



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) it is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

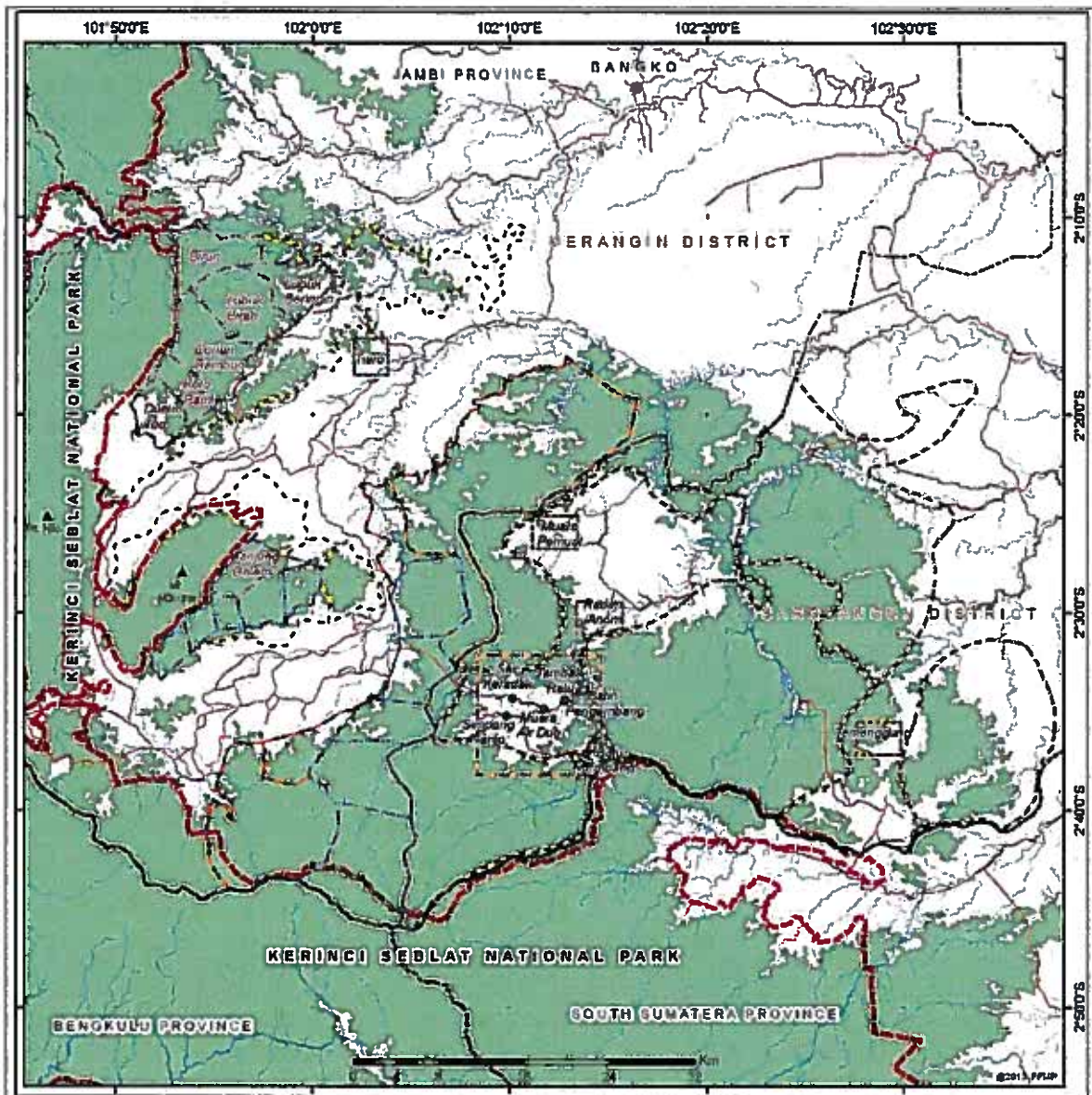
Project Reference	18-007
Project Title	Collaborative Conservation of Critical Kerinci Seblat National Park Buffer-zone Forest
Host country	Sumatra, Indonesia
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Partner Institution(s)	Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB) Foundation, AKAR Network, Forestry Office of Merangin District and Sarolangun District
Darwin Grant Value	GBP XXX
Start/End dates of Project	April 2010 – March 2013
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Project Website	www.fauna-flora.org
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1. Project Rationale

This project focused on an area of 20,000+ hectares of natural lowland tropical forest in the buffer-zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) in Merangin District of Jambi Province, central west Sumatra, Indonesia. This forest provides a critical buffer to the Sipurak Hook ecosystem, which is a section of the national park with one of the highest recorded densities of large mammals including the Critically Endangered Sumatran Tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), Endangered Sumatran Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis diardi diardi* - EN) and the Vulnerable Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarcos malayanus*).

The project aims to protect these buffer-zone forests from the intense threats of degradation and conversion that are driving habitat loss and fragmentation throughout the KSNP landscape, both to conserve populations of threatened species and the ecosystem services provided by these forests to local and downstream communities. The key drivers of forest loss tackled through this project include a) planned deforestation through potential allocation of these buffer-zone forests as commercial concessions (e.g. pulp and paper or oil palm); b) unplanned deforestation through illegal agricultural encroachment by migrant farmers or local communities.

FFI has been working on conservation of the Sumatran Tiger in KSNP and its buffer-zone since 2000. This project represents the natural progression of our work to focus on drivers of habitat loss outside the national park boundary developing strategies for collaborative management of Sumatran Tiger habitat with local communities. A map of the project is provided on the following page, but is also available as a separate image file if required. The 8 villages named in Merangin District represent the primary project area as identified in the proposal to the Darwin Initiative. Villages named in Sarolangun District represent the 'replication area', where lessons learned from the village forest model established in Merangin District are being used to replicate the approach in a highly bio-diverse and threatened forest area bordering KSNP in the neighbouring district. Resources raised from other sources have been leveraged to process work in this extension to the project area.



**Community-Based Forest Conservation and Climate Mitigation in Jambi Province:
Map of Project Area with Proposed Village Forest Management Unit Boundaries**

Legend

- Villages
- ▲ Mountains
- Roads

Target communities in Merangin District:

- ▭ Village Forests on State Forest Land - total area est. 20972 ha
- ▭ Proposed Customary Forest on Other Use Land - total area est. 200 ha

Target communities in Sarolangun District:

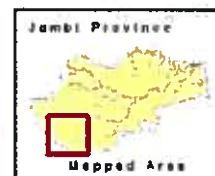
- ▭ Proposed Village Forests on State Forest Land - total area est. 27741 ha
- ▭ Proposed Customary Forest on Other Use Land - total area est. 1500 ha
- Total Program Area (Two Districts) - est. 50313 ha

- ▭ Village Forests facilitated by other NGOs (KKI Warsi, SSS, Waihi Jambi)

Note: Village Batin Pengembang and Tambak Ratu appear as a single point on the map due to close proximity of their residential areas

- Rivers
- District Boundary
- - - Provincial Boundary
- Proposed Forest Management Unit boundary
- ▭ Unit V* - Production Forest Management Unit
- ▭ Unit VI* - Production Forest Management Unit
- ▭ Unit VII* - Production Forest Management Unit
- ▭ Kerinci Seblat National Park
- Forest Cover 2006

Note: * Unit number refers to number allocated in Province-wide list of proposed Forest Management Units



2. Project Achievements

2.1 Purpose/Outcome

The project has achieved its purpose: 'To develop and implement a new model of collaborative forest management that empowers forest edge communities to secure legal protection, and participate in the management, of the biodiversity-rich forest resources and ecosystem services on which they depend; facilitate local understanding of, and access to, sustainable and equitable finance streams to avoid deforestation; and build local capacity to replicate the approach.

All eight target villages selected in Year 1 are now legally recognised community-managed forests, seven of these are Village Forests approved by Minister of Forestry and one is Customary Forest approved by the District Head. The total area under the established collaborative forest management model is 20,911.50 ha.

Threat monitoring and deterrent patrols are in place and although active threats continue to be identified these are at a lower level than the surrounding landscape.

During Year 3, the project was also able to initiate replication of the Village Forest and Customary Forest model. Following a process of assessment conducted by local partners, **16 additional villages** were selected for support through this wider program in a critical national forest buffer-zone forest block in Merangin District in Jambi Province, a critical national forest buffer-zone forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District in Jambi Province, South Solok District in West Sumatera Province and Muko-Muko District in Bengkulu Province with area of $\pm 36,117.48$ Ha (35,675.5 Ha to Village Forest and 441.98 to Customary Forest)

Six of the 16 villages have prepared formal proposals, in February 2013 a Village Forest proposal was submitted to Ministry of Forest via Regent of Sarolangun District and five villages are ready to submit Customary Forest proposals to the District Regent in July and September 2013.

Community, government and NGO stakeholders in project area now have a greater understanding of climate change and the potential for a sustainable forest finance mechanism under community REDD+. A REDD+ feasibility assessment has revealed the appropriate methodology to develop REDD+ PES payment scheme in the project site and at least one village is ready to initiate REDD+ project design.

In Merangin District, a Forest Management Unit (FMU) was established through the Decree Head of District Number 33 of 2011, dated 30 December, 2011 for an area of 75,170 ha. In Sarolangun District, two FMU's were established through the Decree Head of District Number 15 of 2012, dated 10 April 2012 for an area of 121,900 Ha and 109,766 Ha. The project supported its establishment by coordinating multi-stakeholder forums to generate and express support for the unit's creation and function. The FMU will have a major role and responsibility in the management of forest areas in the Merangin and Sarolangun District, including facilitating the development and coaching of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) models that exist within their management unit. In the longer term, the FMUs and their capacity will play an important role contributing to the continuation of the model when at a future point FFI is no longer active in the project area.

2.2 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project goal of 'Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources' has been achieved.

The project principally contributed to supporting Indonesia to meet its obligations under the Convention Biological Diversity (CBD), with its most substantial contribution being to obligations under Article 8, *In-situ Conservation*. Details of the contributions to CBD obligations of each of the main areas of project activity are detailed below, along with associated contributions to the Aichi Targets.

Village Forest and Customary Forest models of CBFM:

The project focussed on applying the Village Forest (VF) and Customary Forest (CF) tenure frameworks in Indonesia to establish legally recognised CBFM areas in critical forest blocks in the buffer-zone of the KSNP protected area, with aim of establishing the enabling conditions for protection of the critically endangered Sumatran Tiger in its natural habitat. This particularly addressed the following sub-articles under Article 8, and Aichi Targets 5, 7 and with indirect impact on Aichi Target 12.

To this end, Darwin Initiative support directly ensured the designation of seven [7] VF and one [1] CF in Merangin District, bordering the Sipurak Hook, one of areas of greatest large mammal density in the KSNP landscape. Match-funding leveraged as a result of having Darwin Initiative support, enabled the project to support designation of a further five [5] VF in Merangin, and to initial replication of the VF and CF approaches in three [3] further districts, bringing the total of communities engaged to twenty-nine [29]. Thirteen [13] VF and CF have been established in the project area to date, with a total area of 26,663.50 ha.

Legal recognition of CBFM areas is not sufficient to ensure habitat protection and environmentally sound and sustainable development in these areas, thus participatory land use mapping, VF/CF management planning and initiation of work to develop additional sustainable livelihoods sources and to test incentive mechanisms for long-term forest protection have, and continue to be, important activities – also addressing the following articles, and Aichi Targets 14 and 18.

Of the thirteen VF and CF areas already designated by the Minister of Forestry and District Head, land use mapping has been completed in eight [8] of these villages, VF *management* license applications from the Provincial Governor are in process, match funds are in place to continue this work following the end of support from the Darwin Initiative.

In all cases, the project team has worked with the communities to support development of VF and CF management plans and community-level legislation (PerDes) related to the CBFM area that are tailored community customary norms and practices, and are therefore locally appropriate and meaningful. Thus national, normative legal frameworks have been used to secure formal recognition of community rights and responsibilities, whilst local implementation is in keeping with longer-standing, traditional practices – as intended in sub-article j, and in Aichi Target 18.

Community and local partner capacity building:

Project implementation has been fully in partnership with local NGO and District Government partners, and communities in the project area. Transfer of technical and administrative skills has been achieved through formal training and on-the-job daily interactions with FFI project staff. Community members and project partners have participated in formal capacity-building activities in 547 and 126 instances, respectively. Additional funds secured to support this work have enabled two [2] members of the AKAR Network to initiate practical application of VF and CF models in their districts, and enabled FFI to engage a further five [5] local partners in scaling-up this approach, as illustrated in the project organogram in section 4. This work particularly contributed to the following sub-articles, under CBD articles 12, 13 and 18, and Aichi Target 18.

Information exchange:

Contributions to obligations for information and technology exchange under Articles 16 and 17 of the CBD, and Aichi Target 19, were achieved through the medium of training, provision of access to appropriate technologies to support fieldwork, such as GPS, GIS, and forest inventory tools, and sharing of the results of data collected, for example through posters highlighting participatory biodiversity survey results, and the development of a shared an open source online GIS platform for sharing data related to community-based forest management in the KSNP buffer-zone – this deliverable is still under development and expected to be online by October 2013.

Exchange of learning about the project has been achieved through publications both online and in press, a short video, and presentation at a range of national and international fora. The field team also increasingly facilitates cross-learning visits to the site, from other stakeholders in Indonesia keen to learn about how to apply the experiences of the project,

Community-based REDD+ (PES)

A key deliverable under Purpose 3 of this project was to evaluate and understand the potential for sustainable finance mechanisms to support long-term management of VFs and CFs. This analysis focussed on market-based tools, specifically REDD+. It resulted in substantial awareness-raising and training related to these issues, provided by FFI staff, with support from UK based experts from BioClimate, and national NGO RMI; and identification of the Plan Vivo System (PV) as an appropriate mechanism for developing a community-based REDD+ pilot in the project area.

A PV PIN was developed and approved by the PV Foundation, and funding has been secured to progress full PV project development. This work contributes to Article 11 pertaining to Incentive Measures, as well as to articles relevant to funding of in-situ conservation and sustainable use, mentioned in other sections. It is also directly relevant to Aichi Targets 3, 14 and 15.

Fundraising:

Darwin Initiative support for this project has enabled important contributions to Article 20 on Financial Resources, Article 8(m), below, and Aichi Target 20, through direct support, leverage of match-funds funds and new support to scale-up the programme of work. To date additional funds leveraged for activities during the period of the Darwin Initiative support totals £ 492,486. Funding secured to continue and scale-up activities totals £ 808,946.

2.3 Outputs

Output 1. New model (Village Forest) established for collaborative conservation of critical forest in protected area buffer-zones; ensuring direct protection of up to 20,000ha critically threatened high biodiversity forest in the KSNP buffer-zone and laying the foundation for replication of this model through-out the KSNP landscape and Sumatra-wide.

In Merangin District, 13 villages (12 villages with Village Forest scheme and one with Customary Forest scheme), are now legal entities, with a total area of 26,663.5 hectares, contributing more than the project target to ensure direct protection of up to 20,000 ha critically threatened high biodiversity forest in the KSNP buffer-zone. Located in the KSNP buffer-zone these "Production Forest" and "Limited Production Forest" areas are also an important habitat for Sumatran tigers and other important biodiversity. Establishing the status of this region for CBFM schemes has ensured formal legal rights for forest communities to manage the forests and also ensure that under this regulation the forest areas cannot be used for extractive investment schemes, such as mining, large-scale plantations.

All 13 villages now have a General Work Plan (GWP), there are 12 GWPs for Village Forest Management, and of these eight have also established Village Forest Management Groups (VFMG). In addition, the one village pursuing the Customary Forest model has the GWP Customary Forest Management and has established a Customary Forest Management Group (CFMG). The plans and institutions are established through 'village regulation' (*PerDes*) with the board of the VFMG and CFMG, democratically elected and established by the Village Head.

For the Village Forest the GWP and VFMG are used to apply for the VFMR license to the Governor of Jambi. From eight villages, five villages have been verified by the government of Jambi Province in June 2012, and three villages in September 2012. The remaining four villages are in the process of preparing the GWP and VFMG.

The project has already started to replicate this model in Sarolangun District in the KSNP landscape. FFI has selected ten villages and established a technical cooperation with four local partners for project implementation. This is with G-cinDe Foundation for Village Forest

models in six villages and with the Forestry Office of Sarolangun District, Gita Buana Foundation and LP3D Foundation for four Customary Forests.

The ten villages are currently in the process of getting legal recognition from government. The proposed area is ± 36,117.48 hectares. If added to the villages forest and customary forest areas in Merangin District of ± 26,663.5 hectares, which are now legal entities, then the forest area that can be protected from the threat of conversion are ± 62,780.98 hectares more than the wider program target.

Activity 1.1. Project Inception Workshop

Early in Quarter 1 Year 1 we planned to implement a Project Inception Workshop to socialise the aims of the project with local stakeholders in Merangin District and identify key groups / individuals as collaborators in the project. In the event it proved more strategic not to proceed with the launch event for the following reasons:

L-TB and the District Government, through the Forestry Department, had already discussed the project so district stakeholders already had a clear picture of its objectives. Given the urgency of proceeding with the formal Village Forest nominations at national level, to avoid a situation in which further concession licenses are sought in the KSNP buffer-zone, it was agreed to focus on supporting Merangin District to strengthen the village forest nominations and lobby the Ministry of Forestry.

Socialization of the project and its objectives with other stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs and government, was achieved through an intense period of meetings between April and June 2011.

NGO stakeholders: KKI-WARSI Foundation, ICRAF, WALHI Jambi Foundation, SSS Pundi's Foundation, Gita Buana Foundation, WALESTRA Foundation, YLBHL Foundation, AMPHAL Foundation, the NGO consortium PMKM;

Jambi Province stakeholders: Forestry Department, Batanghari Watershed Management Unit, Department of Natural Resource Conservation;

Merangin District stakeholders: District Head (Bupati), Vice District Head (Wakil Bupati), Area Secretary, Law Department, Planning Department; Sub-District Heads of Siau, Lembah Masurai and Pangkalan Jambu; villages in program area.

As approved during Year 1 of the project, the Project Inception workshop was re-designed for implementation during Year 2 as a launch event for Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*) in Merangin District, centred on the official opening of the customary meeting hall (*Aula Adat*) in Durian Rambun village. Match funds raised by this project (from the Climate & Land Use Alliance, CLUA) were used to finance construction of this traditional meeting place, which has the dual functions of Forestry Information Centre for Durian Rambun village, and Secretariat of the Durian Rambun Village Forest Management Group. This launch event was attended by approximately 300 people, representing 15 villages, Merangin District Government and Jambi Provincial Government.

The project also supported the official launch of Bukit Mujo Customary Forest (*Hutan Adat*) of Tiaro Village, following its approval by the Regent of Merangin District in February 2012. This event was attended by approximately 300 individuals, representing 17 neighbouring villages, Merangin District Government and Jambi Provincial Government.

Activity 1.2. Selection of 8 Priority Villages

This activity was completed in Quarter 1 of Year 1. The criteria that became the baseline for selection of the eight villages to be the focus of this project were:

- Field evaluation by village through Rapid Rural Appraisal, to assess local interest and commitment to pursuing Village Forest;
- History of relationships already established between L-TB and villages in the KSNP buffer-zone, through their active participation in L-TB collaborative forest protection patrol programme TMP2H;

- All natural forest in the area has varying degrees of High Conservation Value. However, with the aim of maximising conservation impact the project team elected to focus on adjacent villages that border directly with KSNP, in order to larger blocks of forest rather than multiple scattered patches.
- Land designation was also an important factor. Legally, Village Forest that is licensed by the Minister of Forestry can only allocated on designated State Forest. Where forest exists on 'non-forest' land, it can only be protected by a district level designation as Customary Forest or 'Hutan Adat'.

As described in the original proposal to the Darwin Initiative, the project area faced the threat of allocation of this forest area to pulp and paper plantation. Following the successful campaign to cancel this proposed license, the villages, local government and NGOs mobilised quickly to propose a legally recognised alternative – Village Forest. Merangin District Government, with support from FFI, L-TB, and the NGO consortium *Poros Masyarakat Kehutanan Merangin (PMKM)*, which comprises 4 local NGOs (L-TB Foundation, KKI WARSI Foundation, WALHI Jambi Foundation and SSS Pundi's Foundation), are currently lobbied for the approval of 17 Village Forests in Merangin District; representing a total area of 49,514 hectares. This is an unprecedented number and area of Village Forest nominations for a single district. Further details are available in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Full list of Village Forest proposals in Merangin District, Jambi Province, Sumatra

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Forest Area (Ha)
1	Birun	Pangkalan Jambu	3.267
2	Lubuk Beringin	Muara Siau	2.713
3	Lubuk Birah	Muara Siau	4.245
4	Durian Rambun	Muara Siau	4.445
5	Kotorami	Lembah Mesurai	1.872
6	Tuo	Lembah Mesurai	2.185
7	Tanjung Dalam	Lembah Mesurai	2.189
8	Tanjung Benuang	Sungai Tenang	1.250
9	Gedang	Sungai Tenang	1.764
10	Kotobaru	Sungai Tenang	763
11	Tanjung Alam	Sungai Tenang	853
12	Tanjung Mudo	Sungai Tenang	1.014
13	Jangkat	Sungai Tenang	4.477
14	Beringin Tinggi	Sungai Tenang	2.914
15	Pematang Pauh	Sungai Tenang	2.964
16	Talang Tembago	Sungai Tenang	2.769
17	Muaro Madras	Jangkat	9.830
	Total		49.514

Source: Merangin District Department of Forestry & Plantations (data edited)

Through intensive discussion with L-TB, Merangin District Forestry Department and other NGO members of PMKM, it was agreed that this project would directly facilitate seven of these villages to establish Village Forest managed according to customary (Adat) principles, and an eighth village as a focus for Customary Forest where there was a village adjacent to the seven others that had a very strong desire to establish Village Forest but whose customary forest area lies outside the designated 'state forest' area. The details of the villages that form the priority for this project are presented in the Table 2 below.

Table 2. Village Name, Sub-District, Proposed Forest Management Model, Forest Area

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Proposed Forest Management Model	Forest Area (Ha)
1.	Birun	Pangkalan Jambu	Village Forest	3.267
2.	Lubuk Beringin	Siau	Village Forest	2.713
3.	Lubuk Birah	Siau	Village Forest	4.245
4.	Durian Rambun	Siau	Village Forest	4.445
5.	Kotorami	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	1.872
6.	Tuo	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	2.185
7.	Tanjung Dalam	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	2.189
8.	Tiaro	Siau	Customary Forest	39,5
Total				20.956,5

Source: Merangin District Department of Forestry & Plantations (data edited)

The remaining ten villages seeking Village Forest status in Merangin became the focus of other NGO members of PMKM – KKI WARSI Foundation (2 villages), WALHI Jambi Foundation (5 villages); SSS Pundi's Foundation (3 villages).

During Year 2, eight priority villages selected during Year 1 and already proposed their forest areas for management as Village Forest or Customary Forest. Seven of these villages were approved as Village Forest by the national Minister of Forestry during Year 2, representing a total forest area of 20,872 ha. In addition, one village received legal recognition for management of their forest area as Customary Forest by the Regent of Merangin District, representing a total forest area of 39.5 ha.

With match-funding from Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF), the project also support local partner WALHI Foundation to facilitate the proposed of Villages Forest model in five (5) villages, all of these villages were approved as Village Forest by the national Minister of Forestry during Year 2, representing a total forest area of 5,752 ha. The total forest area approved for management by the traditional communities during Year 2 was 26,663.5 Ha – more detail is provided in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Village Forest and Customary Forest approved in the project area during Year 2 & 3

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Forest Management Model	Proposed Forest Area (Ha)	Definitive Forest Area (Ha)	Date of Definitive Approval / Legal Recognition	Local Partner to Facilitate
1.	Birun	Pangkalan Jambu	Village Forest	3,267	2,788	21 March 2011	L-TB
2.	Lubuk Beringin	Siau	Village Forest	2,713	2,712	21 March 2011	L-TB
3.	Lubuk Birah	Siau	Village Forest	4,245	4,638	7 July 2011	L-TB
4.	Durian Rambun	Siau	Village Forest	4,445	4,484	7 July 2011	L-TB
5.	Kotorami	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	1,872	1,855	1 August 2011	L-TB
6.	Tuo	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	2,185	2,235	1 August 2011	L-TB
7.	Tanjung Dalam	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	2,189	2,160	1 August 2011	L-TB
8.	Tanjung Alam	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	853	912	17 February 2011	WALHI Foundation
9.	Tanjung Benuang	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	1,250	1,254	1 August 2011	WALHI Foundation
10.	Gedang	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	1,764	1,766	1 August 2011	WALHI Foundation
11.	Kotobaru	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	763	762	1 August 2011	WALHI Foundation
12.	Tanjung Mudo	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	1,014	1,058	1 August 2011	WALHI Foundation
13.	Tiaro	Siau	Customary Forest	39.5	39.5	7 February 2012	L-TB
Total				26,600.5	26,663.5		

Source: Merangin District Department of Forestry & Plantations (data edited)

During Years 2 & 3, the project was also already able to initiate replication of the Village Forest and Customary Forest models. Following a process of assessment conducted by other local partners, *sixteen additional villages* were selected for support through this wider program in a critical KSNP buffer-zone forest block in Merangin District in Jambi Province (2 villages), a critical KSNP buffer-zone forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District in Jambi Province (10 villages), and in South Solok District in West Sumatera Province (3 villages) and Muko-Muko District in Bengkulu Province (1 village).

At this time, the six villages proposing Village Forest have prepared formal proposals and still submit to Ministry of Forest via Regent of Sarolangun District in February 2013 and the five villages proposing Customary Forest are being supported to prepare formal proposals to submitting proposals to the District Regent in July 2013. Further details are available in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Proposed as replication of Village Forest and Customary Forest model in new site

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	District	Province	Proposed Forest Management Model	Proposed Forest Area (Ha)	Local Partner to Facilitate
1.	Baru Kibul	West Tabir	Merangin	Jambi	Customary Forest	147.25	Prakarsa Madani Foundation
2.	Tanjung Beringin	West Tabir	Merangin	Jambi	Customary Forest	33.82	Prakarsa Madani Foundation
3.	Batin Pengambang	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Village Forest	3,797.30	G-cinDe Foundation
4.	Batu Empang	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Village Forest	11,454.90	G-cinDe Foundation
5.	Muaro air Duo	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Village Forest	2,184.90	G-cinDe Foundation
6.	Simpang Narso	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Village Forest	10,786.20	G-cinDe Foundation
7.	Sungai Keradak	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Village Forest	5,811.20	G-cinDe Foundation
8.	Tambak ratu	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Village Forest	1,641.00	G-cinDe Foundation
9.	Muara Pemuat	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Customary Forest	69.41	Gita Buana Foundation
10.	Raden Anom	Batang Asai	Sarolangun	Jambi	Customary Forest	59.75	Gita Buana Foundation
11.	Temanggung	Limun	Sarolangun	Jambi	Customary Forest	131.75	LP3D Foundation
12.	Panca Karya	Limun	Sarolangun	Jambi	Customary Forest	Mapping process	LP3D Foundation
13.	Sendang Mulyo	Penarik	Muko-Muko	Bengkulu	Village Forest	Mapping process	Genesis Foundation
14.	Padang Gantiang	Sangir Jujan	South Solok	West Sumatera	Village Forest	Mapping process	ICS Foundation
15.	Padang Limau Sundai	Sangir Jujan	South Solok	West Sumatera	Village Forest	Mapping process	ICS Foundation
16.	Padang Air Dingin	Sangir Jujan	South Solok	West Sumatera	Village Forest	Mapping process	ICS Foundation
Total						36,117.48	

Source: *Field Data and Analysis of SPOT 5 satellite imagery, FFI 2012*

Until the end of Year 3 project, from eight villages that became the main target of the project, the current total villages in the facilitation reached 29 villages.

Activity 1.3. Training in participatory mapping, principles of forest management & forest law:

Throughout the project various training / capacity building activities were conducted for community members from the villages within the project area, plus NGO and local government representatives who are partners to this project. Key training events included:

Training in drafting Village Laws / Legislation:

The aim of this training was to increase capacity of the village governance apparatus to design village level legislation in general, and development of specific legislation regarding the management of natural resources.

Twenty-four (24) individuals were invited from the eight project villages (three per village) – twenty-one (21) were able to attend, as one village (Birun) had a customary event at the same time and was unable to send representatives.

The training was implemented 6-8 August 2010 in Bangko, the capital of Merangin District. The training was facilitated by a legal expert from Jambi-based NGO PSHK-ODA, and also involved three key note speakers including Guswarman from the Community Development and Village Governance Agency (BPMPD), M. Zen, SH, MH from the Legal Division of District Secretary, and Arief Setyo Hutomo S.Hut from Merangin District Forestry Department.

The feedback from this training was very positive. Many participants, all active in the legal apparatus of their respective villages, had never had never received training in legal drafting, let alone specific to natural resource management. Those who had received prior training all said that this session was much more interactive, applied and valuable. Each village group had the opportunity to draft a village law as a key output of the training. This training, which was supplemented with informal refreshers in Year 2, was essential to prepare villages for the process of preparing village level legislation regarding the management of their Village Forests.

Participatory Mapping Training:

Participatory mapping training has been completed in eight (8) priority villages, also in another twelve (12) villages and one (1) event for the project local partner with support from match-fund. The aim of the training was to transfer a basic understanding of mapping (use of GPS units, overlaying coordinates onto a map, map reading) to communities, so that they can then apply this understanding during the participatory process of mapping their village boundaries, land-use, and also their Village Forest and Customary Forest areas. In total, two hundred and two (202) community members and seventeen (17) local partner staff now have the ability to use GPS and do the basics of mapping the area. For detail, see Table 5.

Trained community members then use their skills in the participatory mapping process to block their village administrative boundaries in the field, a process that has never before been conducted and is the first step to preparing for the second round of Village Forest or Customary Forest licensing – the management license, which is awarded by the provincial governor.

Participatory Forest Inventory / High Conservation Value Forest Assessment:

First training in Participatory Forest Inventory / HCVF Assessment was conducted 15-19th June 2011 for community members from seven villages in the project area in Merangin District. 55 community members participated (approx. 8 per village), and participants separated into groups focussing on mammals, birds, herpetofauna or botany/biomass. Following the 5 days of practical training, hosted by Tiaro village, participants from each village then played a key role in data collection during the real participatory forest inventory in their respective villages. Second training was conducted 30th September – 1st October 2012 with 12 participants from Jambi University and a trainer from FFI Indonesia Program. Training participants supported Durian Rambun to execute a Forest Inventory Phase II in the Village Forest area from 2-13th October 2012.

Introduction to Climate Change and REDD+:

Training on climate change and REDD+ for representatives of communities in the project area in Merangin District and government partners (District Forestry Department and National Park Authority) was conducted in collaboration with Java-based NGO RMI (The Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment) over a period of three days (22-24th November 2011) to increase local understanding about these complex issues. The training was attended by 36 individuals, and was followed in 7-13th December by informal village-level training / awareness-raising in six villages. More than 100 local stakeholders had a greater understanding of the issues of climate change and REDD+ following this work. This awareness raising is extremely important, since Jambi Province has been selected as one of nice Pilot Provinces for REDD+ in Indonesia. REDD+ also represents a possible source of sustainable finance for Village and Customary Forests in the future and these awareness-raising sessions represented the initiation of Free Prior & Informed Consent (FPIC) activities as part of facilitation of community-based REDD+ in the project area.

The project team identified the Plan Vivo System as an operation system, and internationally recognised standard, to develop a community-REDD+ pilot in the project area, focussing initially on one pilot village that has progressed rapidly through Village Forest designation and management planning. In order to introduce the Plan Vivo System for community-based Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), including REDD+, the project facilitated two training events, the first in Merangin District with 38 participants on 17-18th June 2012 and second at national level in Bogor with 33 participants on 25-27th June 2012.

During Years 1 – 3 of the project, thirty-two (32) various training / capacity building activities were conducted for community members from the villages within the project area. Totally, 547 community members and partners in the project area obtain the transformation skill/knowledge and increased capacity. A list of all training activities conducted is provided in Table 5, below.

Table 5. Training Activities to Strengthen Capacity of Community Members in the Project Area

No.	Training Topic	Date(s)	Number of Participants	Training Coordinator
1.	Training of Legal Drafting	6 – 8 August 2010	24	FFI, L-TB
2.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tanjung Dalam Village	21-22 January 2011	10	FFI, L-TB, Dishut Merangin
3.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Lubuk Birah & Durian Rambun Villages	19 March 2011	10	FFI, L-TB
4.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Lubuk Beringin Village	27 April 2011	16	FFI & L-TB
5.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Birun Village	9 June 2011	13	FFI & L-TB
6.	Training in Participatory Forest Inventory / HCVF Assessment	15–19 June 2011	50	FFI & L-TB
7.	Training of Community Organizing for Community Organizers	25-27 July 2011	7	FFI & L-TB
8.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tiaro Village	13 November 2011	10	FFI & L-TB
9.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Koto Rami Village	14 November 2011	10	FFI & L-TB
10.	Introduction to Climate Change & REDD+	22–24 November 2011	26	FFI, L-TB, RMI
11.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tambak Ratu, Bathin Pengambang, Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso and Batu Empang Villages.	16–20 December 2011	12	FFI & L-TB

No.	Training Topic	Date(s)	Number of Participants	Training Coordinator
12.	Preparation of Village Forest Management Plans	6-10 February 2012	2	Dept. of Watersheds & Social Forestry, Batanghari Distict Jambi Province
13.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Temanggung Village	30 – 31 March 2012	10	Dishut Sarolangun
14.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Muara Pemuat Village	1 April 2012	10	Dishut Sarolangun
15.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Raden Anom Village	3 April 2012	10	Dishut Sarolangun
16.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tuo Village	20 May 2012	6	FFI, L-TB
17.	Training "Introduction of the Development Plan Vivo System REDD + initiative, As Incentive Opportunities to Communities in the CBFM scheme"	17-18 June 2012	24	FFI& BioClimate
18.	Training Village Planning in Durian Rambun Village for Climate Change Mitigation	17 - 19 October 2012	50	FFI, L-TB, RMI
19.	Training Village Planning in Tanjung Dalam Village for Climate Change Mitigation	20 - 22 October 2012	52	FFI, L-TB, RMI
20.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Baru Kibul Village	11 November 12	9	Prakarsa Madani Foundation
21.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tanjung Mudo Village	6December 2012	10	WALHI Jambi Foundation
22.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tanjung Alam Village	7 December 2012	10	WALHI Jambi Foundation
23.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Kotobaru Village	8December 2012	10	WALHI Jambi Foundation
24.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Gedang Village	9December 2012	10	WALHI Jambi Foundation
25.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tanjung Benuang Village	10December 2012	10	WALHI Jambi Foundation
26.	Training of Organizational Management	18-20 December 2012	30	WALHI Jambi Foundation
27.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Tanjung Beringin Village	6January 2013	10	Prakarsa Madani Foundation
28.	Training of Legal Drafting For Community in Batang Asai Sub-District	11-12 January 2013	12	G-cinDe Foundation
29.	Cross Visit Community Member from 6 village in Batang Asai Sub-district to Durian Rambun for Share Learning related Village Forest Models	30 – 31 March 2013	12	G-cinDe Foundation
30.	Training of Participatory Mapping - Sendang Mulya Village	18February 2013	16	Genesis Foundation
31.	Training of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in South Solok District	29 March 13	23	ICS Foundation
32.	Training of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in Jambi Province	29-30 April 2013	33	Walestra Foundation
	Total		547	

Activity 1.4. Participatory mapping & agreement of village forest boundaries

Agreement of village forest boundaries – On-going

Throughout, the project team facilitated 12 meetings to discuss boundaries over villages in the project area with neighbouring villages. This generated 26 written village boundary agreements and one agreement on the boundary between five (5) sub-districts. Clarification of village administrative is an essential precursor to definitive mapping of the Village Forest/Customary Forest areas within those villages, and most villages in Sumatra have yet to have legally recognised village boundaries.

Participatory mapping of the village administrative boundaries – On-going

During Year 1 the project team also succeeded in facilitating participatory mapping of 5 villages in the project area (Tiaro, Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun, Kotorami and Tanjung Dalam).

During Year 2 of the project team facilitated participatory mapping of the village administrative boundaries of two villages. In Birun village boundaries were mapped with six (6) neighbour villages (Lubuk Beringin, Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun, Kotorami, Tuo and Nilodingin). However, the boundary with six (6) further villages are still under discussion and Birun residents wish to secure agreements with these villages before continuing with field mapping activities. Meetings between Birun and its neighbours continue in an effort to clarify these borders. Participatory mapping of boundaries between Lubuk Beringin and six (6) neighbouring villages (Lubuk Birah, Tiaro, Rantau Macang, Badak Tekurung, Guguk and Parit Ujung Tanjung) was also conducted. Mapping in the field is now complete, but the boundaries with three [3] villages are still temporary since they are based on Lubuk Beringin's claim rather than inter-village agreements. In the absence of written agreements between the villages involved, the final decision has been deferred to the District Regent, who has the authority to determine the final boundary.

In Year 3, the project team also completed facilitated participatory mapping of the village administrative boundaries of twenty-one (21) villages (Temanggung, Muara Pemuat, Raden Anom, Baru Kibul, Tanjung Beringin, Tanjung Benuang, Gedang, Kotabaru, Tanjung Alam, Tanjung Mudo, Tambak Ratu, Bathin Pengambang, Muara Air Dua, Sungai Keradak, Simpang Narso, Batu Empang, Sendang Mulya, Padang Gantiang, Padang Limau Sundai, Padang Air Dingin, and Panca Karya,) with support from Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) and M.A. Cargill Foundation (MACF).

Participatory mapping of the village land use – On-going

During Year 2 & 3, the project team facilitated participatory mapping of the village land use and has been completed in eight (8) villages (Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun, Kotorami, Tanjung Benuang, Gedang, Kotabaru, Tanjung Alam, Tanjung Mudo). For the villages that have completed land use mapping, the results will be communicated to the Government of Merangin District and pushed to be incorporated as part of the "District Spatial Plan" administrative boundaries of two villages.

In the remaining twenty-one (21) villages, land use mapping will be facilitated with support from Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) and M.A. Cargill Foundation (MACF).

Participatory mapping of the Village Forest and Customary Forest Boundaries – On-going

The determination of the final boundaries Customary Forest of Tiaro village was completed on 1st October 2011. Mapping was completed by a team of 18 Tiaro village residents, 2 members of the project team (1 FFI and 1 L-TB), and 3 district government representatives.

During Year 3, the project team facilitated participatory mapping of the Village Forest and Customary Forest boundaries and has been completed in six (6) Village Forest boundaries (Durian Rambun, Tanjung Benuang, Gedang, Kotabaru, Tanjung Alam, Tanjung Mudo), and five (5) Customary Forest boundaries (Temanggung, Muara Pemuat, Raden Anom, Baru Kibul and Tanjung Beringin).

For seventeen (17) villages, these will be facilitated with support from Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) and M.A. Cargill Foundation (MACF).

A list of mapping activities conducted is provided in Table 6, below.

Table 6. Progress of participatory mapping in original 8 target Village Forest and Customary Forest villages and replication sites

No.	Village Name	Proposed / Approved Forest Management Model	Mapping of Village Admin Boundaries	Mapping of Land-Use	Mapping of Village / Customary Forest Boundaries	Local Partner to Facilitate
1.	Birun	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	L-TB
2.	Lubuk Beringin	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	L-TB
3.	Lubuk Birah	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Process	L-TB
4.	Durian Rambun	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Completed	L-TB
5.	Kotorami	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Process	L-TB
6.	Tuo	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	L-TB
7.	Tanjung Dalam	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	L-TB
8.	Tiaro	Customary Forest	Completed	Process	Completed	L-TB
9.	Tanjung Alam	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Completed	WALHI Foundation
10.	Tanjung Benuang	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Completed	WALHI Foundation
11.	Gedang	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Completed	WALHI Foundation
12.	Kotobaru	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Completed	WALHI Foundation
13.	Tanjung Mudo	Village Forest	Completed	Completed	Completed	WALHI Foundation
14.	Baru Kibul	Customary Forest	Completed	Process	Completed	Prakarsa Madani Foundation
15.	Tanjung Beringin	Customary Forest	Completed	Process	Completed	Prakarsa Madani Foundation
16.	Batin Pengambang	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	G-cinDe Foundation
17.	Batu Empang	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	G-cinDe Foundation
18.	Muaro air Duo	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	G-cinDe Foundation
19.	Simpang Narso	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	G-cinDe Foundation
20.	Sungai Keradak	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	G-cinDe Foundation
21.	Tambak ratu	Village Forest	Completed	Process	Process	G-cinDe Foundation
22.	Muara Pemuat	Customary Forest	Completed	Process	Completed	Gita Buana Foundation
23.	Raden Anom	Customary Forest	Completed	Process	Completed	Gita Buana Foundation
24.	Temanggung	Customary Forest	Completed	Process	Completed	LP3D Foundation
25.	Panca Karya	Customary Forest	Process	Process	Process	LP3D Foundation
26.	Sendang Mulyo	Village Forest	Process	Process	Process	Genesis Foundation
27.	Padang Gantiang	Village Forest	Process	Process	Process	ICS Foundation
28.	Padang Limau Sundai	Village Forest	Process	Process	Process	ICS Foundation
29.	Padang Air Dingin	Village Forest	Process	Process	Process	ICS Foundation

Activity 1.5. Establish and implement forest management framework

Village Forest Management Planning and Licenses:

Following the issuance of Village Forest Area Licenses for twelve (12) villages in Merangin District by the Minister of Forestry in 2011, the next step has been to facilitate each village to request a Village Forest Management License from the Provincial Governor, which is the license that grants the community to manage the forest resources within the Village Forest area. Various requirements must be met to complete these requests including preparation of:

1. Village Profile
2. Written inter-village boundary agreements, or a letter from the Village Head stating the relevant village administrative area and has been verified by sub-district Head.
3. Total Village Forest area (Ha)
4. Village legislation (PerDes) regarding the establishment of village institutions
5. Formal letter from the Village Head regarding the management of the Village Forest Management Group
6. Summary Village Forest Management Plan

Since September 2011, the project team have been working to support villages in the project area to prepare the documents above. At this time eight (8) villages (Durian Rambun, Lubuk Birah, Tanjung Dalam, Tanjung Benuang, Gedang, Kotabaru, Tanjung Alam, and Tanjung Mudo) have already prepared all necessary documents and have submitted their proposals to the Governor of Jambi, which are now being processed. And four (4) other priority villages (Birun, Lubuk Beringin, Kotorami, and Tuo) are now in the process of preparing all necessary documents. As it is taking slightly longer to finalise the village administrative boundaries of Birun and Lubuk Beringin, their management license nominations will follow after the other villages. Some of the factors affecting them are tension with the department of forestry about the boundaries of state and KSNP forest, and politics at the village level and not every member of the community supportive of Village Forest for various purposes such as logging, encroachment and others.

In the process of supporting communities to prepare their management license nominations, the project team will begin assisting each Hutan Desa Management Group to start the process of preparing their 35 year Village Forest Management Plan and the first Annual Management Plan. Although this step is not officially required until *after* the Governor's license has been approved, starting early will help maintain momentum and save time later in the process.

Landscape Level Management Planning – Forest Management Units:

The project has also facilitated establishment of three (3) Forest Management Units (FMU) in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts. These FMUs are a new initiative of the Department of Forestry to devolve greater responsibility for landscape level forest management to District level. There is close overlap between the Village Forest areas in Merangin District, and proposed Village Forest and Customary Forest in Sarolangun District, with the FMU forest blocks, which offers important potential to support governance of these community-managed forests. The process of FMU establishment in Merangin and Sarolangun District has proceeded rapidly, assisted by support from this project and progressive District Forestry Departments - the first FMU in the District was established in April 2012 by decree of the District Regent.

In Merangin District, a FMU was established through the Decree Head of District Number 33 of 2011, dated 30 December, 2011 with area of 75,170 ha. In Sarolangun District, two (2) FMU were established through the Decree Head of District Number 15 of 2012, dated 10 April 2012 with areas of 121,900 Ha and 109,766 Ha. The project supported their establishment by coordinating multi-stakeholder forums to generate and express support for the unit's creation and function. The FMU will have a major role and responsibility in the management of forest areas in the Merangin and Sarolangun District, including facilitating the development and coaching of CBFM models that exist within their management unit. For FFI, in the long term, FMU and its capacity will factor into the "project exit strategy".

Forest Monitoring and Patrols:

The L-TB led collaborative forest patrol team (TMP2H) conducted an investigation into illegal logging in Lubuk Beringin village (19-20 November 2011), which was reported to Department of Forestry. Nine (9) cubits of illegal timber were seized and destroyed. Darwin Initiative support also enabled L-TB and FFI to provide technical and moral support to the District Forestry Department and KSNP during efforts to tackle illegal encroachment (coordinated forest clearance for coffee plantation) to the immediate south west of forest block that this the target of this project. This support included:

- Attendance at two hearings at the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta (August and October 2010) to present the details of the encroachment threat in Merangin and discuss the design of response to this threat;
- Intensive coordination with local NGOs, government and press during prior to and post efforts to relocate people farming coffee illegally inside the boundary of KSNP;
- Monitoring of intelligence regarding new encroachment in the area and surrounds, and sharing with authorities (2 cases reported to date).

Between April 2011 – March 2013, the community-based Forest Monitoring and Protection Patrol Team (TMP2H) conducted twenty-one (21) collaborative patrols of national park buffer-zone forest in the Merangin District project area, in partnership with rangers from the Merangin District Plantation and Forestry Department and from Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP). Each patrol was an average of three (3) days, with 16 TMPH community rangers, and two representatives from L-TB and Forestry/KSNP. These patrols continued to play an important role in preventing forest clearance by in-migrants in both the village forests and neighbouring KSNP. In one Village Forest area (Kotorami village) there was evidence of encroachment by migrants clearing land for coffee plantations; the encroachment actors were not found. In response, the relevant rules of the forest area were distributed in the area, and a letter sent to the Government of Merangin District to act quickly to limit the further destruction of the Village Forest. The Government of Merangin District followed up by sending a joint patrol team on June 25, 2012, and succeeded in capturing two actors responsible for forest encroachment; both actors are in the legal process. This effort also contributed greatly to the cessation of encroachment on Village Forest of Durian Rambun. The Durian Rambun communities invited 25 families are already encroaching on forest village, and in the village meeting, it was agreed there would be no further expansion and encroachment activities be stopped until there is a decision from the government.

Activity 1.6. Legal designation of Village Forests

Promoting the allocation of legally recognised tenure of State Forest lands by traditional forest-edge communities is not an easy task. At inception this project aimed to facilitate legal recognition of two (2) Village Forest in Year 1, three (3) in Year 2, and three (3) in Year 3. In reality, this target was reached within just two (2) years. This timeframe exceeded our expectations and is clearly a great achievement, and has enabled us to proceed with opportunities to promote replication of the Village Forest and Customary Forest model in other locations. Nevertheless it must be remembered that, specifically for Village Forest, following legal recognition of tenure by the Minister of Forestry, the next essential step is to facilitate approval of Village Forest Management Rights by Governor of Jambi, which will enable communities to define a sustainable management regime for their forest areas. As explained under Activity 1.5, this work is underway, and will be continued going forward with support from other donors, including MA Cargill Foundation. The following table provides details of each village in the project area where the community-based forest management model is now legally recognised, with reference to the relevant legal document.

Table 7. Details of Village Forest Area and Licenses approved as a result of the support of this project

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Proposed Forest Management Model	Definitive Forest Area (Ha)	Legal Designation / Title of Legal Document
1.	Birun	Pangkalan Jambu	Village Forest	2,788	Minister of Forestry decree No. 127 Year 2011
2.	Lubuk Beringin	Siau	Village Forest	2,712	Minister of Forestry decree No. 128 Year 2011
3.	Lubuk Birah	Siau	Village Forest	4,638	Minister of Forestry decree No. 359 Year 2011
4.	Durian Rambun	Siau	Village Forest	4,484	Minister of Forestry decree No. 361 Year 2011
5.	Kotorami	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	1,855	Minister of Forestry decree No. 436 Year 2011
6.	Tuo	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	2,235	Minister of Forestry decree No. 438 Year 2011
7.	Tanjung Dalam	Lembah Masurai	Village Forest	2,160	Minister of Forestry decree No. 437 Year 2011
8.	Tanjung Alam	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	912	Minister of Forestry decree No. 42 Year 2011
9.	Tanjung Benuang	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	1,254	Minister of Forestry decree No. 441 Year 2011
10.	Gedang	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	1,766	Minister of Forestry decree No. 442 Year 2011
11.	Kotobaru	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	762	Minister of Forestry decree No. 443 Year 2011
12.	Tanjung Mudo	Sungai Tenang	Village Forest	1,058	Minister of Forestry decree No. 444 Year 2011
13.	Tiaro	Siau	Customary Forest	39.5	Regent of Merangin decree No. 14 Year 2012
	Total			26,663.5	

Source: Merangin District Department of Forestry & Plantations, 2012 (data edited)

Activity 1.7. Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council

In Year 3, a FMU in Merangin District was established through the Decree Head of District Number 33 of 2011 with an area of 75,170 ha. The project supported its establishment by coordinating multi-stakeholder forums to generate and express support for the unit's creation and function. The FMU will have a major role and responsibility in the management of forest areas in the Merangin, including facilitating the development and coaching of CBFM models that exist within their management unit. The FMU includes the main Darwin project area in Merangin District. For FFI, in the long term, the FMU and its capacity will factor into the "project exit strategy".

Active since May 2012 when the Regent of Merangin District inaugurated government staff mandated to operationalize the FMU - Mr Arief Setyo Hutomo was selected by the Regent as Head of the FMU whose job is to provide assistance to Village Forest Management Groups (VFMG) in 17 villages (including the main Darwin project area in Merangin District), which are allocated within the FMU, and to act as a consulting office for VFMG related their village forest management.

Activity 1.8. Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support

From Year 1 to Year 3 (end of project), the project success in securing match-funding, has exceeded original match-funding targets as cited in the proposal to the Darwin Initiative and has permitted scaling-up of activities, including a significant increase in the total project area, the number of partner communities and the total area of biodiversity-rich tropical forest targeted for protection.

In November 2010, the ICAP approved a grant of GBP 200,000 for one (1) year to support replication of the community-based forest management models developed with Darwin Initiative support in neighbouring Sarolangun District.

In January 2011 the Climate and Land Use Alliance (ACF) approved a grant of USD 200,000 for one (1) year to support replication of the community-based forest management models developed with Darwin Initiative support in neighbouring Sarolangun District.

In December 2011 the Acacia Conservation Fund (ACF) approved a grant of USD 30,000 for one (1) year to support replication of the community-based forest management models developed with Darwin Initiative support in neighbouring Sarolangun District.

In April 2012 the Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund (DWCF) approved a grant for three (3) years of USD 150,000 per year to support replication of the community-based forest management models developed with Darwin Initiative support as a special award to increase support for forest conservation activities in the project area.

And in May 2012, the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (MACF) approved a grant of USD 1,244,735 for three (3) years to support continue and replication of the community-based forest management models developed post-Darwin Initiative support to increase support for community-based forest conservation activities in the project area. The project includes a strong focusses on establishment of sustainable revenue streams to finance long-term management of Village and Customary Forest and contribute to local economic development, through community-based REDD+ and sustainable NTFP/agroforestry enterprise; and forest and species monitoring and protection.

FFI is now in the final stages of negotiating a three (3) year grant of EUR 300,000 from the ICCO Netherland, to increase support for the Plan Vivo community-based REDD+ pilot project, in collaboration with a twin pilot site in Ketapang District, West Kalimantan Province. We are also awaiting feedback on a further proposal which, if successful, would provide significant support to this programme of work over a three year period, ensuring that the results achieved with Darwin support are consolidated and expanded in the medium term. Further detail can see in point 8.2.

Activity 1.9. Document and disseminate Village Forest model

During Year 1 - 3, various approaches have been used to document and disseminate the Village Forest model. Printed media was used in the production of an introductory poster about climate change and REDD+, and two thematic calendars about forest monitoring and protection and wildlife conservation, both targeted to a local community and District Government audience. Meanwhile a short film was created to raise the profile of the project to the national and international audience, via You Tube and embedded within a blog about the project on the FFI website (link below).

Project activities received coverage in the Indonesian press on 20 occasions (18 local and 2 national), in relation to facilitation of sustainable land use planning and Forest Management Unit establishment.

Output 2: Capacity in place within AKAR Network members and local government to promote and facilitate replication of the village forest model throughout the KSNP landscape

Activity 2.1: Training in participatory mapping, principles of forest management & forest law

During Year 1 of the project, one (1) member of the AKAR Network participated directly in Village Forest development activities. Barlian, from AKAR member Genesis, participated in the participatory mapping training and discussion of inter village boundaries of Tanjung Dalam village in January 2011.

During Years 2 and 3 of the project, FFI led various thematic training activities covering skills such as participatory mapping, participatory forest inventory (used to generate baseline data to inform forest management planning), and opportunities to generate sustainable finance for forest management through REDD+. As well as building capacity of target communities in the

project area (as described in section **Activity 1.3** above), these activities also served to build the capacity of numerous staff from NGO and local government partners. More detail is provided in Table 8 under section **Activity 2.2**, below.

Activity 2.2: Partner capacity building / training

During Year 1 to Year 3 (end of project), the project provided various training and capacity building opportunities for project partners, including NGO partners from the AKAR Network other partners, representatives from local government departments of particular importance to project implementation, and FFI's own project staff. Training opportunities included both sessions organised by FFI and local partners, and facilitation of partners to participate in events organised by other institutions. Detail of capacity building / training activities and the number of partner individuals to benefit from these are provided in Table 8 below:

Table 8. Partner Capacity Building During April 2010 – March 2013.

No.	Training Topic	Date(s)	No. Participants	Training Coordinator
1.	Training in Participatory Forest Inventory / HCVF Assessment	15–19 June 2011	5	FFI & L-TB
2.	Carbon Accounting	11 – 15 September 2011	1	GIZ & South Sumatra Province Forestry Department
3.	Forest Management Units (FMU) – training for candidate FMU managers	20 September – 20 November 2011	2	Ministry of Forestry Training & Education Centre
4.	Introduction to Climate Change & REDD+	22–24 November 2011	10	FFI, L-TB, RMI
5.	Establishment of satellite image based encroachment alert system	5 – 8 December 2011	1	Conservation International
6.	Training of Participatory Mapping for Local Partners	27 – 28 June 2012	17	G-cinDe
7.	Application of GPS and GIS	7-Feb-12	1	FFI Junior GIS staff
8.	Regional workshop entitled "Knowledge and Empowerment: Processes and Mechanisms to ensure meaningful, effective community participation in REDD+ programs	22-27 February 2012	1	NTPP-EP
9.	Financial management	5 - 6 March 2012	2	FFI Field Bookkeeper
10.	Financial management	23 – 25 March 2012	8	Public Accountant (Amir Hadi Nasution)
11.	Forest Management Units (FMU) – training for candidate FMU managers	26 March – 24 May 2012	2	Ministry of Forestry Training & Education Centre
12.	Preparation of program work plans and budgets	7 – 8 April 2012	6	Senior Field Manager FFI Merangin
13.	Training Introduction of the Development Plan Vivo System REDD+ Initiative as Incentive Opportunities to Communities in the CBFM scheme	17-18 June 2012	14	FFI, BioClimate
14.	Training Introduction of the Development Plan Vivo System REDD+ Initiative as Incentive Opportunities in the CBFM scheme	25-27 June 2012	33	FFI, BioClimate
15.	Training of Participatory Mapping for Local Partners	27 – 28 June 2012	17	G-cinDe
16.	Training HCVF to Support Inventory Participatory Phase II in Durian Rambun	30 September - 1 October 2012	8	FFI

No.	Training Topic	Date(s)	No. Participants	Training Coordinator
	Village			
17.	Training Operationalization FMU Models to Scope of the South Sumatra Sub Regional	17 - 19 October 2012	2	Kemenhut
18.	Training Village Planning in Durian Rambun Village for Climate Change Mitigation	17 - 19 October 2012	2	FFI, L-TB, RMI
19.	Training Village Planning in Tanjung Dalam Village for Climate Change Mitigation	20 - 22 October 2012	2	FFI, L-TB, RMI
20.	Cross Visit to South Solok District for Share Learning Commodity Kepayang (<i>Pangium edule</i> sp) as NTFP Potential	1-2 December 2012	3	FFI
21.	Training of Legal Drafting For Community in Batang Asai Sub-District	11-12 January 2013	2	G-cinDe Foundation
22.	Cross Visit Community Member from 6 village in Batang Asai Sub-district to Durian Rambun for Share Learning related Village Forest Models	30 – 31 March 2013	2	G-cinDe Foundation
23.	Training of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in Jambi Province	29 - 30 April 2013	2	Walestra
	Total		126	

Activity 2.3. Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone

FFI, L-TB and other local partners are in the process of developing an online GIS resource (Web Resource) hosting data about the Kerinci Seblat National Park buffer-zone, with a natural focus on the project area and surrounding landscape. Data that is already available for inclusion on the Web GIS, which is being developed using Quantum GIS – Quantum Server (Open Source software) is summarised in Table 9, below:

Table 9. Examples of KSNP buffer-zone data compiled to date for collaborative Web GIS project

No	Data Format	Data Description	Data Source
1.	Shapefile	Roads around Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP)	PDTK 2008
2.	Shapefile	Rivers around KSNP	ICDP – KSNP
3.	Shapefile	Contours	ICDP – KSNP
4.	Shapefile	District Boundaries	BPS
5.	Shapefile	Provincial Boundaries	BPS
6.	Shapefile	Forest Cover 2008	KSNP
7.	Shapefile	Villages around KSNP in Merangin District	LTB – PMKM
8.	Raster	Digital Elevation Model (DEM) around KSNP	US Geological Survey (USGS)
9.	Raster	Landsat 7 2008	USGS – Glovis
10.	Raster	Landsat 5 2008 (specifically Merangin District	Conservation International (CI) – FFI
11.	Raster	Spot 5 2011 - bordering KSNP in Merangin & Sarolangun Districts	PlanetAction – FFI
12.	Document	Village Profiles of 17 villages bordering KSNP in Merangin District	PMKM – FFI
13.	Document	Inter-village Boundary Agreements	FFI – PMKM

No	Data Format	Data Description	Data Source
14.	Document	Forest Inventory (HCVF) survey results from 7 villages bordering KSNP	FFI
15.	Shapefile	Interim village boundaries of 7 buffer-zone villages	FFI – LTB
16.	Shapefile	Distribution of micro-hydro power generators (PLTMH)	PMKM, Dishut
17.	Document	Village Profiles of 10 villages bordering KSNP in Sarolangun District	G-cinDe, Gita Buana and LP3D – FFI
18.	Document	Village Profiles of 3 villages bordering KSNP in Muko-Muko District	Genesis – FFI
19.	Document	Village Profiles of 5 villages bordering KSNP in South Solok District	ICS - FFI
20.	Book	Kepayang – Conservation of plants that have economic value	Genesis - FFI

The KSNP buffer-zone Web GIS cannot yet be launched online as there are some technical constraints, but is estimated to be ready for online launching in October 2013, with funding support from M.A. Cargill Foundation. It will host all data described above and will be a dynamic resource designed for regular update and addition of new data generated by this project, or by other colleagues concerned with community-based conservation of biodiversity-rich forest habitat in the KSNP Landscape.

Output 3. Technical and sociological foundations in place to enable Districts included in the project area to access long-term and equitable finance mechanisms for sustainable forestprotection (for example, REDD)

Activity 3.1. Rapid High Conservation Value Forest Assessment

From June-July and October-November 2011 a detailed participatory forest inventory was conducted in seven (7) villages in Merangin District (Lubuk Beringin, Lubuk Birah, Birun, Tanjung Dalam, Tiaro, Durian Rambun and Kotorami) during which raw field data for birds, mammals, herpetofauna, botany and biomass was collected. Field data collection was conducted on a village-by-village basis following intensive training for community members led by young biologists from FFI's HCVF Assessment Team (see below). Up to twenty (20) community members per village participated in gathering data with support from HCVF team members with expertise in each of the data groups. The bird, mammal and herpetofauna data has been analysed and will be used both to inform village forest management plans, engender local pride in the biodiversity of individual Village Forest areas, and as a reference baseline for subsequent evaluation of biodiversity conservation in the Village and Customary Forests. A copy of the assessment report, in Indonesian, is available on request.

In 2-13th October 2012, the project supported Durian Rambun village to execute a Forest Inventory Phase II in the Village Forest area. The data is being used to help the FFI team calculate forest carbon potential of Durian Rambun Village Forest, strengthening the data that was been collected in Phase I.

Botanical specimens and biomass data are currently being analysed and will be used both to support development of Village Forest management plans and to generate baseline estimates for Village Forest carbon stocks as an essential input to the facilitation of community-based REDD+ in this village cluster. Resources available to support land use planning and estimation of carbon stocks were enhanced through approval of a generous grant from PlanetAction, which provided eight (8) high resolution SPOT satellite images of the project area. These images have been used to conduct classification of vegetation cover in the project area in order to extrapolate biomass data from sample plots to generate carbon stock estimates for the whole area.

3.2. Climate change and REDD training for civil society and local Government partners – intensive, practical understanding of climate change implications, forest carbon assessment, costs / benefits of REDD and principles of benefits sharing

Activity 3.2 was initiated during Year 2 and 3. Introductory training on climate change and principles of REDD+ was conducted in November 2011 with 36 community members from 7 villages in the project area, plus 10 representatives from local government and the national park and 2 representatives from the AKAR Network.

This training was followed by village level discussions about climate change and REDD+ with 6 villages in the project area, which enabled the project team to assess the current level of interest within each community to proceed with REDD+ project development. Initial indications confirmed that one village was determined to progress with community-based REDD+ at the earliest opportunity, whilst a further 3 expressed interest. Those communities that have not been identified as early movers on REDD+ are generally those that have outstanding issues relating to village administrative boundaries (which the assistance of the District Head is being sought to resolve these issues), or, as in the case of Tiaro Village, are simply satisfied to have secured legal recognition of the traditional forest area and do not see a need to pursue REDD+ at this time.

The training was conducted in collaboration with the Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI). Full reports on the District and Village level training activities, in Indonesian, are available on request.

3.3 Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters

This activity was completed as part of wider participatory forest inventory training that was conducted in June 2011. Seven members of the FFI HCVF Assessment Team, which is a national team of expert field biologists that provides support to multiple FFI projects throughout the Indonesian archipelago, conducted the training over a period of four days. Fifty-five community members from seven villages in the project area participated in this training, with an average of two individuals per village focussing on botanical and biomass / carbon baseline assessment, mammals, birds and herpetofauna, respectively. During subsequent forest inventory activities, additional community members were recruited to support the botanical and biomass data collection, which requires considerable manpower, and also served to provide on-the-job training for at least 14 more individuals (2 per village). A full report of this training activity is available on request.

3.4 Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study for project area

During Year 2 & 3, the project made a number of significant steps in assessing the feasibility of REDD+ in the project area. These included:

- Assessment of *additionality* of community-based forest conservation activities in the project area, which confirmed that the activities are additional and are therefore eligible for REDD+. *Additional* in this context refers to the fact that both Village and Customary Forests are designed to support communities to protect their forests from real pressures of illegal encroachment and illegal logging, which would reduce the forest carbon stocks. Performance-based payments from REDD+ would play an important role in supporting on-going sustainable management and therefore contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (a copy of the REDD+ additionality assessment for the project area, in English, is available on request).
- Assessment of current interest among communities in the project area to proceed with developing a community-based approach to REDD+, as described under activity 3.2 above and is the first stage of the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, which is central to REDD+ project development.
- Assessment of existing recognised REDD+ standards and identification of most appropriate standard for the project area. The standards assessed included the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS); Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA); and Plan Vivo. Plan Vivo identified as most appropriate to project context. It is a proven mechanism for establishing small scale community-based Payments for Ecosystem Service (PES)

projects on lands where communities have both tenure and management rights. In contrast to VCS, local communities are *required* to be designers and implementers of their own forest management plans and, whilst monitoring performance in protecting carbon stocks is a key project component, the methodologies required are less technically demanding and raise fewer concerns about long-term sustainability / need for permanent external support to assist communities to meet requirements.

- The project team is proceeding to support selected first mover villages to verify their contribution to reducing deforestation through sustainable forest management protection, and the associated avoidance of GHG emissions, under the Plan Vivo Standard with the aim of mobilising a flow of sustainable, performance-based income to those communities through sale of verified Plan Vivo credits.

3.5 Development of REDD+ Project Identification Note (PIN) for selected villages

Development of a Plan Vivo REDD+ Project Identification Note (PIN) for community forests Merangin District is now complete, with Durian Rambun as the first pilot village. The PIN, for the 'Community Forest Ecosystem Services' (CFES) project has been submitted to, and approved by the Plan Vivo Foundation, and is now available for download on the Plan Vivo project register at: <http://www.planvivo.org/projects/registeredprojects/>. In order to prepare Durian Rambun village for piloting the REDD+ scheme to receive financial incentives and other benefits from sustainable forest management, match funding has already enabled substantial work to be completed to progress the development of the Project Design Document (PDD), including a field discussions and a workshop on 12-13 February 2013. A first draft of the Project Design Document (PDD) has been developed, which will be refined again.

Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) agreed allocation of grant funding to support initiation of the Plan Vivo community-REDD+ (PES) scheme for Durian Rambun. The first contract with the community is planned for September 2013, with a subsequent trial payment February 2014, which will be 'input based', or based on activities completed. Once the Plan Vivo project has been validated and fully registered, the community will receive performance-based payments based on forest protection results at the end of each year of project activities. Support from DWCF will finance a minimum PES payment to communities for three years – additional, commercial buyers will be sought for the remaining credits, to scale-up funds available for the community, and build project capacity to market credits, which will be vital for long-term sustainability of the approach.

3. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

The project principally contributed to supporting Indonesia to meet its obligations under the Convention Biological Diversity (CBD), with its most substantial contribution being to obligations under Article 8, *In-situ Conservation*. Details of the contributions to CBD obligations of each of the main areas of project activity are detailed below, along with associated contributions to the Aichi Targets.

Village Forest and Customary Forest models of CBFM:

The project focussed on applying the Village Forest (VF) and Customary Forest (CF) tenure frameworks in Indonesia to establish legally recognised CBFM areas in critical forest blocks in the buffer-zone of the KSNP protected area, with aim of establishing the enabling conditions for protection of the critically endangered Sumatran Tiger in its natural habitat. This particularly addressed the following sub-articles under Article 8, and Aichi Targets 5, 7 and with indirect impact on Aichi Target 12:

8 (d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;

8 (e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;

To this end, Darwin Initiative support directly ensured the designation of seven [7] VF and one [1] CF in Merangin District, bordering the Sipurak Hook, one of areas of greatest large mammal density in the KSNP landscape. Match-funding leveraged as a result of having Darwin Initiative support, enabled the project to support designation of a further five [5] VF in Merangin, and to initial replication of the VF and CF approaches in three [3] further districts, bringing the total of communities engaged to twenty-nine [29]. Thirteen [13] VF and CF have been established in the project area to date, with a total area of 26,663.50 ha.

Legal recognition of CBFM areas is not sufficient to ensure habitat protection and environmentally sound and sustainable development in these areas, thus participatory land use mapping, VF/CF management planning and initiation of work to develop additional sustainable livelihoods sources and to test incentive mechanisms for long-term forest protection have, and continue to be, important activities – also addressing the following articles, and Aichi Targets 14 and 18:

8 (i) Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;

10 (c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;

Of the thirteen VF and CF areas already designated by the Minister of Forestry and District Head, land use mapping has been completed in eight [8] of these villages, VF *management* license applications from the Provincial Governor are in process, match funds are in place to continue this work following the end of support from the Darwin Initiative.

In all cases, the project team has worked with the communities to support development of VF and CF management plans and community-level legislation (*PerDes*) related to the CBFM area that are tailored community customary norms and practices, and are therefore locally appropriate and meaningful. Thus national, normative legal frameworks have been used to secure formal recognition of community rights and responsibilities, whilst local implementation is in keeping with longer-standing, traditional practices – as intended in sub-article j, and in Aichi Target 18:

8 (j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

Community and local partner capacity building:

Project implementation has been fully in partnership with local NGO and District Government partners, and communities in the project area. Transfer of technical and administrative skills has been achieved through formal training and on-the-job daily interactions with FFI project staff. As detailed in Tables 5 and 8 above, community members and project partners have participated in formal capacity-building activities in 547 and 126 instances, respectively. Additional funds secured to support this work have enabled two [2] members of the AKAR Network to initiate practical application of VF and CF models in their districts, and enabled FFI to engage a further five [5] local partners in scaling-up this approach, as illustrated in the project organogram in section 4. This work particularly contributed to the following sub-articles, under CBD articles 12, 13 and 18, and Aichi Target 18:

12 (a) Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries;

13 (a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes;

18 (b) Each Contracting Party shall promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing this Convention, *inter alia*, through the development and implementation of national policies. In promoting such cooperation, special attention should be given to the

development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building.

Information exchange:

Contributions to obligations for information and technology exchange under Articles 16 and 17 of the CBD, and Aichi Target 19, were achieved through the medium of training, provision of access to appropriate technologies to support fieldwork, such as GPS, GIS, and forest inventory tools, and sharing of the results of data collected, for example through posters highlighting participatory biodiversity survey results, and the development of a shared an open source online GIS platform for sharing data related to community-based forest management in the KSNP buffer-zone – this deliverable is still under development and expected to be online by October 2013.

Exchange of learning about the project has been achieved through publications both online and in press, a short video, and presentation at a range of national and international fora. The field team also increasingly facilitates cross-learning visits to the site, from other stakeholders in Indonesia keen to learn about how to apply the experiences of the project,

Community-based REDD+ (PES)

A key deliverable under Purpose 3 of this project was to evaluate and understand the potential for sustainable finance mechanisms to support long-term management of VFs and CFs. This analysis focussed on market-based tools, specifically REDD+. It resulted in substantial awareness-raising and training related to these issues, provided by FFI staff, with support from UK based experts from BioClimate, and national NGO RMI; and identification of the Plan Vivo System (PV) as an appropriate mechanism for developing a community-based REDD+ pilot in the project area.

A PV PIN was developed and approved by the PV Foundation, and funding has been secured to progress full PV project development. This work contributes to Article 11 pertaining to Incentive Measures, as well as to articles relevant to funding of in-situ conservation and sustainable use, mentioned in other sections. It is also directly relevant to Aichi Targets 3, 14 and 15.

Fundraising:

Darwin Initiative support for this project has enabled important contributions to Article 20 on Financial Resources, Article 8(m), below, and Aichi Target 20, through direct support, leverage of match-funds funds and new support to scale-up the programme of work. To date additional funds leveraged for activities during the period of the Darwin Initiative support totals £ 492,486. Funding secured to continue and scale-up activities totals £ 808,946.

8 (m) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (l) above, particularly to developing countries;

4. Project Partnerships

FFI as the UK lead institution implemented this project in partnership with Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB), an Indonesian NGO partner that had been actively facilitating collaborative forest protection in the project area through community-based forest patrols since 2006. Prior to the launch of this project, FFI's partnership with L-TB was focussed on providing support with fundraising and ad hoc technical guidance on approaches to forest protection and information sharing with the FFI Tiger Protection Program on specific species issues, such as human-wildlife conflict cases in Merangin District. This project enabled us to establish a much closer, more intensive partnership, which extends to co-implementation of field activities.

The management structure of the project and division of roles and responsibilities remained very similar in the structure throughout the period of Darwin support. An updated version of the project management structure is provided below. Key changes during the grant period included access of the project to a wider range of FFI technical experts, which has been facilitated with the generous support of the Darwin Initiative and additional match-funding that has been

leveraged from other sources to support this work. This has enhanced FFI's own capacity to be an effective project partner.

Additional expertise available to the project include: High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) assessment team; spatial planning and integration of community-based forest management (CBFM) approaches into regional land-use plans; and markets for environmental services, with a particular focus on community-based approaches to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Degradation (REDD+).

Another structural change was the change in leadership of L-TB. In August 2011 the incumbent chairman, Eko Waskito, reached the end of his second term and was succeeded by long-time colleague Gusdi Warman. Eko is now taking the lead in developing Village Forest replication activities in neighbouring Sarolangun District. L-TB established a new, distinct NGO to take forward activities in Sarolangun District, named *Gerakan Cinta Desa*, or *G-cinDe*. G-cinDe has now been registered as a legally recognised NGO

The relationship between FFI and L-TB is managed on a day to day basis through co-implementation of field activities – FFI and L-TB have established a co-managed Village Forest team in Merangin District, with the FFI Senior Field Manager overseeing implementation of project activities against the workplan.

The Project Lead maintained a substantial field presence during Year 1, scaling back to 5.5 months in Indonesia during Year 2 of the project reflecting the fact that the joint FFI/L-TB field team became increasingly well established, and that the level of support from additional technical experts has increased. In Year 3 the project leadership was transferred from Zoe Cullen to Anna Lyons, who visited the field site on several occasions and provided substantial strategic support, particularly in project planning, raising of additional funds to support the work and grant management. Zoe Cullen remained involved as a technical advisor on development of the Plan Vivo community-REDD+ pilot,

Striking the balance between empowering L-TB to take the lead in implementation of field activities, whilst acknowledging that support is needed on many of the technical components that represent new areas of work e.g. participatory mapping, manipulation of spatial data using GIS, legal requirements of facilitating Village Forest, has been a challenge during the project. This is the essence of capacity-building and a core component of FFI's role in this project – and the L-TB team is already demonstrating significant development of both its technical and administrative capacity.

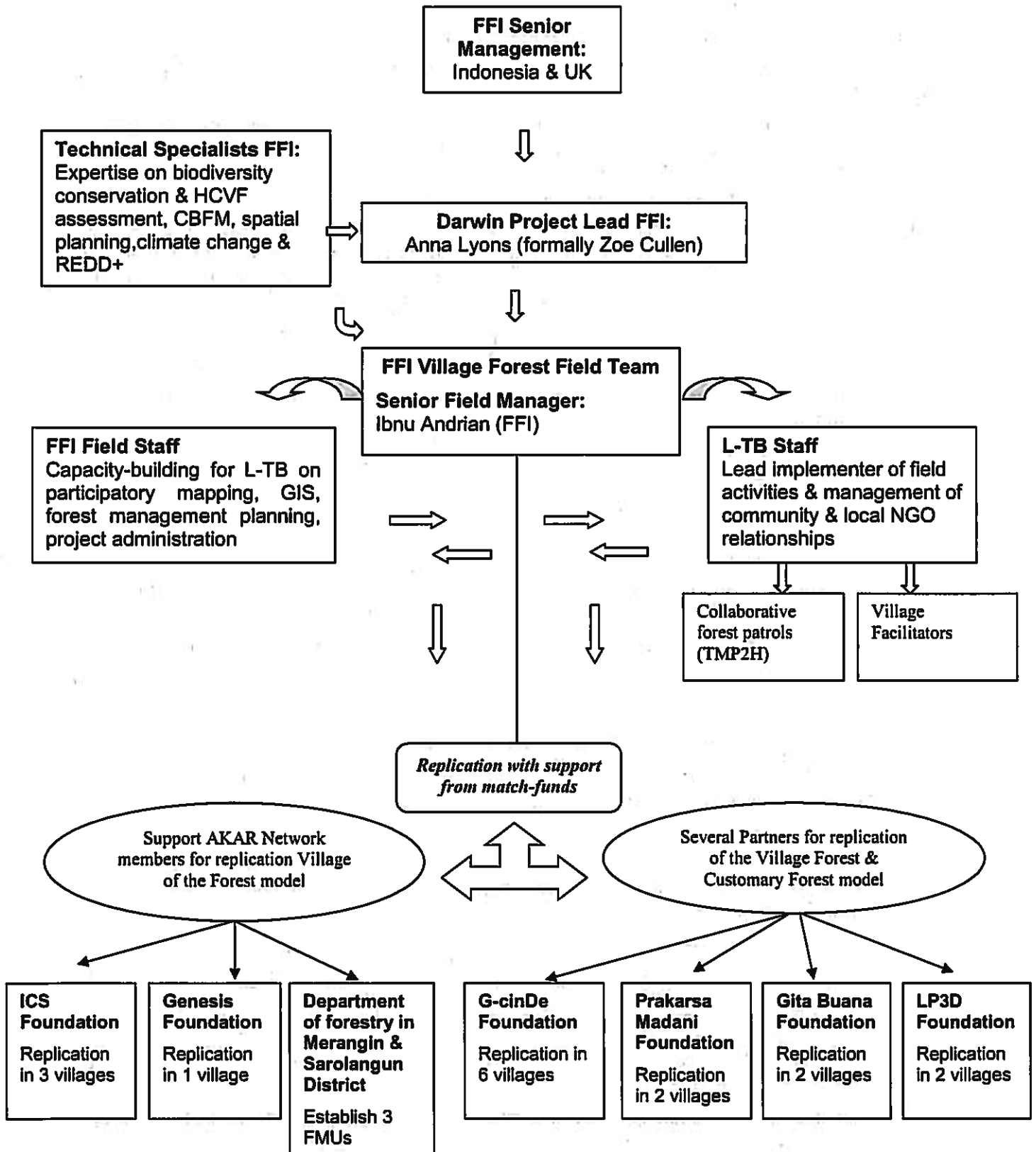
The ambitious nature of the project, in terms of the technical and political challenges of project implementation and volume of activities has also been challenging. This has been addressed through both recruitment of additional FFI and L-TB field staff and development of new partnerships.

New team members included a participatory mapping specialist and conflict resolution officer within L-TB. Additional L-TB and FFI staff have/are also being recruited, with match-funds, to progress replication of project activities in a highly vulnerable and biodiversity rich forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District.

The project team continues to work very closely with Merangin District Government, particularly the Department of Plantations and Forestry. New partners include Sarolangun District Department of Plantations and Forestry, and The Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI). The latter assisted with delivery of introductory training on climate change and REDD+ in November-December 2011.

Since April 2012, having secured a grant from M.A. Cargill Foundation, the project is also working with several new partners, namely G-cinDe Foundation, WALHI Foundation, Gita Buana Foundation, Prakarsa Madani Foundation, LP3D Foundation, ICS Foundation, and Genesis Foundation, in collaborations to replicate forest management initiatives with the community, using the Village Forest and Customary Forest model in 4 districts (Merangin, Sarolangun, South Solok and Muko-Muko) in 3 provinces (Jambi, West Sumatra and Bengkulu).

Project Organogram:



Finally, during Year 2 the former Project Lead was accepted as a member of the Plan Vivo (<http://www.planvivo.org/>) Technical Advisory Group, and as a technical advisor within the FFI Environmental Markets, is working to strengthen this collaboration to support the development of community-based approaches to REDD+/PES both in this project and more broadly.

5. Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme

5.1 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-

to the following biological and social research and technical work has been generated through the project:

- HCVF assessment data Community socio-economic profiles of 24 villages (5 villages in process) – to inform project design, support closer and most appropriate engagement with target communities, to support Village / Customary Forest applications and development of Plan Vivo community-based REDD+ project.

This was primarily working data to support project implementation, and was not subject to academic peer review. Outputs from the HCVF are being fed into the Plan Vivo community-REDD+ technical specification and PDD, which be subject to external audit and validation, through field visit and desk-based review as a pre-requisite for subsequent project validation, or request for corrective actions.

5.2 Transfer of knowledge

The project has sought to transfer knowledge to practitioners and policy makers through the following forms:

- Asia REDD+ Working Group
- Ministry of Forestry Working Group on Community Empowerment
- REDD+ Provincial Working Group – Jambi Province (Ibnu Andrian)
- Meetings with Ministry of Forestry, and REDD+ Task Force
- Conservation and Land Grabs Conference – Poverty & Conservation Learning Group, with IIED and ZSL – presentation and case study in press
- There is a plan to develop a full paper on this project, for submission to the Peer-reviewed Journal Oryx.

5.3 Capacity building

- Administrative and technical capacity building of local partners
- Substantial training effort on a range of themes important to achieving sustainable CBFM, as document in section Activity 1.3 and Activity 2.1.
- Building a strong local team that will continue to work on these issues in Indonesia
- Leveraging the political will at district level with resources to make implementation possible – and sustained fundraising effort to enable more communities, partners and district authorities to be engaged
- Being part of a national proof of concept – a major collaboration that succeeded enabling communities and convincing government to approve the largest number and area of community management forests in a single district to date. This is a precedent that will leave an important legacy for other areas and projects. The key responsibility going forward is to continue strengthening the communities to ensure that the commitment is long-term, the resources to act continue to be available, and the positive impact is sustained and scaled up.
- Initiating the development of the first Plan Vivo community-REDD+ project Indonesia, and securing funds to support its continued development, with the aim of generating sustainable performance-based income for participating Village and Customary Forest communities through sale of credits on the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM). Funds secured from other grants have also enabled development of complementary programme of work on NTFP enterprise, designed to support local economic development in a conservation sensitive manner.

5.4 Sustainability and Legacy

The granting forest management rights to the villages, followed by establishment of community institutions will help ensure continued protection of the remaining forests in the project areas. Training and facilitation provided by the project helps strengthen the capacity village communities and local governments.

The PES REDD+ project will give an example of sustainable financing for community based forest management. The project helps the incorporation of community forestry development into sub/national strategy and action plans on climate change mitigation from landuse and forestry sector.

After support from the Darwin ended, all project staff will continue activities with funding support from the Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) and M.A. Cargill Foundation (MACF).

6. Lessons learned

Many lessons have already been learned in this process, a sample of the most significant include:

Challenges of achieving tenure security

- Long, complex regulatory procedures: expensive, take a lot of time, require significant external support
- Potential to bring latent horizontal conflict to the surface: disagreement over boundaries when they have to be recorded formally for the first time in order to complete requirements for recognition of VF/CF
- Requires communities to be individualistic and think as village units rather than the customary groupings that they may have been more used to – this effect can be mitigated through careful facilitation and supporting communities to develop local implementation plans that are best in keeping with customary practices and relationships between communities.
- Results of participatory mapping at village level often conflict with boundaries dictated by central government, particularly in relation to sub-district boundaries that have never been field checked.
- Demand for support from increasing numbers of communities - can place pressure on field teams, and constant need to ensure that project continues to focus on priority sites for biodiversity, and need to manage levels of expectations from the programme.
- Clarity over *carbon rights* and legislation on government levies for community-REDD+ needs to be understood.

Scale of opportunity:

- In spite of the challenges noted above, this project has demonstrated that large scale approval of multiple Village Forest licenses can be achieved when response to government requirements is rapid and with intensive lobbying to the Department of Forestry by local government, multiple NGOs and by internal advocates of CBFM within the Department.

Long-term commitment:

- Resource and capacity needs to meet dynamic requirements to secure Village Forest licenses are great and likely to exceed the capacity of most communities, raising questions about sustainability and cost of replication of this approach. It emphasizes the importance of making lessons and guidance widely accessible to communities and of simplifying legislation – a process with FFI technical staff based in Jakarta are trying to support.
- Facilitating recognition of legal rights and rights and responsibilities is no guarantee of long-term sustainable management of CBFM areas. Work on VF and CF approaches requires a long-term commitment that focuses on capacity building to ensure communities and local partners have the skills to deliver on their management responsibilities. A landscape approach (described) will play an important role.
- Incentive measures offer important potential to reward communities for proven success in sustainable forest management, and to limit long-term dependency on grant funding.

In the context of REDD+ it is worthwhile engaging communities to at the earliest feasible opportunity, to assess interest in participation (initial steps of FPIC), but also to ensure additionality of the communities efforts is clearly documented. Nevertheless, this also needs to be balanced with an appreciation of local social and political dynamics and selection of an appropriate moment to begin a discussion about potential incentive mechanisms.

Dynamic threat drivers:

- Trends in deforestation risk in Merangin and Sarolangun appear to be increasingly from mining, and engagement with isolated communities in Hulu Batang Asai has resulted in very positive community response and quick wins in reducing threats from mining simply through raising awareness and triggering community response.

Importance of landscape approach

- Need to think beyond the forest area that is the immediate target for biodiversity conservation to maximise value from *non-forest* lands, since land-use strategies in other areas within village boundaries will have a direct impact on pressures on the forest area. Land use mapping and planning at the village level and development of sustainable additional livelihoods activities are an important component of the on-going work.
- Need for horizontal 'scaling-out' (replication) of the VF and CF approach, to increase the scale of impact, assuming sufficient resources available to make the necessary commitment to sustained support
- **Direct species threats require special focus:** Habitat protection alone may not guarantee conservation of target species (poaching, human-wildlife conflict)

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of technical progress is achieved through quarterly project team meetings, with L-TB, FFI field, FFI international staff (principally the Project Lead) and relevant technical specialists (FFI Community Forest & Climate Advisor and FFI Forest & Land-Use Governance Advisor). These meetings take the form of reviewing progress against a detailed monthly work-plan, and editing / adaptive management of the workplan going forward in response to new information, situations that need to be addressed and new opportunities that have arisen.

Progress at field level is monitored more frequently through internal team meetings, and both formal and informal meetings of Village Forest Working Group, established by FFI, L-TB and Merangin District Department of Forestry and Plantations during Year 1.

Monitoring of expenditure and financial performance is achieved through monthly financial reporting from the field to the FFI finance office in Jakarta. These reports are always reviewed by the Senior Field Manager and Project Lead prior to submission.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Not applicable, as no actions were requested following submission of the Year 1 & 2 Annual Reports.

7. Darwin identity

- Posters, meeting/workshop/training banners, t-shirts, patrol team uniforms, 'Darwin Office'
- Darwin Initiative support was very much recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity, as it was the first source of funding for this work and marked direct engagement with community-based forest management and land tenure issues in the Kerinci Seblat Landscape. As such, it has also held a particular significance, and been associated the founding donor of this initiative.

As time has progressed, and match-funding targets were met and then exceeded – in recognition both of the need to invest long-term into the capacity of these communities and address issues of sustainable financing and the significant potential for replication – Darwin Initiative support has increasingly become the foundations of a larger programme.

- The Darwin Initiative is relatively well known in the immediate project area amongst original project partners and District Government, who provided their support for this project and continues to be important collaborators through the Department of Forestry and Plantations. Beyond, immediate partners in the project area, the Darwin Initiative is perhaps best known in Indonesia amongst other conservation practitioners familiar with the Initiative.

8. Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	XXX	XXX	5.4%	
Consultancy costs	XXX	XXX	-	
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	18%	The audit cost is not yet taken, there is budget o up to £1,500
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	5.4%	
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	1.7%	
Capital items (see below)	XXX	XXX	0.3%	
Others (see below)	XXX	XXX	219%	The translation of documents to bahasa was less than budgeted since it was mostly done by FFI staff where necessary, not external consultants.
TOTAL	XXX	XXX	1.6%	The actual costs will be greater once the audit costs are accounted for.

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)	Actual Cost (£)
UK Staff		
Anna Lyons (Project Lead)	XXX	XXX
Deborah Martyr (Species Conservation)	XXX	XXX
Stephen Browne, Asia Pacific Programme Director	XXX	XXX
Overseas Partner Staff (FFI)		
Ibnu Andrian (FFI Senior Field Manager)	XXX	XXX
Andjar Rafsanjani (FFI Biodiversity Advisor)	XXX	XXX
Darmawan Liswanto (FFI Indonesia Director)	XXX	XXX
Maryati (FFI Junior GIS)	XXX	XXX
Lambok Panjaitan (FFI Field Assistant Merangin)	XXX	XXX
Fahrudin (FFI Field Assistant Sarolangun)	XXX	XXX
Ricky Hariwibowo (FFI Local Book-keeper)	XXX	XXX
Dahlia Nur (FFI Jakarta Accountant)	XXX	XXX

Overseas Partner Staff (L-TB)		
Eko Waskito (Director)		
Marwan (Deputy Director)		
Gusdi Warman (Secretary)		
Faisal (Office Boy)		
Eka Putri (Administration)		
Dedi Effsetiawan (Mapping)		
Willy Marlupi (Conflict Resolution)		
Triyani (Book-keeper)		
Arief Setyo Hutomo & Harry Wibowo (Dept Forestry honoraria - mapping division)		
TOTAL		

Capital Items – description	Cost (£)	Actual Cost (£)
Equipment maintenance & Contingency	XXX	XXX
TOTAL	XXX	XXX

Other Items – description	Cost (£)	Actual Cost (£)
Communications/Dissemination - UK cost	XXX	XXX
Publications - Indo	XXX	XXX
Translation of docs to Bahasa Indonesia	XXX	XXX
Forest Management Public Consultation (Academic & Legal)	XXX	XXX
TOTAL	XXX	XXX

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
The Innocent Foundation (for specific activities on NTFP enterprise)	XXX
Goldman Environmental Awards	XXX
ICAP	XXX
UNESCO	XXX
Climate & Land Use Alliance (CLUA)	XXX
Acacia Conservation Fund	XXX
Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) Year 1	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	XXX
Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) Year 2	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

8.3 Value for Money

Support of Darwin is very useful in encouraging conservation of habitat and endangered species, including encouraging the role of forest communities to manage the forests. For the project implementer, useful to recruit field staff as needed, including operational needs at the field level.