



Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity Annual Report

Project reference	DARCC027
Project title	Enhancing technical skills and capacity for orangutan conservation in Sumatra
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Sumatran Orangutan Society (SOS)
Project partner(s)	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC) Tanggung Hutan Khatulistiwa (TaHuKah)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£152,028.00
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2025
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1. Project summary

North Sumatra's rainforests - home to a myriad of biodiversity and the last remaining habitat of Sumatran and Tapanuli orangutans - are subject to ongoing degradation and loss of connectivity. Forest clearance for oil palm and other monoculture crops is one of few livelihood opportunities for forest-edge communities. As well as threatening biodiversity, uncontrolled and extensive forest loss increases risks of flooding, landslides and drought, and reduces global climate change resilience. When we ally community interests with conservation goals, communities can be highly effective and efficient at protecting biodiversity. Creating the conditions so local communities benefit from conservation outcomes is the most reliable, and the only realistic approach to conservation in orangutan landscapes. SOS has supported frontline partners for over 20 years, protecting and restoring key rainforest habitat

Building on the success of our partnership work, SOS's strategy has evolved into a landscape-scale and long-term programmatic approach. Through detailed landscape analysis, we have pinpointed where the greatest threats to orangutan habitat protection and connectivity exist. Our programmes and partnerships focus on these areas, catalysing the potential of community-led forest management, combined with appropriate incentives, livelihood development and collaboration, empowering communities to enrich and benefit from their landscapes.

Over the past 2.5 years we have been laying the foundations and beginning to implement this long-term programmatic approach, through meaningful engagement with forest-edge communities. Initial progress was slower than anticipated, due to a lack of specialist capacities and skills needed to design and deliver meaningful and impactful community-led conservation programmes, particularly to plan and manage programme-appropriate financial monitoring, implement complex MEL systems, and fulfil the requirements for effective socio-political mapping and engagement practise. The Darwin Capability and Capacity grant is supporting a suite of upskilling and training in our local partner organisations, strengthening their technical skills and helping to put in place robust organisational practices to support the quality, longevity and strategic impact of their conservation work.

We are supporting two frontline partners through this grant: Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC), and Tangguh Hutan Katulistiwa (TaHuKah). Based on our work with forest-edge communities, we know that to create true engagement and long-term reduction of deforestation, a broad range of highly specialist skills and knowledge is needed. Currently, this expertise is concentrated in a few individuals within the SOS team: worldwide experts who have been brought in specifically for these skills. The first year of this grant has spanned a critical moment to embed these skills in TaHuKah, a relatively new organisation, enabling their early-stage programmes to accelerate and building the organisation's capacity to ultimately take ownership of this work over the coming years and replicate and scale the approach across other landscapes, enhancing biodiversity and reducing poverty. Through action learning, job shadowing, regular mentoring and 'helpdesk' support, SOS and expert trainers have been working to enable these two local conservation organisations to strengthen their capacity to design and lead strategic conservation programmes to protect, connect, and rewild critical orangutan landscapes.

We continue to boost capacity in our partner organisations, responding and adapting to their needs and requests to have the greatest impact we can in our second year.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

SOS has been working in Sumatra for over 20 years, has close relationships with local partners and stakeholders, a detailed understanding of threats and opportunities for orangutan and rainforest conservation in Sumatra, and the systems and team in place to lead this project. The SOS team includes sector-leading Indonesian specialists in GIS mapping and analysis; environmental anthropology and community engagement; MEL expertise. The SOS Conservation Director has over 15 years experience of conservation practice in Indonesia, and in 2021 was awarded a certificate of appreciation from the Indonesian Government for his contribution to conservation. SOS is already leading on implementation of landscape-scale conservation programmes in two priority landscapes in Sumatra, identified as a result of intensive landscape mapping and analysis. In year 1 of the Darwin Capability and Capacity grant SOS has convened the Project Board (which consists of one representative from each partner: SOS, OIC and TaHuKah) and has led on overall project management and oversight, training delivery, and budget management.

As a result of 21 years of on-the-ground experience in northern Sumatra, **YOSL-OIC** has a wealth of knowledge on local and effective conservation interventions; an extensive network of stakeholders in Sumatra which will prove valuable in the dissemination of project learnings; and a strong understanding of their own capacity gaps. YOSL-OIC has expressed the desire to create a refreshed organisational strategy, embodying the desire for the interventions in this project, and displaying the intention to build long-lasting and meaningful capacity and impact.

TaHuKah is relatively newly established (end of 2022), bringing together local experts with the aim of implementing large-scale, community-based programmes in priority rainforest landscapes in Sumatra. Though the organisation is new, TaHuKah's team have all been involved in projects in our priority landscapes, and more widely across Sumatra, for many years. They bring significant community-led rainforest conservation experience and expertise, as well as detailed knowledge and local understanding of the landscapes we are working within.

Given some key differences between the organisations (including age and size), the most effective capacity building activities are different for each. There is a more technical focus for TaHuKah and a wider organisational focus for OIC, as outlined in our original proposal. It has become clear that each organisation requires customised levels and styles of support, adapted to their individual needs. This is communicated well between partners and all activities are adapted and tailored to the needs of the recipient. For example, both organisations received organisational and HR support from the same external consultant. The report and recommendations compiled by the consultant were different, tailored specifically to each profile.

3. Project progress.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Year 1 of the project has seen the completion of 10 trainings, and continued ad-hoc support to partners.

Under **Output 1**, 'Sumatran conservation organisations YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah have a clear strategic approach and enhanced organisational management capacity', three training workshops have taken place thus far in the project, as well as ongoing technical assistance, and regular check-ins.

- **Activity 1.1:** workshop for OIC and TaHuKah to assess current operations and management strengths and weaknesses, identify strategy and roadmap for change management process. The Project Board made the decision to hold sessions separately for OIC and for TaHuKah, as their organisational needs are different.

	OIC	TaHuKah
Objectives	Conduct 'fact-finding' to Identify change needed, participatory SWOT analysis, and develop change-management roadmap.	
Days	3 (18 th -20 th September 2023)	2 (28 th – 29 th September 2023)
Participants	7	2
Led by	Rahma Akbari (consultant)	
Output	An 8-step change management roadmap for both organisations has been created (Annex 4a and 4b).	
Reflections and Feedback	Improvement within the Admin & Finance Department is a priority. OIC has a strong organisational culture, and full support from their board is imperative, so change is sustainable. OIC leadership staff reported that the workshop was a good first step to improving their confidence and capacity to manage their organisational development.	TaHuKah would benefit from support in writing and implementing HR and operational policies. As they are a new organisation, there is lots of opportunity to embed these new policies. TaHuKah leadership staff reported that the workshop was a good first step to improving their confidence and capacity to manage their organisational development.



Figure 1: TaHuKah management team (Saphira [left], and Erwin [right]) discussing HR and Operational needs with Consultant Rahma Akbari (middle).

- **Activity 1.2:** workshop to facilitate development of OIC’s strategic plan, and support writing up the plan.

Objectives: Identify vision, mission and values of OIC; analyse opportunities and challenges; formulate clear and measurable strategic goals; develop tactical plans and concrete actions to achieve goals; increase involvement of OIC staff in strategic planning.

Days: 4 (12-15th June 2023) workshop and 10 days writing support **Participants:** 29

Supported by: SOS Conservation Director (Koen Meyers) and Suer Suryadi (consultant).

Output: The presentations and discussions during the workshop supported the drafting of OIC’s 5-year strategy (annex 4c). The document details the strategic plan 2024-2029, and targets for 2024.

Reflections and feedback: The leadership team at OIC reflected that it was a very productive session, and the output of the draft strategy document is a great achievement. Further support to finalise the document was requested, which will be integrated into upcoming workshops: activities 1.3 (workshop in development of HR and Ops manual) and 3.1 (workshop in development of a MEL framework).



Figure 2: OIC strategic planning workshop.

- **Activity 1.3:** Four-day training on development of TaHuKah’s HR and Operations manual (8 people). An additional 2-day workshop was run with OIC for the update of some policies in their existing HR and Operations manual (annex 4d).

Objectives: Work with TaHuKah and OIC to develop and update HR and Operations manuals.

Days: TaHuKah - 4 (18th-21st December 2023), OIC – 2 (December 2023)

Participants: 6 (2 from TaHuKah, 4 from OIC) (NOTE: this is fewer participants than written in our log frame, as working intensively with the management team was anticipated to be more effective than working with the wider team).

Led by: Rahma Akbari (consultant)

Output: TaHuKah HR and Operations manual draft (annex 4e -the document is continually being adjusted and added to under further activities under this output), and updated OIC HR and Operations manual (annex 4d).

Alongside these trainings, regular support has been available, specifically in regards to developing an HR and Operations manual, and more generally for organisational support where requested.

- **Activity 1.4:** Provision of technical assistance (online training) for OIC to develop new operations and HR manual and **Activity 1.5:** Monthly check-ins with managerial teams at OIC and TaHuKah to identify issues in applying HR and Operations manual.

The frequency, intensity and type of assistance requested and provided has been different for each partner (OIC and TaHuKah).

OIC: For OIC, the technical assistance and online training has been made up largely of training for OIC’s newly hired HR member of staff, working to embed practices and systems. Monthly check-ins have focused on the uptake of a new IT system that OIC have adopted to better manage their HR and Ops (Talenta).

TaHuKah: Technical assistance and check-ins for TaHuKah have been much more regular. Initially, check-ins between Rahma and Saphira (TaHuKah’s Operational Director) were scheduled every 2 weeks, but it has proven more effective for more ad-hoc support to be provided via WhatsApp and phone call, to find solutions to issues as they come up, and to make additions and changes to the HR and Ops manual as and when needed. Ad hoc technical support requests from TaHuKah on organisational issues (**Activity 1.6**) have declined in frequency since Rahma’s expertise has been made available.

Under **Output 2**, ‘Sumatran conservation organisation TaHuKah has the specific technical skills, knowledge, resources, and experience required to implement landscape-scale conservation programmes in key rainforest landscapes, through long term partnerships with forest-edge communities’, 6 training workshops have taken place thus far in the project.

- **Activity 2.1:** training in GIS data collection, input, sharing and analysis, plus remote sensing, conducted in collaboration with the World Resources Institute. The training consisted of 2 days setting up

specific team communication channels to support continued peer-to-peer learning, and discussing GIS maps of the project landscapes, and 2 days learning about the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform and app 'Forest', and practising using the tool in the field.

Objectives: Increase staff capacity to use GIS and GIS outputs, and the GFW platform, for landscape patrolling and monitoring.

Days: 22nd-25th August

Participants: 12

Reflections and feedback: Out of the 12 participants, 9 completed pre and post surveys designed to monitor the efficacy of the training (in future this will be compulsory for all). After the training, 6 people described the session as 'very helpful', while 3 described it as 'helpful, but still not totally clear'. We will continue to provide ad-hoc support on this topic.

- **Activity 2.2:** training, facilitated by IT Development Consultant, Oktaviar Rahmat, in use of the SOS-created RimbaLab app to collect and store forest patrol data. The training was 4 days in total, consisting of training for TaHuKah staff and training for the local community in Sibagindar, who will be conducting forest patrols and will be users of the app. The training was a combination of desk-based learning, and practice using the app in the field.

Objectives: Increase capacity of TaHuKah staff and the community to use RimbaLab for forest patrol and monitoring.

Days: 12th-15th December 2023

Participants: 16 (6 TaHuKah staff, 10 community members)

Reflections and feedback: Pre and post surveys were distributed to all participants, asking them to rate their own knowledge and opinions of the RimbaLab system. Participants were asked about their changing perceptions and understanding of 4 different aspects of the system before they received the training and after they received the training (their general impression of RimbaLab; the visual appearance of RimbaLab; useability of RimbaLab, particularly to collect patrol data; and the requirements for further training in order to use RimbaLab in the field). In each of these areas, the change from pre-training responses to post-training responses indicated that this training activity had a positive impact, but it was also expressed by participants that this training alone was not enough to entirely arm staff and community members with the capacity needed for the use of the app. This aligns with our expectations and our commitment to sustainability. This training is the only one of its type supported by the Darwin grant, but the wider SOS programme will continue to build capacity in this area. The feedback was not only useful to monitor the efficacy of this training event, but it also provided user feedback on the system itself, which has since been incorporated into ongoing development of the system and user interface.

This system is a tool that will contribute to the sustainable capacity of both the community and the TaHuKah staff. Therefore, the feedback from the training delivered is valuable in terms of ensuring SOS can continue to build RimbaLab in the most suitable and supportive way possible and continue to provide training and technical support to its users.



Figure 3 The TaHuKah team and community members practising using the RimbaLab platform in the field (right) and members of the TaHuKah team in the office-based part of the workshop (left).

- **Activity 2.3:** intensive training plus on-the-job learning/mentoring in anthropological, ethnographic, and participant-observation methods.
Objectives: To provide TaHuKah and OIC field teams with understanding of what ethnography is and why it is important for biodiversity conservation in Batang Toru and West Toba landscapes, as well as analytical skills for applying ethnography, and understanding the effects, successes, and failures of biodiversity

conservation schemes on the ground, with a particular focus on local experiences and perceptions. The training comprises the gender analysis and decision-making process both in public and domestic sphere. This activity takes place across two separate occasions in year 1 and year 2, allowing SOS's Senior Environmental Anthropologist (Darmanto Simaepa) to respond to our partners' work on the ground and conduct the trainings to complement the on-going field activities.

Training 1:

Days: 49.5 hrs/6.2 days over 3 weeks (21st July-31st August). **Participants:** 15 (incl. 2 OIC staff)

Led by: SOS Senior Environmental Anthropologist (Darmanto Simaepa).

Reflections and feedback: Over the course of this intensive training teams learnt the advantages and limits of conservation initiatives, critically reflecting, and assessing certain interventions (agroforestry, tree nurseries, and village planning) and why communities are willing to participate in certain activities and not others. The team critically examined how conservationists may misread local expectations and learnt how ethnography can help them to rework their approach and question their ideas and practices to better suit local relations, structures, ideas and concerns (annex 4d). Another subject discussed in the training is the political inequality embedded in conservation interventions and conservation agencies. To understand the political aspect of conservation programmes, Darmanto provided training on examining the social history of conservation in North Sumatra upland areas.

Training 2 is planned for Q1 of year 2

• **Activity 2.4:** Resource development of 6 resources with and for TaHuKah.

1. **RimbaLab WEBGIS platform:** RimbaLab development is progressing well, with considerable headway being made in year 1. The platform itself as well as the user interface has been developed, and continued efforts focus on integrating the large datasets that TaHuKah has collected on the West Toba landscape into the system.

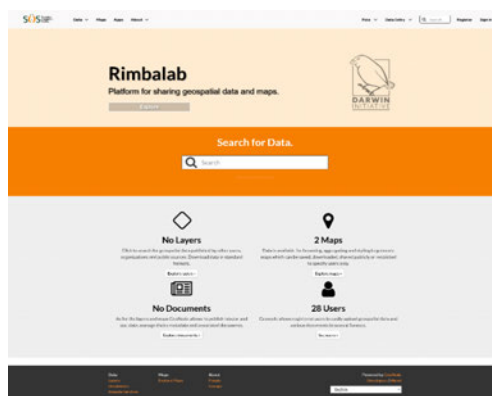


Figure 4 The landing page of the RimbaLab platform

2. **RimbaLab App:** Development is occurring simultaneously to the web portal (above).
3. **Patrol and HOCRU Standard Operating Procedures:** SOPs will be developed alongside communities beginning patrols, for the community forests that they will be patrolling.
4. **Community engagement toolkit:** Both the Senior Environmental Anthropologist (Darmanto Simaepa) and Anthropology consultant (Lubabun Ni'am) are holding a series of discussions with the TaHuKah team to compile learnings from recent activities with an objective to put together the community engagement toolkit.
5. **Social and environmental safeguarding policies:** SOS's Senior Environmental Anthropologist will be visiting North Sumatra in July/August and will work closely with our partners to develop their safeguarding policies, ensuring they are tailored to the specific contexts in which they work. OIC currently has a safeguarding policy, which Darmanto will review with the OIC team and assess if any changes are recommended. TaHuKah has adopted a safeguarding policy similar to SOS's, and Darmanto will support in making this context-specific ready for field implementation.
6. **Community survey pocketbooks:** SOS anthropologists are supporting TaHuKah to compile their experiences and lessons learnt to produce this resource.

- **Activity 2.5:** Social Forestry training workshops (3 sessions).

Session 1: establishing social community-level forestry schemes.

Objectives: Participants understand the process of determining a Social Forestry scheme and can contribute to Social Forestry roadmaps.

Days: 4 (21st – 24th August 2023 – 2 day workshop plus 2 day roadmap development)

Participants: 11 (9 TaHuKah staff + 2 BPSKL staff [see annex 4e])

Led by: SOS's Social Forestry Expert (Umi Purnamasari).

Output: the workshop resulted in a Social Forestry roadmap, which lays out in detail the Social Forestry process. This is highly useful to TaHuKah's work, contributing to the protection of a wildlife corridor between the Sikulaping Protection Forest and Siranggas Wildlife Reserve, and safeguarding a vulnerable population of 340 Sumatran orangutans.

Reflections and feedback: The majority of trainees (83%) reported that after the training they have an understanding of Social Forestry, but would like to continue learning about the topic. Under this activity there will be 2 more training sessions on Social Forestry.

Session 2: supporting communities in applying for and managing social forestry schemes.

Objectives: increase the capacity of TaHuKah staff in understanding social forestry schemes and providing technical assistance to communities applying for social forestry schemes.

Days: 4 (29th April - 2nd May 2024 – 2 day internal TaHuKah workshop plus 2 day TaHuKah and Sibagindar community members collaborative workshop).

Participants: 10 (5 TaHuKah staff and 5 community members).

Led by: SOS's Social Forestry Expert (Umi Purnamasari), TaHuKah's Biodiversity Specialist, TaHuKah's Mapping and Database Specialist, Head of Forest Protection and Forestry Extension Worker for FMU (forest management unit) Sidikaling and Pakpak Bharat.

Output: The Social Forestry roadmap for West Toba Landscape will be built on, with more precise data. The first social forestry licence submission supported by TaHuKah has been granted and it is essential that the management of the licence is planned and executed sustainably. Reflecting on the process and success of this social forestry licence, more details can now be populated in the social forestry roadmap.

Reflections and feedback: **PLEASE NOTE** that this activity is happening later than originally planned (1 month late) because of unavailability of trainers and participants over Ramadan and Eid. Therefore, feedback is not yet available and will be included in the next report (annex 4f).

Session 3 is upcoming in Q1 year 2.

- **Activity 2.7:** There will be 2 sessions on sustainable village planning, in year 1 and 2.

Session 1: sustainable village development and integrating sustainable management activities into village planning documents.

Objectives: Participants understand interactions between village planning, forest protection, and partnership with the MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forestry); participants understand the process of the technical preparation of the village planning documents.

Days: 4 (19th – 22nd June 2023).

Participants: 9

Led by: TaHuKah's Village Planning Expert (Idham Edo), supported by SOS's Social Forestry Expert (Umi Purnamasari).

Reflections and feedback: It is important for all TaHuKah staff to be well versed in this topic so they can provide support and an overview of sustainable village development in community interactions. The efficacy of this training was measured by distributing pre and post training surveys to participants. They were asked to rate their own understanding and confidence in different areas before and after the training. Each step-change in understanding and confidence was scored +1 or -1, depending on the direction of change. All 9 participants reported an increase in understanding, ranging from 1 to 11, with an average of 4.4. On average, the participants self-assessed at 56% understanding before the training, and at 74% understanding after the training (19% average increase in understanding) (annex 4g).

Session 2 is upcoming in Q1 year 2.

- **Activity 2.11:** Regular (weekly/monthly) remote check-ins between trainers and trainees on taught skills. Check-ins have happened organically in most cases, complementing the fast pace of the programmes that the TaHuKah team are implementing. This has been positive for the sustainability of the knowledge and capacity transferred to the team, and the fact that the interactions and check-ins have occurred naturally without needing to be overly formalised indicates that the TaHuKah team are pro-actively moving to increase their own capacity using the tools provided by this project.

- **Activity 2.12:** Ad hoc support given to TaHuKah and OIC teams (as requested) via established and dedicated helpdesk.

Ad hoc support to partner organisations (OIC and TaHuKah) from SOS continues to be provided whenever requested. The regularity and extent varies between the organisations.

OIC: support requests from OIC have generally been limited to scheduled meetings. Because the organisation has been established for longer than TaHuKah, fewer support requests come from OIC.

TaHuKah: support requests from TaHuKah have been very frequent and regular. The organisation is relatively young (<2 years) and their establishment and rate of programmatic work has accelerated this year. SOS has supported TaHuKah in this acceleration and SOS's ad-hoc support has played a very important part in building and embedding their capacity.

- **Activity 3.1:** 4 day workshop to establish a comprehensive and demand-driven MEL framework with OIC and TaHuKah (10 people). SOS's MEL expert and Programme Manager (Sophie Kirklin) ran a workshop with 10 members of the **TaHuKah** team in order to establish a situational analysis and theory of change (annex 4h) and from there to agree a set of 9 indicators with the team, which will indicate TaHuKah's progress towards their mission. The first draft of 9 indicators for TaHuKah are:

1. Number of hectares deforested in 4 priority villages (measured annually)
2. Number of villages assisted with documented village plans that are integrated with forest and biodiversity protection, and the plan is being implemented.
3. Biodiversity index at forest connectivity points.
4. Number of effective and adaptive forest patrols conducted by community members and government officials in assisted villages.
5. Number of hectares of forest area protected by a social forestry licence.
6. Number of hours invested in building trust and understanding in priority villages, using ethnographic methods.
7. Proportion of internal reports submitted on-time and that are of a high quality.
8. Number of points of connectivity established (and size of populations connected).
9. Number of stakeholder agreements/relationships/sphere of influence.

Further detail exists within each of these, and the means of verification continue to be refined.

OIC have been active for over 20 years, and thus they already have their own MEL framework and indicators which they measure to track impact over their many ongoing projects. Under this activity, some support has been given to OIC to train staff in a system which will allow them to track MEL more easily.



Figure 5: the TaHuKah team workshoping their 9 indicators of success

- **Activity 3.2:** Four-day training session on how to use the MEL framework and related reporting mechanism (10 people). For **TaHuKah** this training has been spread over a few sessions, and with a focus on using an online platform to record their MEL data, and effectively store it for long-term analysis. This training requires further work, to find a system that works best for all staff. For **OIC**, this activity saw their MEL staff (2 people) undergo extensive training on digitally recording and monitoring MEL data according to their MEL framework, and discussions to develop reporting and information flow guidelines to support their MEL.

- **Activity 3.3** and **3.4** have also been ongoing as different methodologies for data recording and upload have been trialled (for **TaHuKah** first trialling and training on Monday.com as a way to record data and monitor change, and then reverting to simpler tracker on excel), and standardised reporting for more

efficient monitoring of indicators has been drafted, tested and trialled (with **OIC** beginning to submit metrics-based reports in place of the usual narrative-heavy reports). Recent work on TaHuKah's MEL allowed us to collaboratively produce 'bite-size' results chains for the work that has been done in the West Toba programme over the last year (annex 4i).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Sumatran conservation organisations YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah have a clear strategic approach and enhanced organisational management capacity.

Indicator 1.1: By Y1 Q2 YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah change management roadmaps have been created.

Baseline condition: no change management roadmap in place

End of Y1 status: change management roadmaps have been created for each organisation through workshops with an expert consultant (Rahma Akbari).

Source of Evidence: Availability of final documents (annex 4a and 4b).

Indicator 1.2: By Y1 Q3 YOSL-OIC's 5-year strategy document and 12-month activity plan have been created.

Baseline condition: YOSL-OIC does not have a 5-year strategy document or a 12-month activity plan in place.

End of Y1 status: YOSL-OIC has a 5-year strategy document drafted as well as a 12-month activity plan which details their activities, timings, funding requirements and priorities. These documents are in draft form and will continue to be refined.

Source of Evidence: Availability of final documents (annex 4c).

Indicator 1.3: By Y1 Q4 the new HR and Operations manual is available to TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC staff members for use.

Baseline condition: HR and Ops manual not developed for TaHuKah. HR and Ops manual in place for OIC, but not available to staff.

End of Y1 status: Both manuals in place, but not yet available to all staff. In order to be made available they must first be made accessible and formatted in order to be useful to staff. Continued support will be given by the HR and Ops consultant. The manuals are live and dynamic and continue to be amended and added to.

Source of Evidence: Availability of documents (annex 4d and 4e) and information about where these are stored, and which staff have access.

Considerable progress to achieving Output 1 has been made, with documents which are important means of verification for the indicators having been produced. The documents are live and dynamic, will continue to be refined and added to as the organisational capacity grows over the next year.

Output 2: Sumatran conservation organisation TaHuKah has the specific technical skills, knowledge, resources, and experience required to implement landscape-scale conservation programmes in key rainforest landscapes, through long term partnerships with forest-edge communities.

Indicator 2.1a: By the end of Y1 12 members of the TaHuKah team have taken part in a total of 24 days of intensive training in specific technical areas, through action learning/on the job training with external experts and the SOS team, as well as ongoing mentoring and ad hoc support via a helpdesk approach. **Target: End Y1, 12 people from TaHuKah, 24 days.**

2.1b:Target: End Y2, 12 people from TaHuKah, further 28 days.

Baseline condition: 0 people, 0 days

End of Y1 status: 18 people from TaHuKah, 26.2 days

Sources of Evidence: Training reports, attendance registers and photos. Baseline assessment of skills, regular skills and knowledge monitoring and ongoing assessment (during regular call-ins) by SOS team.

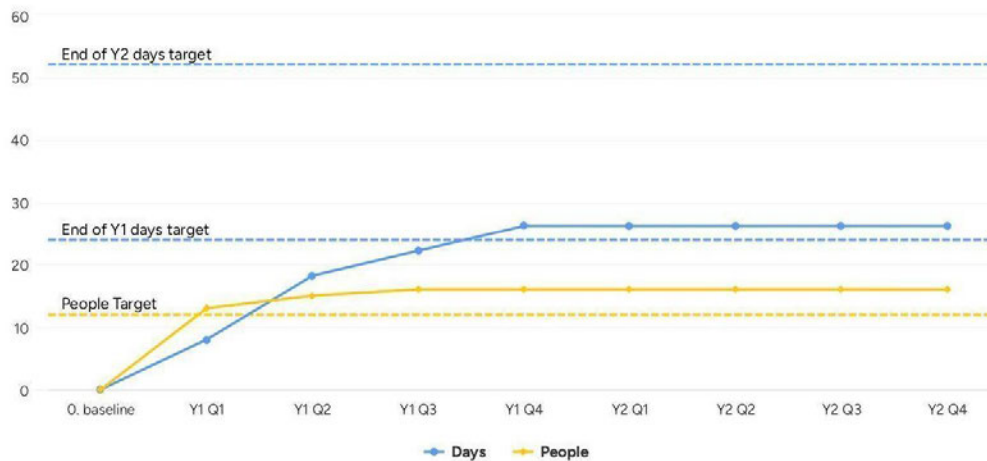


Figure 7 A graph showing progress to indicator 2.1, as well as targets for the end of Y1 and Y2 (Target for people is the same for each year).

Indicator 2.2a: By the end of Y1 at least 2 new resources for delivery of specialist technical areas have been created.

2.2b: By the end of Q2 Y2 4 new resources (total 6) for delivery of specialist technical areas have been created.

Baseline condition: 0 resources

End of Y1 status: 2 resources

Source of Evidence: Availability of RimbaLab platforms and progress on platforms covered in biweekly dedicated internal SOS meetings.

The 4 resources remaining to be completed are in progress, and completion in line with the planned timeline is expected. The resources are:

1. Patrol and HOCRU SOPs
2. Community engagement toolkit
3. Social and environmental safeguarding policies
4. Community survey pocketbooks

Output 2 is on track to be achieved by the end of the project period. The targets indicated for the end of Y1 (2.1a and 2.2a) have been met or exceeded. With regards to indicator 2.1a, the number of staff involved has exceeded the target as the TaHuKah team has grown since the target was set. The number of days has exceeded the target slightly, because the on-the-job anthropological training was done in the field and the training activities lasted for longer and were more in depth than originally anticipated.

Output 3: Sumatran conservation organisations TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC have enhanced skills and capacity in monitoring, evaluation and learning, and external communication and promotion of programmes, for reporting and to encourage further investment/support.

Indicator 3.1a: By the end of Y1 key members of the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams (30 people) have received intensive training in monitoring, evaluation and learning (8 days) from SOS and external experts.

3.1b: By the end of Y2 key members of the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams (30 people) have received training in external communication (4 days) from the SOS team and external experts.

Baseline condition: 0 members of OIC and TaHuKah team, 0 days MEL training, 0 days comms training.

End of Y1 status: 12 people (10 TaHuKah staff, 2 OIC staff), 11 days MEL, 0 days comms training

Source of Evidence: Training records, outputs, attendance registers and observation of MEL being used post-training. Participants have received training, and now will need to focus on applying that training to regularly record MEL data as laid out in the MEL framework.

Indicator 3.2: By the end of the project period the importance and programmatic value of providing good quality MEL data is reported across the TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC teams.

The **baseline** for this indicator has been collected, but the change has not been recorded yet as this indicator is for the change seen by the end of the project period. It will therefore be reported in the final report.

Source of Evidence: Baseline assessment of skills in monitoring, evaluation and learning and external communication. Towards the end of the project period, the perceived importance of MEL and skills in applying various MEL tools will be tested, and progress will be quantified.

Indicator 3.3 By Q2 Y2 YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah are meeting 80% of reporting deadlines as set out in funders' grant agreements, with 90% of reports meeting expected standard and levels of detail (as stipulated in grant agreements). Delays in information gathering or sharing are flagged in advance to enable mitigation activity.

Baseline condition: TaHuKah reporting to SOS is on-time for most instances (about 60%) with standard and detail level not yet agreed on or consistently delivered. OIC reporting to SOS is on-time for the minority of instances (< 10%) with details and quality agreed in grant agreements delivered occasionally.

End of Y1 status: The proportion of TaHuKah's internal reporting being delivered on-time has hit an average of 87% this year. The method of delivery for reports to SOS has changed recently, as a system that was expected to support MEL and related reporting (Monday.com) was abandoned as it was over complicating things internally for TaHuKah. A new system is currently being developed collaboratively and we expect this to further improve reporting in year 2. For OIC, the quality and timeliness of reports has increased slightly this year, but not notably so. For both organisations, this year's MEL support will focus on developing simple and standardised reporting systems that will be adopted easily and free up capacity for implementing in the field.

Source of Evidence: reports received by SOS and reporting tracker.

Indicator 3.4: By Q1 Y2 an exit strategy plan for the project has been formulated

Baseline condition: no exit strategy

End of Y1 status: no exit strategy document has yet been formalised, but over the next 2 months (to the end of Q1 Y2) the plan will be formalised with all partners.

Source of Evidence: discussions are underway about the contents of an exit strategy.

Output 3 is on track to be achieved by the end of the project period. In addition to indicators above, outputs and learnings from all activities are of value to our partners in terms of reporting and garnering further support, and in embedding institutional knowledge which will strengthen current and future conservation interventions.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah's teams have improved technical capacities and capabilities to plan, develop, implement and monitor community-based orangutan conservation and forest-friendly livelihood programmes, in landscapes that are strategically important for habitat connectivity.

Indicator 0.1: By the end of Y2 at least 30 people from the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams have received training, and at least 80% report an improved confidence and capacity to plan, deliver and monitor conservation programmes, compared to the beginning of the project.

Baseline condition: 0 people have received training and reported a change in confidence and capacity. A general questionnaire created in collaboration with partners (annex 4j) testing conservation knowledge and skills was distributed at the beginning of the project period and this will be retaken at the end of the project period to assess changes.

End of Y1 status: 47 people from TaHuKah and OIC have received training and an average of 88% report increased confidence and capacity in the skill taught. This is based on an average of the reported increased capacity in individual skills. To monitor an overall increase in conservation

capacity after the whole training programme, a general questionnaire testing knowledge and perceived importance of all these skills together will be reported on at the end of the funding period.

Evidence: Training attendance records; anonymous feedback from training participants provided through pre and post training surveys, focus group discussions as well as ad hoc reporting.

Indicator 0.2: At least 50% reduction in technical 'helpdesk' support requests from YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah to SOS by the end of the funding period, compared to 'helpdesk' requests at the start of the project.

The means of verification for this indicator is the 'helpdesk log' used by TaHuKah and OIC staff to seek support from SOS. This MoV has proved difficult to keep accurate and over the last year we have tried a few ways of staying on top of this. At the beginning of the project, we considered setting up a separate email or phone number for partners to direct their questions and ask for support - however it was decided that this would not work as there are so many different lines of communication open between SOS and partners through which we communicate both formally and informally. One worry was that by creating a single dedicated channel of communication we may over-formalise things and this might cause a reduction in requests, or rather might mean that partners are deterred from asking for input whenever and wherever they might need it.

A dedicated log was made in a shared excel sheet for each member of the SOS team to record any direct support given to OIC or TaHuKah on their request. This was not completed in real time but was visited once a month or so by each member of SOS staff and the data was filled in based on their memory and records of communication. The daily one-hour zoom meetings between the SOS Conservation Director and the TaHuKah Director to discuss programmatic issues and strategies were not recorded in the log. In addition, the written communication in the several technical WhatsApp Groups was also not logged. As an example, the landscape conservation group has over 1.1 GB messages since the beginning of the Darwin project.

The method of logging technical support was used until the end of September 2023. At that point the data showed that 175.64 hours of support were given between 18/5/2023 and 30/9/2023, over 75 incidences. Although the data over this time period shows a decreasing trend in the number of daily hours spent providing support (Figure 8), there is not a high level of confidence in this, as it is likely that hours were forgotten, under or overestimated, and there is some inconsistency between what SOS staff considered formal 'support' to partners.

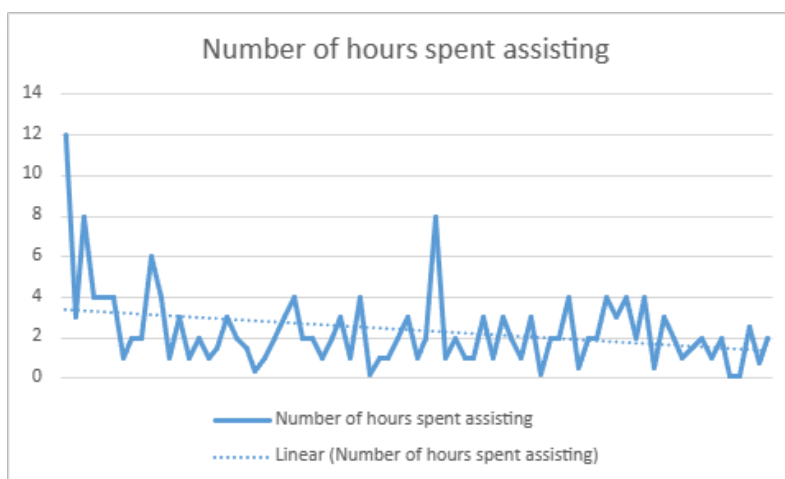


Figure 8 a graph showing the number of hours per day spent providing support to TaHuKah from 15.5.2023 (left of x-axis) to 30.9.2023 (right of x-axis). The blue dotted line shows a decreasing trend in the daily time spent over this period.

Since October 2023 we have tried to implement a system whereby the SOS team logs the number of hours of support given daily through the timesheets that consultants submit monthly. However, similar difficulties have arisen here, including that different members of staff may have different impressions of what interactions form 'support' and what is just ongoing conversation. In addition, it has become clear that capturing the number of hours does not consider the intensity of the support given, and the types of input required by different partners.

This indicator also assumes that a declining volume of help requests indicates a growing capacity of our partner teams. However, over the course of year 1 we have seen that the number of help requests is not necessarily related to capacity, as the independently fluctuating workload of our partners will also influence the level of support sought from SOS. For example, over 4-5 months, an increased workload in one of TaHuKah's programmes is linked to a steep increase in the frequency and intensity of support sought from and provided by SOS. However, this programme of work has been taken on because TaHuKah has the capacity in place to do so. Therefore, the correlation between capacity and the number of help requests made is not direct in this case. It is necessary to adjust this indicator to something that can more easily be measured to directly indicate growing capacity in our partners.

Indicator 0.3: By the end of Y2, the TaHuKah team (12 people) report that the capacity and resources gained from training and participation in the project have improved their technical understanding, overall programme planning skills and accountabilities to take a leading role in ongoing conservation partnership programmes to protect strategically important rainforest landscapes and critically endangered orangutans in Sumatra, compared to the beginning of the funding period.

Baseline condition: The training and participation in the programme have not happened, and so there is no reported increase in skills for the TaHuKah team.

End of Y1 status: In year one, an average of 79% of TaHuKah participants (18 people) reported an increase in their technical understanding through targeted technical trainings. Similarly to indicator 0.1, data to show any reported change in overall programme planning skills will be collected at the end of y2. An anonymous feedback form distributed to TaHuKah training participants showed that:

- When asked to rate the quality of the training so far from 1-5 (5 being the highest quality) 46% rated 5, 46% rated 4, and 8% rated 3.
- When asked what they liked most about the training so far, responses (translated to English from Bahasa Indonesia) included:
 - 'I've learnt that working on conservation requires multiple approaches from different sectors.'
 - 'the presenters tirelessly conveyed important knowledge and insights to improve the quality of work according to the competence of each staff.'
 - 'increased knowledge and improved capacity to support individuals and teams in the landscape.'
 - 'the training activities were conducted in an interesting and not boring way'
- When asked if there was anything they didn't like or could be improved, responses (translated) included:
 - 'the trainings were too short'
 - 'longer trainings and more practical time would be helpful'
- When invited to share any further feedback, responses (translated) included:
 - 'given the dynamism of knowledge in the activity, it is necessary to regularly upgrade insights, in order to reduce misconceptions in the field of application.'
 - 'it is important to conduct regular in-house training, and give staff the opportunity to attend workshops in line with the development of knowledge and best practices'
 - 'I feel that after the trainings my insight and knowledge has expanded, and this is very beneficial for myself'

Based on this feedback, an effort will be made to extend trainings where possible, and ensure that trainings are repeated and updated regularly, and not delivered as a 'one-off'.

Evidence: Annual TaHuKah programme planning documents, bi-annual programme progress reviews, anonymous feedback from training participants and quarterly check-ins.

The project is likely to achieve the Outcome by the end of the funding period, and after the funding period a sustained effort will be made to maintain the Outcome and to continue embedding this capacity into the organisations to ensure sustainability.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

One main assumption that stands out is that a **reduction in ‘help desk’ requests indicates an increase in capacity**. As discussed above (Indicator 0.2) we have seen over the last year that this is not necessarily true or possible to measure.

Training results in improved technical knowledge and skills and the confidence to utilise these. This assumption still holds true and through project MEL, and data collection in various formats, we continue to be aware of this assumption, seeking to test it where possible. Data collection through pre and post workshop surveys, knowledge quizzes, anonymous feedback and a digital suggestion box are all ways in which we are monitoring this assumption.

As use of the new knowledge and skills increases it will become embedded as standard practice. This assumption still holds true, and feedback indicates that to promote this happening (and being sustainable) trainings need to be repeated, extended, and reiterated

The planning and monitoring documents created by each organisation accurately reflect activity in practise. This assumption underpins some indicators, as the MoV is the availability of documents.

Other assumptions underpinning the project and its monitoring are:

- No positive reporting bias from trainees.
- TaHuKah’s management continues to prioritise the ongoing professional development of their staff, supporting their attendance at training sessions and self-directed learning.
- Trainings result in improved knowledge and skills.
- Understanding the importance of MEL leads to increased quality.
- The exit strategy plan will be used as guidance post-project, ensuring the sustainability of the capacity built in the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams.

These assumptions are all still true of the project. While our monitoring methods and indicators seek to eliminate the assumptions, some conditions still need to be assumed to measure project impact.

3.5 Achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

IMPACT: Local conservation organisations in Sumatra, Indonesia have enhanced capability and capacity to successfully protect globally important rainforest landscapes and the critically endangered orangutans that rely on them.

We are building the capability and capacity of 2 locally led Sumatran conservation organisations, TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC, creating positive impacts for biodiversity and poverty.

Biodiversity Conservation: This is being measured regularly (ground surveys and remote sensing), with the wider project in North Sumatra building connectivity in the landscape. Measuring biodiversity at and around these points of connectivity will indicate impact.

Poverty Reduction: Both partners (OIC and TaHuKah) work within communities to find intersections where both the environment and the livelihoods of local people can thrive. Socio-economic data collection in the landscapes will show changes in poverty levels over time. Beneficiaries are residents of focal villages (Majanggut II 2023: 31 households-HH, population 125 (67 Men; 58 Women); Sibagindar 2022: 123 HH, population 487 (254 Men; 233 Women); Pagindar 2022: 89 HH, population 395 (208 Men; 187 Women); Bandar Baru 2021: 404 HH, population 1767 (918 Men; 849 Women).

Deforestation: using remote sensing and GFW data, we are monitoring annual deforestation in our priority villages. It is too early in the programme to see any significant decline, but we will report on any change in our final report. The TaHuKah team has seen (anecdotally) a reduction in small-scale deforestation in the villages we work in and we expect the satellite data to reflect this.

Composite index: IMD is a government composite index for a village based on social, economic, and environmental resilience, calculated annually - <https://idm.kemendes.go.id/> (see figure 9).

In all the indicators above, we expect this Darwin-funded project to contribute to positive change (biodiversity increase; poverty decrease; deforestation decrease; IDM sustainable increase to government-set targets). This project will embed the capacity within local organisations to influence this change. The indicators are large-scale, and we would expect this change to be seen in the long-term

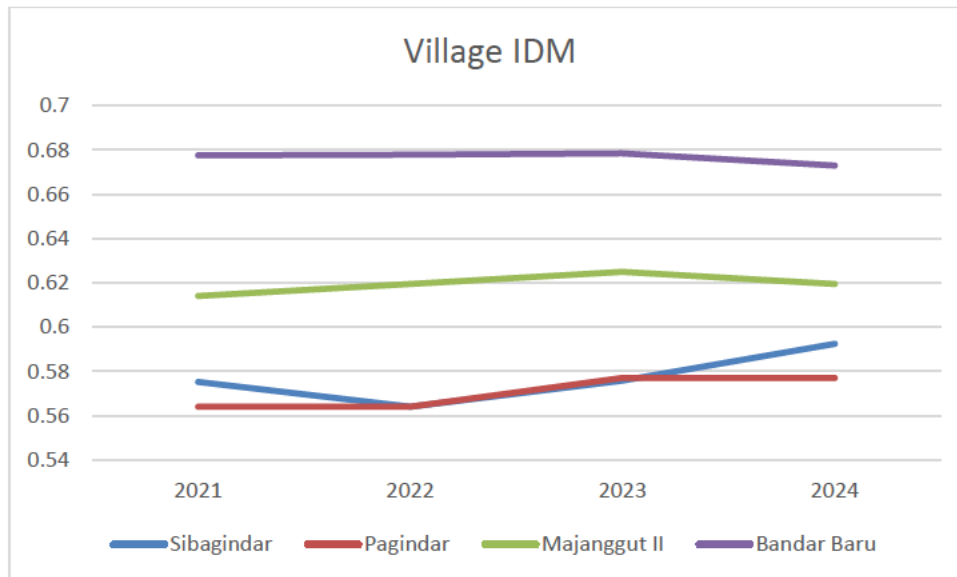


Figure 9 Graph showing changing IDM for 4 priority villages in West Toba

Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

SOS is working closely with two partner organisations which are registered in Indonesia, and active on the ground in North Sumatra. Through this Darwin Initiative Capability and Capacity project, we are working participatorily with our partners to provide the tools and resources to upskill their teams in order to more effectively and sustainably deliver on their missions to ‘protect orangutans and their forest habitat in Sumatra’ (OIC) and to ‘Maintain ecosystem balance and sustainability based on landscape management, biodiversity conservation, and strengthening sustainable livelihoods’ (TaHuKah).

This project is building capacity in our partners to act, the expected impact of which is a reduction in poverty. This action includes working with local communities to secure access to land through mechanisms such as Social Forestry licences; working with governance at various levels to create mid- to long-term development plans that integrate conservation goals with social prosperity; empowering local people to protect and benefit from their forested areas. The expected beneficiaries of these actions will be residents in target villages in SOS’s priority landscapes, and the trainings being delivered as part of this project are expected to empower staff from partner organisations to support communities in moving toward a reduction in poverty, where biodiversity and humans can coexist and thrive.

Simultaneously to the first year of the Darwin project, in their West Toba programme the TaHuKah team has successfully supported the community of Sibagindar in applying to and securing a Social Forestry licence. This is an excellent example of conservation goals aligning with poverty reduction.

The expected impact of the Darwin C&C project is that ‘Local conservation organisations in Sumatra, Indonesia have enhanced capability and capacity to successfully protect globally important rainforest landscapes and the critically endangered orangutans that rely on them’. If this is achieved it will contribute to the expected impacts of all three partner organisations, all of which include reduced levels of poverty, including related to income, but also to multi-dimensional aspects of poverty in relation to conservation: access to resources including food, water, energy, land; access to clean water and sanitation; access to services including education, healthcare, finance etc; availability of ecosystem services; climate change impacts causing instability; poor governance including the lack of community voice in decision making, and a lack of gender equality.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Indonesia’s Ministry of Environment and Forestry has underlined that conservation efforts focused on flagship species, including Sumatran and Tapanuli orangutans, form part of the country’s 2030 Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) net carbon sink target. By increasing TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC’s capacity to halt and reverse deforestation trends in key landscapes, this project is contributing to the achievement of this target, in alignment with global efforts to achieve net zero deforestation by 2030, as well as the Government of Indonesia’s COP26 climate commitments, and the Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on forests and land use.

This project also strongly aligns with the recent Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Indonesia’s Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the UK’s FCDO concerning cooperation on Indonesia’s FOLU Net Sink 2030 target (article 2.1(c) regarding enhancing collaboration and sharing best practices to strengthen relevant stakeholders’ capacity). The project is also in alignment with the principles for locally led adaptation, especially investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy, supporting local actors to have greater power and resources to build resilience to climate change.

It further contributes to Indonesia’s NBSAP 2015-2020, especially mission 2: “To treat biodiversity as a source of sustainable welfare and livelihood for Indonesians” as well as the targets in the “Strategy and Action Plan for Indonesian Orangutan Conservation 2019-2029”. The project aligns with the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the framework’s emphasis on capacity-building to create the enabling conditions for biodiversity sustainability. Specifically, Goal D; Milestone D.2 - ‘Adequate other means, including capacity-building...to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.’ The project will also create enabling capacity conditions for work contributing to SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8,12,13 and 15.

This year SOS has made connections with key members of the FCDO team in Jakarta to keep them abreast of plans and aspirations for our conservation work.

5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	67%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	67% (2/3)

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

Throughout the first year of this project, we have maintained a focus on gender equality and equity amongst both trainers and trainees. 32% of trainees have been women and 68% men, with 54% of trainers being women and 46% men. This project itself integrates a GESI approach, as does the wider work for which the Darwin C&C grant is building capacity. By utilising an environmental anthropology approach throughout our wider programmes, we embed sensitivity to gender balance and gender positionality. Anthropology training equips staff to consider gender in their approach, and the impact of interventions on the specific gender-context of forest-edge communities.

While striving for this we have experienced challenges in encouraging and increasing the involvement of women in the decision-making process on the ground. Batakese communities are traditionally based on patrilineal kinship where property inheritance is passed down through the male line, and this informs decision making, particularly on land-use. While respecting traditional social organisation and kinship

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

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

norms, applying an anthropological approach has enabled us to gather women's voices and observe the critical roles that women play in the community, in household and agricultural work. We designed a participant observation strategy that allows female staff of TaHuKah to take charge of data collection and analysis of areas where women can contribute to decision making processes in the public sphere. Through the designed participant observation, our wider programmes gather information and embodied experiences from both men and women, providing insights on the most effective and most needed interventions. The anthropological approach has enabled us to maintain and improve the inclusivity of field-based programs.

In general, forestry-based activities such as the utilisation of non-timber forest products, as well as dry-land agriculture, are male-dominated. Three out of four village facilitators from the TaHuKah staff are women, which in this context means that they have had to work harder than their male counterpart to gain trust from the local communities of Angkola. Important skills, such as comprehension of the local language, flexibility to interact with both men and women, and socio-cultural background in agriculture and land use have helped to create more trust and equal relations despite gender differences.

Our frontline partners' staff also consists of both Batak and non-Batak people, senior and junior village facilitators, and anthropologists. This combination enables them to reflect on each of their own field experiences and positionality as their cultural background seems to influence how they reflect on gender division of labour and relationships among the local communities they observe. Providing space for knowledge sharing among staff with different socio-cultural and educational backgrounds, supports them to gain broader insights and develop context-appropriate strategies to approach communities. This year TaHuKah made the decision to employ a senior anthropologist (female) with a formal background in gender studies, demonstrating the recognised importance of gender dynamics to their work.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

The project management committee, made up of Sophie Kirklin (SOS), Saphira (TaHuKah) and Aal (OIC), has been maintaining oversight of monitoring and evaluation processes. taking an adaptive management approach, incorporating learning or suggestions for improvements for current or future project delivery. Dynamics, capacity and structure are quite different within each partner organisation, and thus it has been important that key members of each team are on the project committee to provide insights that only they may have into progress in each organisation.

Monitoring of project impact has been gathered in several ways, to incorporate the viewpoints and perceptions of SOS, YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah team members. Each organisation has regularly assessed trainee learning progress against baselines, using surveys and questionnaires designed collaboratively, and SOS has been monitoring the number of help requests coming from partners. Recording the number of requests has proved challenging, and it has become clear that the number of requests is not necessarily an indicator of partner capacity in any given skill, or an all-round capacity to deliver conservation programmes. All members of the project team and trainees have had and will continue to have the opportunity to anonymously give feedback and make suggestions for project delivery.

The M&E plan has not changed over the first year, however there is one indicator which has proved difficult to measure to this point and will need to change in the coming year to measure the change (target is an increase) in partner capacity. This is indicator 0.2: 'At least 50% reduction in technical 'helpdesk' support requests from YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah to SOS by the end of the funding period, compared to 'helpdesk' requests at the start of system use'. The MoV of SOS 'technical support 'helpdesk' request logs' is more difficult to record accurately than we had anticipated, and the assumption underpinning this, that a decrease in help requests indicates increased partner capacity, is one that over that last year of program growth we have judged to be untrue.

A log frame change request has been submitted to change this indicator.

7. Lessons learnt

We have seen that timing of trainings is important in that we expect it to be more impactful if training can coincide with parallel actions on the ground. In the first 6 months of the project, trainings have supported the simultaneous running of programmes in both partner organisations (for example activity 1.2 [the workshop and support to develop a 5-year organisational strategy] happened when a new Director of OIC had just begun in the role). In year 1 we also were given approval to change a training timing to coincide with the completion of a system being developed, to facilitate its immediate and effective use. Upcoming

work, particularly the second anthropological training and the creation of resources will coincide with complementary field activities in communities. These complementary timelines will deepen the impact and sustainability of the capacity built through the Darwin-funded trainings.

In the first year of the project, pre and post training survey data has not always been easy to standardise, but we have been able to extract the data needed. However, we can improve this and therefore we expect the MEL to become more efficient in year 2.

As already discussed, collecting data for indicator 0.2 has been more challenging and less indicative of project success than we anticipated. From this we have learnt that measuring help requests is not simple as help requests are often long and ongoing, spanning multiple topics. Additionally, the increase in capacity will not be so linear especially for TaHuKah, at such an early stage in organisational development and when the pace and nature of their programmatic work is so dynamic and changeable.

In reflection of this, a change request has been submitted separately.

8. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable): N/A

9. Risk Management

An updated risk register (no new risks) has been submitted with this report.

10. Sustainability and legacy

In the first year of the project, the participants have included individuals who are part of important stakeholder groups, as well as individuals from both OIC and TaHuKah. 10 individuals from the community in Sibagindar (a priority village) took place in training about the use of SOS-created system RimbaLab for forest patrols; 2 members of BPSKL and 2 members of KPH (FMU) XIV Sidikalang took part in Social Forestry training. The involvement of these stakeholders speaks to the fact that this project is not only building the capacity of our partner organisations, but also the capacity to develop their programmes in collaboration with other stakeholders in the landscape.

In the first year of the project, an increased interest in further capacity building activities has been noticed in our partners. For example, a digital suggestion box has shown that participants are interested in extending and repeating current courses, and also adding some additional capacity building in new areas, like English language writing and presenting. These suggestions will be considered for future activities in the landscape, as part of other funding opportunities.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

Project training materials have included the Darwin logo, and resources created under the project will include the logo when published. SOS has also promoted the support we receive from Darwin through social media and newsletters. We published a blog post on 29 February, detailing Darwin-funded workshops. This was promoted via our email newsletter (around 7k subscribers), and on social media

- **Blog post:** <https://www.orangutans-sos.org/darwin-initiative/>: To date (19 April), the blog post has been the 27th most popular page on our site. It received 56 views from 46 unique users. For reference, our website during that time has received 11,988 total views from 5,266 users.
- **Email:** The Darwin funding was featured in our February newsletter, sent 29 February: <https://crm.orangutans-sos.org/civicrm/mailling/view?id=10262&reset=1>. This email was sent to 7,365 recipients, and opened by 1,889 recipients (unique opens) a total of 2,804 times (total opens).
- **Social media:** For internal scheduling reasons, we promoted the post on 13 March.
 - **Instagram:** <https://www.instagram.com/p/C4ctkwAMJqD/>?; Reach: 1,528; Impressions: 1,830; Likes: 103; Comments: 4; Saves: 3.
 - **Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/orangutanssos/posts/pfbid0pKTvoyBjFSPfQJKWgDzJbp1u5NpYoVAKBwu4uQaqKKJesUAYcjAJ1arCTeBWT6WdI>; Impressions: 205; Reach: 195; Engagement: 11.
 - **Twitter:** <https://twitter.com/OrangutansSOS/status/1767849430919561607>; Impressions: 365; Likes: 8; Reposts: 5; Engagements: 23.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes (Darmanto [REDACTED])
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 12% (12) Planned: 100% (44)
<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>Over the last year we have deepened our understanding of and relationships with the communities in which our partners work. We have developed a line of communication between communities, TaHuKah, and SOS's focal point regarding the issue of health, safety and security of the project. This has provided lots of insights to support the imminent process of refining the safeguarding policy to be entirely tailored to the context of the project teams.</p>	
<p>Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 (training in the use of RimbaLab) was attended by 10 members of Sibagindar community, and activity 2.3 (anthropological training) is conducted in villages, where community members are aware of the training. More broadly speaking, all SOS interventions (including with partners) receive full FPIC from community members, and most are conducted in a participatory manner (patrols, village mapping, policy document planning, agroforestry etc).</p>	
<p>Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved. No concerns</p>	

13. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Consultancy costs	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	One consultant (Rahma Akbari) completed fewer days of work to achieve her contracted deliverables than was originally anticipated.
Overhead Costs	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Travel and subsistence	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	This is due to unexpected fluctuations in the prices for international flights, and one staff member relocating to Thailand, resulting in international flights being cheaper than expected.

Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	44,800	42,965.30	-4	

Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Lush, SOS, Size of Wales, ERM Foundation
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			Paul Jennings and Jeanette Dunn Charitable Trust, Jean Sainsbury Animal Welfare Trust, Berni Trust, Ma'at Environment Trust, University of Reading, The Biodiversity Consultancy

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere: N/A

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

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

Over the project period, significant strides have been made in enhancing the strategic approach and organisational capacity of Sumatran conservation organisations YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah. Both organisations have developed change management roadmaps, strategic documents, and operational manuals, laying the foundation for effective program implementation. TaHuKah's team has surpassed training targets, receiving intensive training in technical areas and creating new resources to support program delivery. Meanwhile, efforts to improve monitoring, evaluation, learning (MEL), and communication have resulted in enhanced reporting. Training impact assessments show increased confidence and capacity among staff, indicating progress towards improved program planning and implementation. The project is on track to achieve its intended outcomes, contributing to the conservation of Sumatran orangutan habitats and the empowerment of local communities.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Indicators of Success for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Outcome YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah’s teams have improved technical capacities and capabilities to plan, develop, implement and monitor community-based orangutan conservation and forest-friendly livelihood programmes, in landscapes that are strategically important for habitat connectivity.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1 By the end of Y2 at least 30 people from the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams have received training, and at least 80% report an improved confidence and capacity to plan, deliver and monitor conservation programmes, compared to the beginning of the project.</p>	<p>Target achieved, 80% improved confidence to be maintained in y2. Detail in section 3.3</p>	<p>Continue activities and pre/post activity MEL</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2 At least 50% reduction in technical ‘helpdesk’ support requests from YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah to SOS by the end of the funding period, compared to ‘helpdesk’ requests at the start of system use.</p>	<p>Indicator adjusted in log frame change request Detail in section 3.3</p>	<p>Log frame change request submitted; matrix value to be developed in next quarter.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3 By the end of Y2, the TaHuKah team (12 people) report that the capacity and resources gained from training and participation in the project have improved their technical understanding, overall programme planning skills and accountabilities to take a leading role in ongoing conservation partnership programmes to protect strategically important rainforest landscapes and critically endangered orangutans in Sumatra, compared to the beginning of the funding period.</p>	<p>Target achieved, % reporting improved knowledge to be maintained in y2 Detail in section 3.3</p>	<p>Continue activities and pre/post activity MEL</p>
<p>Output 1 Sumatran conservation organisations YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah have a clear strategic approach and enhanced organisational management capacity.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 1.1 By Q2 Y1 YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah change management roadmaps have been created.</p>	<p>Change management roadmaps have been created for each organisation through workshops with an expert consultant (Rahma Akbari). Source of Evidence: Availability of final documents (annex 4a and 4b).</p>	<p>Continue to regularly assess and update roadmaps</p>

<p>Output indicator 1.2 By Q3 Y1 YOSL-OIC 5-year strategy document and 12-month activity plan have been created.</p>	<p>YOSL-OIC has a 5-year strategy document draft in place and has also drafted a 12-month activity plan which details their activities, timings, funding requirements and priorities.</p> <p>These documents are in draft form and will continue to be refined.</p> <p>Source of Evidence: Availability of final documents (annex 4c).</p>	<p>Continue providing ad-hoc support to strategy development.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.3 By Q4 Y1 the new Operational and HR manual is available to TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC staff members for use.</p>	<p>Both manuals in place, but not yet available to all staff. In order to be made available they must first be made accessible and formatted in order to be useful to staff.</p> <p>Continued support will be given by the HR and ops consultant. The manuals are live and dynamic and continue to be amended and added to.</p> <p>Source of Evidence: Availability of documents (annex 4d and 4e) and information about where these are stored, and which staff have access.</p>	<p>Support process of making manuals accessible and useful for staff, and distribution of online and physical formats.</p>
<p>Output 2 Sumatran conservation organisation TaHuKah has the specific technical skills, knowledge, resources and experience required to implement landscape-scale conservation programmes in key rainforest landscapes, through long term partnerships with forest-edge communities.</p>		
<p>2.1a By the end of Y1 12 members of the TaHuKah team have taken part in a total of 24 days of intensive training in specific technical areas required ., through action learning/on the job training with external experts and the SOS team, as well as ongoing mentoring and ad hoc support via a helpdesk approach.</p> <p>2.1b By the end of Y2 12 members of the TaHuKah team have taken part in a further 28 days (52 total) of intensive training in specific technical areas.</p>	<p>18 people from TaHuKah, 26.2 days</p> <p>Sources of Evidence: Training reports, attendance registers and photos. Baseline assessment of skills, regular skills and knowledge monitoring and ongoing assessment (during regular call-ins) by SOS team.</p>	<p>Continue trainings, and conducting pre/post workshop MEL</p>

<p>2.2a By the end of Y1 at least 2 new resources for delivery of specialist technical areas have been created.</p> <p>2.2b By the end of Q2 Y2 4 new resources (total 6) for delivery of specialist technical areas have been created.</p>	<p>2 resources</p> <p>Source of Evidence: Availability of RimbaLab platform and progress on platforms covered in biweekly dedicated internal SOS meetings.</p> <p>The 4 resources remaining to be completed are in progress, and completion in line with the timeline in the indicator is expected. The resources are:</p> <p>Patrol and HOCRU SOPs</p> <p>Community engagement toolkit</p> <p>Social and environmental safeguarding policies</p> <p>Community survey pocketbooks</p>	<p>Create additional resources</p>
<p>Output 3 Sumatran conservation organisations TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC have enhanced skills and capacity in monitoring, evaluation and learning, and external communication and promotion of programmes to online partners, funders and supporters, for reporting and to encourage further investment/support.</p>		
<p>3.1a By the end of Y1 key members of the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah team (30 people) have received intensive training in monitoring, evaluation and learning (8 days) from the SOS team and external experts.</p> <p>3.1b By the end of Y2 key members of the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams (30 people) have received training external communication (4 days) from the SOS team and external experts.</p>	<p>12 people (10 TaHuKah staff, 2 OIC staff), 11 days MEL, 0 days comms training</p> <p>Source of Evidence: Training records, outputs, attendance registers and observation of MEL being used post-training. Participants have received training, and now will need to focus on applying that training to regularly record MEL data as laid out in the MEL framework.</p>	<p>Continue trainings, and conducting pre/post workshop MEL</p>
<p>3.2 By the end of the project period the importance and programmatic value of providing good quality MEL data is reported across the TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC teams.</p>	<p>The baseline for this indicator has been collected, but the change has not been recorded yet as this indicator is for the change seen by the end of the project period. It will therefore be reported in the final report.</p> <p>Source of Evidence: Baseline assessment of skills in monitoring, evaluation and learning and external communication. Towards the end of the project period, the perceived importance of MEL and skills in applying various MEL tools will be tested, and progress will be quantified.</p>	<p>Redistribute general questionnaire (annex 4I) to calculate change in knowledge from pre-post project</p>

<p>3.3 By Q2 Y2 YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah are meeting 80% of reporting deadlines as set out in funders' grant agreements, with 90% of reports meeting expected standard and levels of detail (as stipulated in grant agreements). Delays in information gathering or sharing are flagged in advance to enable mitigation activity.</p>	<p>The proportion of TaHuKah's internal reporting being delivered on-time has hit an average of 87% this year. The method of delivery for reports to SOS has changed recently, as a system that was expected to support MEL and related reporting (Monday.com) was abandoned as it was over complicating things internally for TaHuKah. A new system is currently being developed collaboratively and we expect this to improve reporting in year 2. For OIC, the quality and timeliness of reports has increased slightly this year, but not notably so. For both organisations, this year's MEL support will focus on developing simple and standardised reporting systems that will be adopted easily and free up capacity for implementing in the field.</p> <p>Source of Evidence: reports received by SOS and reporting tracker.</p>	<p>Continue working with partners to develop reporting system which alleviates pressure from them and delivers on-time and adequate information for SOS to report to donors.</p>
<p>3.4 By Q1 Y2 an exit strategy plan for the project has been formulated</p>	<p>no formal exit strategy document has yet been formalised, but over the next 2 months (to the end of Q1 Y2) the document will be formalised with all partners.</p> <p>Source of Evidence: discussions are underway about the contents of an exit strategy.</p>	<p>Formalise exit strategy document.</p>

Annex 2: Project’s full current Indicators of Success as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Local conservation organisations in Sumatra, Indonesia have enhanced capability and capacity to successfully protect globally important rainforest landscapes and the critically endangered orangutans that rely on them.</p>			
<p>Outcome: YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah’s teams have improved technical capacities and capabilities to plan, develop, implement and monitor community-based orangutan conservation and forest-friendly livelihood programmes, in landscapes that are strategically important for habitat connectivity.</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of Y2 at least 30 people from the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams have received training, and at least 80% report an improved confidence and capacity to plan, deliver and monitor conservation programmes, compared to the beginning of the project.</p> <p>0.2 At least 50% reduction in technical ‘helpdesk’ support requests from YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah to SOS by the end of the funding period, compared to ‘helpdesk’ requests at the start of system use.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of Y2, the TaHuKah team (12 people) report that the capacity and resources gained from training and participation in the project have improved their technical understanding, overall programme planning skills and accountabilities to take a leading role in ongoing conservation partnership programmes to protect strategically important rainforest</p>	<p>0.1 Training attendance records; Anonymous feedback from training participants provided through pre and post training surveys, focus group discussions as well as ad hoc reporting.</p> <p>0.2 SOS technical support ‘helpdesk’ request logs.</p> <p>0.3 Annual TaHuKah programme planning documents, bi-annual programme progress reviews, anonymous feedback from training participants and quarterly check-ins.</p>	<p>0.1 No positive reporting bias from trainees.</p> <p>0.2 Increased skills and confidence lead to fewer support requests.</p> <p>0.3 Planning documents are owned and created by TaHuKah and accurately reflect activity in practice.</p> <p>0.4 TaHuKah’s management continues to prioritise the ongoing professional development of their staff, supporting their attendance at training sessions and self-directed learning</p>

	landscapes and critically endangered orangutans in Sumatra, compared to the beginning of the funding period.		
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Output 1 Sumatran conservation organisations YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah have a clear strategic approach and enhanced organisational management capacity.</p>	<p>1.1 By Q2 Y1 YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah change management roadmaps have been created.</p> <p>1.2 By Q3 Y1 YOSL-OIC 5-year strategy document and 12-month activity plan have been created.</p> <p>1.3 By Q4 Y1 the new Operational and HR manual is available to TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC staff members for use.</p>	<p>1.1 & 1.2 Availability of final documents.</p> <p>1.3 Number of staff with access to manuals (including online access and physical copies).</p>	<p>1.1 Strategies are implemented</p> <p>1.3 If they have access, staff members will use manual to improve programme delivery on the ground.</p>
<p>Output 2 Sumatran conservation organisation TaHuKah has the specific technical skills, knowledge, resources and experience required to implement landscape-scale conservation programmes in key rainforest landscapes, through long term partnerships with forest-edge communities.</p>	<p>2.1a By the end of Y1 12 members of the TaHuKah team have taken part in a total of 24 days of intensive training in specific technical areas required ., through action learning/on the job training with external experts and the SOS team, as well as ongoing mentoring and ad hoc support via a helpdesk approach.</p> <p>2.1b By the end of Y2 12 members of the TaHuKah team have taken part in a further 28 days (52 total) of intensive training in specific technical areas.</p> <p>2.2a By the end of Y1 at least 2 new resources for delivery of specialist technical areas have been created.</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline assessment of skills, regular skills and knowledge monitoring and ongoing assessment (during regular call-ins) by SOS team.</p> <p>2.2 Availability of specialist resources.</p>	<p>2.1 Training results in improved knowledge and skills.</p>

	<p>2.2b By the end of Q2 Y2 4 new resources (total 6) for delivery of specialist technical areas have been created.</p>		
<p>Output 3 Sumatran conservation organisations TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC have enhanced skills and capacity in monitoring, evaluation and learning, and external communication and promotion of programmes to online partners, funders and supporters, for reporting and to encourage further investment/support.</p>	<p>3.1a By the end of Y1 key members of the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah team (30 people) have received intensive training in monitoring, evaluation and learning (8 days) from the SOS team and external experts.</p> <p>3.1b By the end of Y2 key members of the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams (30 people) have received training external communication (4 days) from the SOS team and external experts.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of the project period the importance and programmatic value of providing good quality MEL data is reported across the TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC teams.</p> <p>3.3 By Q2 Y2 YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah are meeting 80% of reporting deadlines as set out in funders' grant agreements, with 90% of reports meeting expected standard and levels of detail (as stipulated in grant agreements). Delays in information gathering or sharing are flagged in advance to enable mitigation activity.</p>	<p>3.1 Baseline assessment of skills in monitoring, evaluation and learning and external communication, regular skills and knowledge monitoring and ongoing assessment (during monthly call-ins) by SOS team.</p> <p>3.2 Anonymous questionnaire from training participants about perceived importance and programmatic value of collecting MEL data.</p> <p>3.3 i) Good quality reports received by SOS, with sufficient detail to enable MEL. ii.) Online report tracker recording reporting requirements, status, responsibilities and timeline.</p> <p>3.4 Availability of exit strategy plan document</p>	<p>3.1 Training results in improved knowledge and skills. 3.2 Understanding the importance of MEL leads to increased quality. 3.3 Report quality and timeliness will continue to improve throughout the remainder of the funding period. 3.4 The exit strategy plan will be used as guidance post-project, ensuring the sustainability of the capacity built in the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams</p>

	3.4 By Q1 Y2 an exit strategy plan for the project has been formulated		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Four-day workshop for YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah to assess current operations and management strengths and weaknesses, identify strategy and roadmap for change management process (10 people)</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Five-day workshop for YOSL-OIC and 10-day support of writing and revision to create organisational strategy document for next five years (16 people).</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Four-day training on development of operations and HR manual (8 people).</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Provision of technical assistance to YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah (online training) to develop new operations and HR manual.</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Monthly check-ins with managerial team at YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah to identify issues in applying operations and HR manual.</p> <p>Activity 1.6 Ad-hoc technical support from SOS (helpdesk) – available whenever YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah team have questions or require support regarding Operations and HR.</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Four-day training in GIS data collection, input, sharing and analysis, plus remote sensing (14 people).</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Four-day intensive training in operating SOS’ RimbaLab WEBGIS platform and RimbaLab Application for data collection on smartphone and tablet (20 people).</p>			

Activity 2.3 Four-day intensive training plus on-the-job learning/mentoring in anthropological, ethnographic and participant-observation methods; forest-edge community outreach and engagement, and how to address community conflicts (8 people).

Activity 2.4 Resource development: (1) RimbaLab WEBGIS platform (2) RimbaLab App (3) Patrol and HOCRU SOPs (4) Community engagement toolkit (5) social and environmental safeguarding policies (6) community survey pocket books.

Activity 2.5 Intensive training: establishing social community-level forestry schemes (4-days - 8 people); administrative processes required in social forestry schemes (4-days - 8 people); results-based payment and compliance mechanisms (4-days - 8 people).

Activity 2.6 Four-day workshop about Nature based Solutions approach, including CCB and Plan Vivo standards for results-based payment schemes (20 people).

Activity 2.7 Two four-day training sessions in village planning and development policy tools, and how to successfully integrate nature conservation and Natural Resource Management (NRM) into these plans (8 people).

Activity 2.8 Two four-day training sessions in strategic landscape-scale conservation planning, to create connectivity and resilience (16 people).

Activity 2.9 Four-day workshop regarding analysis of national and regional government policy, to identify and navigate conservation opportunities and threats from Suer (SOS Environmental Lawyer/Policy analyst) (8 people).

Activity 2.10 Four-day training in the establishment of SOPs for collaborative patrol units (SMART) and HOCRU teams (12 people).

Activity 2.11 Regular (weekly or monthly) remote check-ins between trainers and trainees on all taught skills (including action learning reviews where appropriate).

Activity 2.12 Ad hoc support given to TaHuKah and OIC teams (as requested) via established and dedicated helpdesk.

Activity 3.1 Four-day workshop to establish a comprehensive and demand-driven MEL framework with YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah (key staff) for all programmes - including Darwin capacity building (10 people).

Activity 3.2 Four-day training on how to use MEL framework and related reporting mechanism, and establishment and integration of project exit strategy into Darwin capacity building MEL (online) (10 people).

Activity 3.3 Monthly check-in with managerial level of frontline project partners to assist with uploading MEL data.

Activity 3.4 Ad-hoc technical support (helpdesk) – whenever frontline partners have questions or require support regarding MEL framework.

Activity 3.5 Four-day workshop for TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC to develop external communication strategy and plan, including on social media (10 people).

Activity 3.6 Monthly check-ins with communication team to assess, evaluate and provide technical guidance regarding past communication releases and upcoming communication plans.

Activity 3.7 Ad-hoc technical support (helpdesk) – whenever TaHuKah and YOSL-OIC team have questions or require support in the development of communication plan and messages.

Important assumptions (numbers align with indicators):

0.1 No positive reporting bias from trainees.

0.2 Increased skills and confidence lead to fewer support requests.

0.3 Planning documents are owned and created by TaHuKah and accurately reflect activity in practice.

0.4 TaHuKah's management continues to prioritise the ongoing professional development of their staff, supporting their attendance at training sessions and self-directed learning

1.1 Strategies are implemented

1.3 If they have access, staff members will use manual to improve programme delivery on the ground.

2.1 Training results in improved knowledge and skills.

3.1 Training results in improved knowledge and skills.

3.2 Understanding the importance of MEL leads to increased quality.

3.3 Report quality and timeliness will continue to improve throughout the remainder of the funding period.

3.4 The exit strategy plan will be used as guidance post-project, ensuring the sustainability of the capacity built in the YOSL-OIC and TaHuKah teams

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training.	People Proportion	Gender; Stakeholder group Training typology (biodiversity, sustainable development, finance, programme management, safeguarding, gender etc.)	47			47	>30
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	Gender; Stakeholder group	41			41	>24
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations ⁴ with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number	Organisation Type.	2			2	2
E.g. DI-B01	E.g. Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number	Improved	1			1	3

Table 2 Publications

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	-
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	