEFRA Comms team can publicise and/or use them.

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

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b> Improved protection of orangutans and their habitat outside protected areas in Borneo with reduced poverty of local communities, serving as a scalable model for similar areas in Indonesia.</p>		<p>As this project just started in June 2022, in the first ten months we conducted activities towards the expected pathway to change, i.e. preparation of micro-hydropower and clean water installations, degraded land rehabilitation and orangutan monitoring and forest patrol in fully participatory ways, aimed to build local communities self-efficacy and resilience (please see more information in Section 3.5).</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> Local communities and relevant authorities have enhanced capacity, knowledge and incentives to conserve orangutans' habitat, their forest, and improve their livelihoods</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water</p> <p>0.2 By 2025, at least 2 women's associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company</p> <p>0.3 By 2025, the population of orangutans in target locations shows no decline from 2022 baseline</p>	<p>Progress during the reporting period:</p> <p>0.1 n/a. Preparatory steps conducted during baseline for the MH and clean water supply installations.</p> <p>0.2 n/a. Baseline study conducted to identify capacity building needed by the NTFP producers, historical trend of NTFPs production and sale, associations, marketing mechanisms and lessons learned</p> <p>0.3 Orangutan population estimate of 51 individuals in Pelaik, 85 in Kedungkang and 16 in Keluin (baseline).</p>	<p>Implement activities as planned in the agreed timetable, detailed below in accordance with each targeted output.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>0.4 By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline;</p> <p>0.5 By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans' habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system;</p> <p>0.6 At least 2 stakeholder organisations (e.g. Directorate General of KSDAE, and Kapuas Hulu District Government,) use participatory approaches and key lessons from linking poverty alleviation with conservation in their planning of similar initiatives</p>	<p>Baseline study conducted on the orangutan population, habitat conditions and main threats.</p> <p>0.4 Total extent of the orangutan habitats 10,777 ha in three hamlets (3,101 ha in Pelaik, 6,069 ha in Kedungkang and 1,607 ha in Keluin) (baseline). Baseline study conducted on the extent of the forest and degraded areas, status of the forest, sources of livelihoods of the local people, types of source of and access to electricity and clean water (if any), number of potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>0.5 n/a</p> <p>0.6 n/a (please see details in Section 3.1 and 3.3)</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>Improved access to electricity and clean water by targeted local communities</p>	<p>1.1. 4 micro-hydro power plants and clean water supply installations are operational in 2 hamlets in 2023 and 2 other hamlets in 2024 (1 per hamlet).</p> <p>1.2. At least 2 members per household in all hamlets (2 hamlets in 2023, 2 in 2024) are trained to implement technical and safety procedures and maintain the electricity and clean water installation</p> <p>1.3. 1 operational and maintenance group is established in each</p>	<p>In Year1, the project focused on preparatory steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meetings to develop mutual understanding of the objectives; joint plan and sharing roles and responsibilities;</li> <li>• Baseline study on the source of and access to electricity and clean water, and population in targeted hamlets. Population in Pelaik is 21 HHs (27 women, 29 men), Kedungkang 40 HHs (46 women, 58 men) and Keluin 28 HHs (35 women, 49 men). The number of the targeted beneficiaries is at least 75% of the population.</li> <li>• Recruitment of the MH expert;</li> <li>• Training for local communities on MH;</li> <li>• Technical studies and technical design of the installations</li> </ul> <p>Evidence provided in section 3.1, 3.2 and Annex 5.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	hamlet for the MH plant and 1 for water supply in 2024.		
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Baseline studies in project locations on the orangutan population, habitat conditions, main threats, the extent of the forest and degraded areas, status of the forest, sources of livelihoods of the local people, types of source of and access to electricity and clean water (if any), number of potential beneficiaries, historical trend of NTFPs production and sale, associations, marketing mechanisms and lessons learned.</p>		Baseline studies completed. Report in Annex 5.	Use the baseline information for M&E; Select the fourth hamlet.
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Technical studies and environmental impact assessment to plan micro-hydropower and water pipe installation.</p>		Completed. Draft report and draft technical design in Indonesian language are available upon request.	<p>Year 2: Finalise the report and the technical design, make detailed planning and preparing materials, and development of MH and clean water installations in the first two hamlets.</p> <p>Start feasibility and technical studies in the next two hamlets.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.</p> <p>Community meetings to jointly plan next steps, share roles and responsibilities, build sense of belonging and self-motivation, and avoid over-reliance of the communities on external actors</p>		Completed.	Community meetings will continue to discuss and evaluate progress, draw lessons, jointly develop the next plan for maintenance and safety.
<p>Activity 1.4.</p> <p>Construction of micro-hydropower and clean water installation led by the experts (consultants)</p>		Planned for July-September 2023 in the first two hamlets	Implement the plan. Detail schedule to be discussed with the communities, to align with their livelihoods calendar activity, customary event, and season
<p>Activity 1.5.</p> <p>Training for the local communities on technical and safety procedures to maintain the equipment</p>		Training on various types of MH installations, reservoir and water channels completed	Training on maintenance and safety procedures will be conducted right after the installations are completed.
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p>	<p>2.1. At least 1 training for 1 women's association of NTFP producers and elders in project locations is conducted every year in production of high-quality</p>	<p>2.1. Training in Year1 was rescheduled to Year2, as other activities took longer than planned due to the extreme weather. In Year 1, we conducted preparatory steps, i.e. baseline study to identify main NTFPs in each hamlet, capacity building needs assessment, and meetings with women and elders (report in Annex 5).</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Marketing mechanisms and capacity to produce marketable non-timber forest products (NTFP) are established	<p>products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc.</p> <p>2.2. 2 representatives of women's associations in project locations participate in 2 regional or national exhibitions and 1 international event in 2023 and 2024 to introduce their products to market and meet potential buyers and relevant government actors.</p> <p>2.3. 60% of the planted seedlings supporting production of NTFPs indicate good growth (observed from height, leaves, stem size) by end of the project</p>	<p>2.2. Two representatives from Pelaik (1 woman, 1 man) participated in a regional NTFP exhibition during the Danau Sentarum Annual Festival in December 2022, to exhibit and sell traditional handwoven products produced by thePelaik women. Detailed in Section 3.1.</p> <p>2.3. Local communities had identified types of plants to be planted, i.e. putat (<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>), emasung (<i>Syzygium cauliflora</i>), taun (<i>Carallia bracteata</i>), samak (<i>Syzygium inophyllum</i>), ubah (<i>Syzygium attenuatum</i>), tegelam (<i>Shorea seminis</i>) for the wild bee dietary trees to support the local communities livelihoods from wild bee honey.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1.</p> <p>Training for women's associations and elders to improve the quality of various NTFP products and packaging to meet market standards and increase value, to manage small enterprises, in financial management, promotion and communication with consumers, understanding agreements, building and maintaining local fruit seedlings nursery, etc.</p>		<p>One training on fruit processing (which was identified in the capacity building needs assessment) was planned for Q3 or Q4, however we had to reschedule the training to Year2 because other activities took longer than planned due to the extreme weather as reported in the half year report.</p>	<p>Conduct two training sessions in Year2 and one training in Year3.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. <a href="#">Etc.</a></p> <p>Facilitate the women's associations to create links and develop partnership with relevant government sectors, private sectors and consumers through participation in regional, national and international events</p>		<p>Facilitated two representatives of Pelaik to participate in Danau Sentarum Annual Festival and Exhibition to exhibit and sell their traditional handwoven using natural dye</p>	<p>Continue facilitating participation of the women's association from all targeted hamlets in one regional/national and one international events in Year2 and Year3.</p>



Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.3. Facilitate meetings/workshops with NTFP producer associations from other regions to discuss opportunities, challenges and strategies		This activity is planned for Year2 and Year3.	Organise the event accordingly
Activity 2.4. Support local communities in growing and sustaining the plants used in the production of the NTFPs through replanting in their natural ecosystems.		The project had started discussions on the availability of plants used to produce the NTFPs, and whether or not the replanting is needed. Some natural dye plants need replanting.	Further discussions with the women's associations to develop detailed replanting plan; Start replanting activities in Year2
<b>Output 3.</b> Findings from participatory monitoring of forest conditions and orangutan population is available to inform multiple level decision making.	3.1 Bi-monthly participatory forest monitoring patrols and six-monthly orangutan population monitoring (both including 2022 baseline) are conducted in local communities' territory every year 3.2 Key findings from orangutan population monitoring and habitat conditions are disseminated at least at 2 high-level events per year	The first orangutan population survey (which served as the baseline) was completed;  Bi-monthly forest patrol is rescheduled to start in Year2 Q1, and changed to three-monthly to cope with the declining GBP rate, and to maintain the health condition of the team as the bi-monthly was considered too intensive. Detailed in Section 3.1.  Dissemination of the key findings is planned for Year2 and Year3, after we collect more data.	
Activity 3.1. Facilitate multi stakeholder meetings to discuss the plan, objectives, team members, schedule, followed by joint development of indicators of forest patrol and training on nest surveys methods		Completed. Detailed in Section 3.1.	Continue to facilitate the multi stakeholder meetings until the Collaborative Management Plan is signed and operationalised.
Activity 3.2. Conduct 2022 baseline of orangutan population followed by six-monthly monitoring using nest survey methods		The 2022 baseline of orangutan population was completed, however it took much longer than planned due to the extreme weather. Subsequently the six-monthly monitoring is shifted to start in Q1 Year2.	Six-monthly participatory monitoring of the orangutan populations.
Activity 3.3. Bi-monthly forest patrol followed by reporting		The bi-monthly forest patrol is changed to three-monthly, and rescheduled to start in Year2 Q1 (reasons are detailed in Section 3.1). In Year1, we conducted	Start the three-monthly forest patrol in Q1 Year2, followed by joint reflection of



Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		participatory development of variables to monitor during the forest patrol, i.e.: wildlife encounter, endemic/ rare/ endangered plants, indication of human activities (e.g. poaching, logging, fire etc.).	the results with the community in respective hamlets, and data entry.
Activity 3.4. Mapping, data verification, data management, analysis, reporting		Mapping of transect locations have been completed. Data from the orangutan baseline had been verified. Evidence in Annex..	Continue this activity as data collection continues through the six-monthly orangutan monitoring and three-monthly forest patrol.
<b>Output 4.</b> Degraded forests and areas are rehabilitated to extend usable orangutan habitat	4.1 By 2025, in total 8,000 seedlings of orangutan food trees and nesting trees are planted in degraded forests and areas (2,000 seedlings per targeted hamlet)  4.2 By 2025, at least 75% of the planted seedlings grow well (observed from height, leaves, stem size).	Within the reporting period, we had identified the types of plants for the replanting in the first two hamlets, collected seeds and made a nursery for two hamlets to grow the seedlings.	
Activity 4.1. Facilitate multi stakeholder meetings to jointly select locations to rehabilitate and plan technical details (schedule, team etc.)		Meetings were undertaken as planned, technical details were prepared and implemented as demonstrated by the making of the nursery. Detailed in Section 3.1.	Facilitate meetings to choose the right locations
Activity 4.2. Conduct baseline and endline studies on the extent of land use classes including forest and degraded land using drone, GIS and vegetation cover analysis		Baseline studies completed. Detailed in Section 3.1 and Annex 5.	Use the baseline data for M&E
Activity 4.3. Support the building and maintenance of community nursery		Nursery for the first two hamlets were completed	Replanting activities in Q1-Q2 of Year 2 in the first two hamlets;  Replicate the same steps in the other 2 hamlets.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 4.4.</p> <p>Facilitate rehabilitation activities by local communities (planting, monitoring, maintenance)</p>		<p>This activity is planned for Year 2</p>	<p>Implement this activity</p>
<p><b>Output 5.</b></p> <p>New data, knowledge, research and policy recommendations about the link between poverty alleviation and conservation are produced and shared at multiple levels</p>	<p>5.1 New knowledge products in various forms and recommendations are produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders: 1 in 2022, and at least 2 respectively in 2023, 2024 and 2025.</p> <p>5.2 Knowledge sharing events at multiple levels are organised once a year in 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 respectively at regional and/or national level to share key results and raise awareness of the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One article was published in Conservation Science and Practice journal (open access);</li> <li>• One of the results of baseline studies, i.e. folk stories of why the Iban Dayak should protect the orangutan is being made into a video to raise awareness and to share the knowledge. Evidence in section 3.1. and Annex V.</li> <li>• Awareness programmes in two villages were conducted, and a short video presenting participants' comments is being prepared. Evidence is in Section 3.1.</li> <li>• Project webpage is developed (in progress). Evidence in section 3.1. and Annex V.</li> </ul>	
<p>Activity 5.1.</p> <p>At all stages of the project: communicate the project's objectives and progress through continuous communication and meetings with the local communities and relevant government at national, regional and local levels to ensure mutual understanding and to develop synergies.</p>		<p>Communicated the project with the key stakeholders (the local communities in project locations, Directorate General of KSDA, West Kalimantan BKSDA, Betung Kerihun – Danau Sentarum National Park Authority, Kapuas Hulu government)</p>	<p>Continue the communication, in particular to collaborate with the regional Conservation Agency and national park authority.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2.</p> <p>Conduct awareness raising programme to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection once a year in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders.</p>		<p>Awareness programmes were conducted in two villages. Evidence in Section 3.1 and Annex V.</p>	<p>Continue the awareness programme at village levels. [REDACTED]</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
			[REDACTED]
<p>Activity 5.3.</p> <p>Production and dissemination of knowledge products, for instance through blog stories, short videos of maximum five minutes featuring key activities, immediate outcomes and opinions or reflection from participants, to be uploaded in CIFOR and Riak Bumi's social media accounts, and submission of scientific articles to open access journal.</p>		<p>Short video featuring comments from participants of the awareness programmes in two villages is being prepared. The video is being finalised, to be uploaded in Riak Bumi website and mirrored by the project webpage. Evidence (draft video) in [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Finalise the video and continue producing the knowledge products.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4.</p> <p>Organize knowledge sharing events at regional and/or national level to share key findings and raise awareness on the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups. Representatives of the local communities including women and other key stakeholder groups will be invited to directly share their experiences.</p>		<p>This activity is planned for Year2 and Year3, i.e. after the key activities on poverty alleviation have been completed.</p>	<p>Organise the knowledge sharing events</p>

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Improved protection of orangutans and their habitat outside protected areas in Borneo with reduced poverty of local communities, serving as a scalable model for similar areas in Indonesia.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Local communities and relevant authorities have enhanced capacity, knowledge and incentives to conserve orangutans' habitat, their forest, and improve their livelihoods</p>	<p>2.1 By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water</p> <p>2.2 By 2025, at least 2 women's associations of NTFP producers successfully establish a partnership agreement with one company</p> <p>2.3 By 2025, the population of orangutans in target locations shows no decline from 2022 baseline</p> <p>2.4 By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline</p> <p>2.5 By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans' habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system</p> <p>2.6 At least 2 stakeholder organisations (e.g. Directorate General of KSDAE, and Kapuas Hulu District Government,) use participatory approaches and key lessons from linking poverty alleviation with conservation in their planning of similar initiatives</p>	<p>01. 3-monthly participatory monitoring reports on the operation of the MH plants and clean water supplies, by targeted hamlet (2022-2025)</p> <p>02. Signed partnership agreements with targeted associations in 2025</p> <p>03.a. 2022 Baseline report</p> <p>03.b. Six-monthly orangutan population monitoring reports using nest surveys methods (2022-2025)</p> <p>04a. 2022 Baseline report</p> <p>04b. Annual analysis using remote sensing, GIS and 1:50,000 ecological vegetation map (2022-2025)</p> <p>04c. Bi-monthly forest patrol reports using indicators jointly developed with the communities (2022-2025)</p> <p>05.a. Quarterly project outcome influence logs (2022-2025)</p> <p>05.b. Formal regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning, referencing our knowledge product as the source of data</p>	<p>COVID-19 pandemic abating so that field work can be implemented as planned.</p> <p>Regional, national and international economic development is showing continued signs of improvement following COVID-19 pandemic, therefore allowing recovery of market of the local communities' products</p> <p>No natural disaster that may endanger the orangutans and/or alter the extent of forest.</p> <p>Political and social situation in the region and targeted hamlets remain stable.</p> <p>The project maintains good relations and communication with the government, local communities and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>National and regional authorities are committed to</p>

		<p>06.a. Evaluations of knowledge sharing workshops demonstrating participants' willingness to use participatory approaches in planning processes, and follow-up semi-structured interviews (2022-2025)</p> <p>06.b. Quarterly project outcome influence logs (2022-2025)</p>	<p>protect the orangutan habitat outside protected areas.</p> <p>Conditions of river, topography and distance to settlement make the development of micro-hydropower and clean water supply technically feasible.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p><b>1: Improved access to electricity and clean water by targeted local communities</b></p>	<p>1.4. 4 micro-hydro power plants and clean water supply installations are operational in 2 hamlets in 2023 and 2 other hamlets in 2024 (1 per hamlet).</p> <p>1.5. At least 2 members per household in all hamlets (2 hamlets in 2023, 2 in 2024) are trained to implement technical and safety procedures and maintain the electricity and clean water installation;</p> <p>1.6. 1 operational and maintenance group is established in each hamlet for the MH plant and 1 for water supply in 2024.</p>	<p>1.1.a. Monitoring reports, including photos and videos of installed equipment and feedback from local communities in 2023 and 2024;</p> <p>1.1.b. Signed receipts by households receiving electricity and clean water supply in 2023 and 2024;</p> <p>1.2 Training attendance sheets, pictures of participants;</p> <p>1.3 Communal rules to monitor and maintain the electricity and clean water installation jointly written by hamlet's operational and maintenance groups;</p>	<p>River physical characteristics (flow, slope, water pressure, gravity flow, riverbed shape and substrate etc.) are suitable for development of micro-hydropower and clean water pipes installation.</p> <p>No significant shifts in seasons (dry season usually occurs from July to September) so that construction of the micro-hydropower and clean water pipe can take place as planned to minimize negative impact to freshwater species.</p> <p>All required equipment is available and can be transported to the hamlets on time.</p>



<p><b>2:</b> Marketing mechanisms and capacity to produce marketable non-timber forest products (NTFP) are established</p>	<p>2.4. At least 1 training for 1 women's association of NTFP producers and elders in project locations is conducted every year in production of high-quality products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc.</p> <p>2.5. 2 representatives of women's associations in project locations participate in 2 regional or national exhibitions and 1 international event in 2023 and 2024 to introduce their products to market and meet potential buyers and relevant government actors;</p> <p>2.6. 60% of the planted seedlings supporting production of NTFPs indicate good growth (observed from height, leaves, stem size) by end of the project.</p>	<p>2.1.a. Training course attendance certificates</p> <p>2.1.b. Yearly training evaluations demonstrating a change in knowledge associated with the topics covered;</p> <p>2.2. Project documentation, including reports, photos and videos of participation at selected events in 2023 and 2024;</p> <p>2.3. 3-monthly monitoring reports of the planting activities and its maintenance, including photos and videos (2022-2025)</p>	<p>Efforts to increase income from producing traditional handicrafts, do not lead to overexploitation of the plants resources.</p> <p>It is technically possible to grow selected plants in nurseries.</p> <p>The producers are able to get product to market in a timely way such that quality does not degrade.</p> <p>No natural disaster or significant shifts in seasons that can alter the growth of planted seedlings and the fruiting season of wild fruits.</p> <p>COVID-19 pandemic abating so that regular exhibitions/events take place.</p> <p>Women's association's producers members are able to attend training courses and travel to selected events' locations</p>
<p><b>3:</b> Findings from participatory monitoring of forest conditions and orangutan population is available to inform multiple level decision making.</p>	<p>3.1 Bi-monthly participatory forest monitoring patrols and six-monthly orangutan population monitoring (both including 2022 baseline) are conducted in local communities' territory every year;</p> <p>3.2 Key findings from orangutan population monitoring and habitat conditions are</p>	<p>3.1. Six-monthly monitoring of orangutan population (quantitative using nest survey methods);</p> <p>3.2. Events evaluation demonstrating an increased awareness of the topics covered among participants. The evaluation will be done through the following techniques:</p>	<p>Relevant authorities, private sector actors and development practitioners are committed to conservation of forest and protection of orangutan's habitat outside protected areas</p>

	disseminated at least at 2 high-level events per year	(a) participants' self-assessment of knowledge or skills before and after each event using dot voting; and (b) blog stories, video documentation of participants comments and/or follow-up actions of the events, and media coverage.	
<b>4:</b> Degraded forests and areas are rehabilitated to extend usable orangutan habitat	<p>4.1 By 2025, in total 8,000 seedlings of orangutan food trees and nesting trees are planted in degraded forests and areas (2,000 seedlings per targeted hamlet)</p> <p>4.2 By 2025, at least 75% of the planted seedlings grow well (observed from height, leaves, stem size).</p>	<p>4.1 Three-monthly monitoring reports, including reports, photos and videos of replanting, monitoring and maintenance activities</p> <p>4.2 Project documentation, using drone, GIS and 1:50,000 ecological vegetation map in 2022 and 2025</p>	<p>Customary leaders, hamlet members, and relevant government sectors are willing to engage in jointly selecting locations for the rehabilitation (to minimize risks of overlapping claim of land tenure).</p> <p>No significant shifts in seasons (rainy season usually starts in October) so that planting can start at the beginning of rainy season to ensure good growth of the seedlings.</p>
<b>5:</b> New data, knowledge, research and policy recommendations about the link between poverty alleviation and conservation are produced and shared at multiple levels	<p>5.1 New knowledge products in various forms and recommendations are produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders: 1 in 2022, and at least 2 respectively in 2023, 2024 and 2025.</p> <p>5.2 Knowledge sharing events at multiple levels are organized once a year in 2023/2024 and</p>	<p>5.1 Knowledge products (e.g. blog stories, short videos featuring key activities, immediate outcomes and opinions or reflection from participants, presentation in strategic events, open access journal articles, and/or CIFOR occasional papers)</p>	<p>Relevant authorities and development practitioners are committed to conservation of forest and protection of orangutan's habitat</p>

	<p>2024/2025 respectively at regional and/or national level to share key results and raise awareness of the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups</p> <p>5.3 At least 1 awareness raising programme event is organized every year to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>5.2a. Events evaluation demonstrating an increased awareness of the topics covered among participants. Evaluation will be done with the same techniques as detailed in 3.2 above.</p> <p>5.2b. Publications and events database</p> <p>5.3a. Events evaluation demonstrating an increased awareness of the topics covered among participants.</p> <p>5.3b. Publication and events database</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b> (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)</p> <p>1.1 Baseline studies in project locations on the orangutan population, habitat conditions, main threats, the extent of the forest and degraded areas, status of the forest, sources of livelihoods of the local people, types of source of and access to electricity and clean water (if any), number of potential beneficiaries, historical trend of NTFPs production and sale, associations, marketing mechanisms and lessons learned. .</p> <p>1.2 Technical studies and environmental impact assessment to plan micro-hydropower and water pipe installation.</p> <p>1.3 Community meetings to jointly plan next steps, share roles and responsibilities, build sense of belonging and self-motivation, and avoid over-reliance of the communities on external actors</p> <p>1.4 Construction of micro-hydropower and clean water installation led by the experts (consultants)</p> <p>1.5 Training for the local communities on technical and safety procedures to maintain the equipment</p> <p>2.1 Training for women’s associations and elders to improve the quality of various NTFP products and packaging to meet market standards and increase value, to manage small enterprises, in financial management, promotion and communication with consumers, understanding agreements, building and maintaining local fruit seedlings nursery, etc.</p> <p>2.2 Facilitate the women’s associations to create links and develop partnership with relevant government sectors, private sectors and consumers through participation in regional, national and international events.</p> <p>2.3 Facilitate meetings/workshops with NTFP producer associations from other regions to discuss opportunities, challenges and strategies.</p> <p>2.4 Support local communities in growing and sustaining the plants used in the production of the NTFPs through replanting in their natural ecosystems.</p>			

3.1 Facilitate multi stakeholder meetings to discuss the plan, objectives, team members, schedule, followed by joint development of indicators of forest patrol and training on nest surveys methods

3.2 Conduct 2022 baseline of orangutan population followed by six-monthly monitoring using nest survey methods

3.3 Bi-monthly forest patrol followed by reporting

3.4 Mapping, data verification, data management, analysis, reporting

4.1 Facilitate multi stakeholder meetings to jointly select locations to rehabilitate and plan technical details (schedule, team etc.)

4.2 Conduct baseline and endline studies on the extent of land use classes including forest and degraded land using drone, GIS and vegetation cover analysis .

4.3 Support the building and maintenance of community nursery

4.4 Facilitate rehabilitation activities by local communities (planting, monitoring, maintenance)

5.1 At all stages of the project: communicate the project's objectives and progress through continuous communication and meetings with the local communities and relevant government at national, regional and local levels to ensure mutual understanding and to develop synergies.

5.2 Conduct awareness raising programme to strengthen customary rules and formal law enforcement on orangutan and forest protection once a year in 2023 and 2024, involving customary leaders, law enforcement institutions, government across levels and other relevant stakeholders.

5.3 Production and dissemination of knowledge products, for instance through blog stories, short videos of maximum five minutes featuring key activities, immediate outcomes and opinions or reflection from participants, to be uploaded in CIFOR and Riak Bumi's social media accounts, and submission of scientific articles to open access journal.

5.4 Organize knowledge sharing events at regional and/or national level to share key findings and raise awareness on the links between orangutan conservation and poverty reduction to different stakeholder groups. Representatives of the local communities including women and other key stakeholder groups will be invited to directly share their experiences.

## Annex 3: Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total (Planned)	Year 3 Total (Planned)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-D02	By 2025, 75% of households in four targeted hamlets use electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water	Number of households' members in four targeted hamlets using electricity generated by micro-hydro (MH) power plants and water pipes as their source of energy and have clean water	People	Men, women	0	45 HHs (54 women, 72 men)	43 HHs (52 women, 73 men)	0	88 HHs (106 women, 145 men)
DI-B01	By 2025, at least 1 regulation/ policy framework/ management plan/ strategic planning from relevant authorities (planning agency and/or conservation agency) addressing orangutans' habitat and forest conservation uses data sources resulting from the project's participatory monitoring system	idem	Number	None	0	0	1	0	1
DI-A03	At least 1 training for 1 women's association of NTFP producers and elders in project locations is conducted every year in production of high-quality products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc.	Number of women and elders being trained every year in production of high-quality products, packaging, marketing, building small-scale fruit seedlings nursery, management of small enterprises, etc.	People	None	0	40	20	0	60 women association members
DI-D01	By 2025, the extent of orangutan habitat in project locations is maintained from 2022 baseline	idem	Ha	None	10,777ha	n/a	n/a	10,777ha (baseline)	10,777ha

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total (Planned)	Year 3 Total (Planned)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-C01	New knowledge products in various forms and recommendations are produced and disseminated to targeted stakeholders: 1 in 2022, and at least 2 respectively in 2023, 2024 and 2025	idem	Number	None	1	3	3	1	7

**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)
Bornean orangutan <i>Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus</i> population estimate within and around Danau Sentarum National Park, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan*	Journal, open access	E.L. Yuliani, D.O. Bakara, M. Ilyas, A.E. Russon, A. Salim, J. Sammy, J.L. Sunderland-Groves and T.C.H. Sunderland	Female	Indonesian	Conservation Science and Practice, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken New Jersey	<a href="https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/csp2.12916">https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/csp2.12916</a>



<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Short video featuring comments from participants of awareness programme (draft, in progress)	Video	V. Heri, D.O. Bakara, E.L. Yuliani	Male	Indonesian	Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation and CIFOR, Pontianak and Bogor, Indonesia	
Why the Iban People Should Protect the Orangutans?	Video	V. Heri and W. Widhi	Male	Indonesian	Riak Bumi Indonesia Foundation and CIFOR, Pontianak and Bogor, Indonesia	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz3J2UbPq2s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz3J2UbPq2s</a>

## 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 <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	✓
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	✗
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	✗
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	✓
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✗  The Project Expenditure will be submitted separately by 8 May 2023, by agreement.
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	