

Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Darwin Project Information

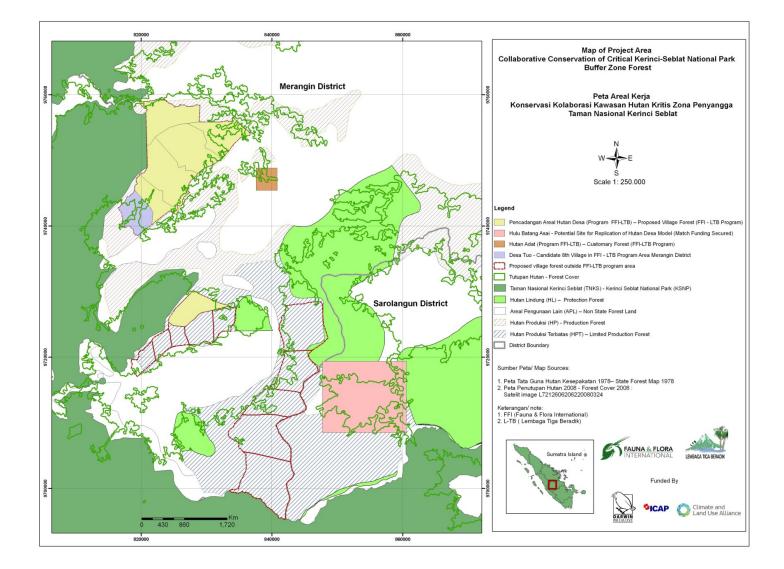
Project Ref Number	18-007
Project Title	Collaborative Conservation of Critical Kerinci Seblat
	National Park Buffer Zone Forest
Country(ies)	Sumatra, Indonesia
UK Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB)
Other Partner Institution(s)	N/A
Darwin Grant Value	GBP 292,890
Start/End dates of Project	April 2010 – March 2013
Reporting period:	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011
Report number:	Report number 1
Project Leader Name	Zoë Cullen
Project website	www.fauna-flora.org
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Zoë Cullen & Ibnu Andrian (FFI); Eko Waskito (L-TB),
	30 April 2011

1. Project Background

This project focuses 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*), Sumatran Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis diardi spp. diardi* - EN) and Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarcos malayanus* - V).

The project aims to protect these bufferzone 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 by local and downstream communities. Key drivers of forest loss that are being tackled through this project are a) planned deforestation through potential allocation of these bufferzone 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 Sumatran Tiger in KSNP and its bufferzone since 2000. This project represents the natural progression of our work to focus on drivers of habitat loss outside the national park boundary, to develop strategies for collaborative management of Sumatran Tiger habitat with local communities. A map of the project area is provided below, but is also available as a separate image file if required.

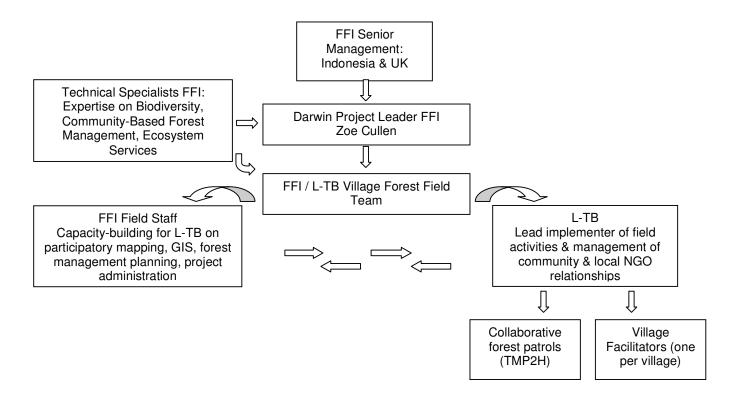


2. Project Partnerships:

FFI as the UK lead institution is implementing this project in partnership with Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB), an Indonesian NGO partner that has 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 has enabled us to establish a much closer, more intensive partnership, which extends to co-implementation of field activities.

The strength of this partnership is the expertise / added value that each partner brings to the challenge of securing the target forest area through community based forest management. FFI provides the biodiversity and forest management planning expertise, along with both access to key stakeholders in the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta to support the political lobby required for Village Forest designation and capability to secure match-funding for program. L-TB brings a long history of engagement and relationship of trust with the target communities, strong links with District and Provincial government stakeholders and other local NGOS, detailed knowledge of the project area including past and current drivers of deforestation and local customary principles.

The management structure of the project and roles and responsibilities are as follows:



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. Much of the involvement of the Project Leader has been through direct interaction with the field team. During Year 1 of the project the project leader has spent 11 months in Indonesia, approximately 6 months of which was spent in the field and the remainder providing support from Jakarta. Email and telephone are also regularly used forms of communication.

The main challenges that this partnership has faced in Year 1 is the speed at which field activities have needed to progress in order to avoid allocation of forest in the target area to commercial licenses – thus demanding an accelerated process of capacity building and intense field schedule. This challenge has been met with recruitment of additional human resource in the field team and taking a longer-term view of capacity-building in which activities are implemented in collaboration with the target that through a process of learning-through-doing that staff are developing new skills that they will be applying independently by the end of the project.

Through astute recruitment of the Senior Field Manager FFI has increased its in-house experience and capacity to deliver on Village Forest development. The Project Leader has also greatly expended her knowledge of tropical forest management, local NGO relationship management and fundraising – skills which are transferable to other projects and locations.

3. Project progress

In general the project activities are progressing as originally anticipated, such that we are confident that they will make a concrete contribution to achieving project outputs and the overall project goal.

Early on in Year 1 it was recognised that lack of officially recognised village administrative boundaries in the project area (commonplace throughout Sumatra) presented a potential source of conflict for the future, with the critical importance of being able to guarantee that boundaries of village managed forest areas must fall within the respective village's administrative boundary. As such, the project had to adjust its strategy to include participatory mapping of village administrative boundaries as well as village forest areas.

There are numerous positive repercussions of this development. Aside from minimalising the potential for intervillage conflict, it will also make an important contribution to village spatial planning (Rencana Tata Ruang Mikro Desa, RTRMD), enabling the project team to facilitate sustainable landuse management planning, which can subsequently feed into the wider district level spatial plan (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten, RTRWK).

The steps involved legal and capacity-building steps involved in facilitating Community Based Forest Management based on the models of Village Forest and Customary Forest are detailed in the schematic attached in Annex x.

The schematic also illustrates how the outputs of this process can then feed into wider spatial and natural resource planning, thus contributing to sustainable resource use beyond the immediate project area

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities (1 April 2010 – 31 Maret 2011)

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 Sumatrawide.

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 bufferzone, it was agreed to focus on supporting Merangin District to strengthen the village forest nominations and lobby the Ministry of Forestry.

Socialisation 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, ICRAF, WALHI, SSS Pundi, Gita Buana, WALESTRA, YLBHL, AMPHAL, the NGO consortium PMKM;

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

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

In January the project submitted a project change request seeking permission to reallocate project inception workshop funds to an event to inaugurate new Village Forests (Village Forest Launch), once the Ministerial area license has been approved. We are grateful that this request was approved.

Activity 1.2: Selection of 8 Priority Villages: This activity was completed in Quarter 1.

- The criteria that became the baseline for selection of the 8 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 background, at this time Merangin District Government, with support from FFI, L-TB, and the NGO consortium Poros Masyarakat Kehutanan Merangin (PMKM), which comproses 4 local NGOs (L-TB, KKI Warsi, Walhi Jambi and SSS Pundi), are currently lobbying for the approval of 17 Village Forests in Merangin; representing a total area of 49,514 hectares. This is an unprecedented number and area of Village Forest nominations for a single district, and this situation stems from threat of allocation of this forest to pulp and paper plantation, as described in our original proposal to the Darwin Initiative. Following the successful campaign to cancel this proposed licence, the villages, local government and NGOs mobilised quickly to propose a legally recognised alternative – Village Forest. The full village list is provided as an attachement to this report.

Through intensive discussion with L-TB and Merangin District Forestry Department is was agreed that this project would facilitate seven villages to establish Village Forest managed according to customary (Adat) principles, and an eight village as a focus for Hutan Adat 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 remaining ten villages that are seeking Village Forest status in Merangin have become the focus of other NGO members of PMKM - KKI-Warsi (2 villages), Walhi Jambi (5 villages); SSS Pundi (3 villages). The details of the villages that form the priority for this project are presented in the Table 1 below.

 Table 1: Village Name, Sub-District, Proposed Forest Management Model, Forest Area:

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

Source: Merangin District Department of Forestry & Plantations, 2010 (data edited to include only villages within Darwin Initiative project area)

Activity 1.3: Training in participatory mapping, principles of forest management & forest law: During Year 1 two types of training were conducted. These 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 individuals were invited from the eight project villages (three per village) – twenty-one 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 will be 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 will be conducted in all eight priority villages. The aim of the training is 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, landuse and their Village Forest areas.

Thus far participatory mapping training has been completed in three villages. Training in Tanjung Dalam village took place on 21-22 January, with 10 participants facilitated by three trainers: Ibnu Andrian (FFI), Gusdi Warman (L-TB), S. Harry Wibowo (Merangin District Department of Forestry and Plantations). Training for villages Durian Rambun (5 participants) and Lubuk Birah (5 participants) took place on 19 March 2011, also facilitated by three trainers: Maryati Moechlisin (FFI), Gusdi Warman (L-TB), Firdaus (National Land Office).

All three villages have since successfully used the participatory mapping process to block their village 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 licensing – the management license, which is awarded by the provincial governor.

Activity 1.4: Participatory mapping & agreement of village forest boundaries

In the interests of speed, and as the legislation permits it, the initial Village Forest proposals submitted to the Ministry of Forestry, for the Village Forest area license, were based on indicative village and village forest boundaries – ie based on mutual understanding of boundary location on paper, but not yet blocked definitively in the field.

In parallel with lobbying activities to push forward Ministerial approval of the area licenses of 17 Village Forests – including seven within this project area – the project has begun the process of facilitating actual blocking of boundaries in the field. The first step was to facilitate participatory discussions on the location of inter-village boundaries. In general village boundaries reference Adat boundaries that have long been understood by local communities. However, there are some cases where neighbouring villages do not share a common perception of the boundary location. Resolution of such cases, as detailed in Minister of Interior Affairs Legislation No. 27 2006

regarding village boundaries, is the authority of the District Head, and his judgement regarding the exact boundary location is final.

For the purposes of mapping in the field, the reference for taking coordinates are the official records of inter-village boundary agreements (*berita acara kesepakatan batas*) that were agreed through project team facilitation in all villages in the project area. If a particular section of the boundary has not been agreed coordinates are taken based on the perceptions of the relevant villages and resolution of the disputed boundary is referred to the District Head, as explained above. FFI and L-TB facilitated 14 meetings in 8 villages to facilitate village boundary agreements.

Thus far five villages in the project area have completed participatory mapping of their administrative boundaries: Koto Rami, Tiaro, Tanjung Dalam, Durian Rambun and Lubuk Birah. A total of 67 community members have participated in the mapping process to date, with an average of 6 residents from the village and 7 representatives from neighbouring villages taking part in each case. Each mapping team was facilitated by an experienced mapping specialist from the FFI / L-TB field team, and the mapping and GIS specialists are now processing the data collected using a GIS database to check the total village area and prepare boundaries maps.

Regarding the mapping of Tiaro Village customary forest, 21-23 September 2010; the results of the mapping have now been verified by the Merangin District Department of Forestry and Plantations, with the following outcomes:

- Boundaries of Customary Forest Mujo Hill, Tiaro, have been checked in the field (currently marked with temporary boundary markers of wood);
- GPS coordinates for the boundary were obtained;
- A map of the Customary Forest has been prepared and is now awaiting confirmation by the Official Decree (SK) from the District Head, with a total area of 39.5 ha.

For the seven candidate Village Forests, mapping and installation of markers of the Village Forest boundaries will be completed as soon as all seven administrative boundaries have been blocked in the field, and the Minister of Forestry has released the Village Forest area licenses (*SK Pencadangan Areal Hutan Desa*).

Activity 1.5: Establish and implement forest management framework:

As per our original proposal, this activity was scheduled to start in Q4 Year 1, continuing for the lifetime of the project. However, to date the key priority has been to facilitate participatory mapping of the village administrative boundaries in order to calculate, definitively, the total village areas and thus the Village Forest / Customary Forest area within. The process of management planning and establishment of village level legislation regarding forest management represent the focus for Q1-3 Year 2.

Nevertheless, during Q 3-4 of Year 1, steps have already been taken to facilitate the management infrastructure for Tiaro Village Customary Forest – it has been possible to move more rapidly in Tiaro because the total forest area is smaller and, being Customary Forest on non-state land, all official processes are at the level of the District rather than through the Minister of Forestry (Jakarta) and Provincial Governor. In Tiaro the Customary Forest Management Group (*Kelompok Kelola Hutan Adat*) has been established and formally recognised by the Tiaro Village Head.

During Year 1 the L-TB led collaborative forest patrol unit (TMP2H – *Tim Monitoring dan Patroli Perlindungan Hutan*) conducted intelligence into a case of forest crime within one of the proposed Village Forests (Lubuk Beringin). This activity was conducted on 19-20 November by three community members of TMP2H – Rahman Yahya, Zulfikar and Gusnar Hadi. The investigation uncovered illegal logging, with 9 cubits of illegal timber awaiting removal, however the loggers themselves had already run away and were not met by the team. This case was reported to the District Department of Forestry and Plantations, and was followed by the latter sending a ranger unit to the field. Since the culprits – understood to be from a neighbouring village outside the project area - were not present, the action taken was to destroy the illegal timber was destroyed by cutting it into small pieces.

During Year 2 of the project TMP2H will greatly increase their activity, with a schedule of routine monthly patrols targeting areas of greatest threat within the Village Forest areas and immediate surroundings.

Activity 1.6: Legal designation of Village Forests

This activity was scheduled to start in Year 2 of the project, however significant has already been completed in Year 1.

As explained under Activity 1.2 above, on 14th May 2010 the District of Merangin facilitated by FFI, L-TB and members of the consortium PMKM (KKI-Warsi, L-TB, SSS Pundi and Walhi Jambi) have already submitted official proposals for 17 Village Forest area licenses (*Izin Pencadangan*) to the Minister of the Forestry. This process happened rapidly due to the need to move quickly to propose an alternative to the commercial concession

paradigm once the very real risk of conversion to pulp and paper plantation had been successfully averted in December 2009; and was made possible by strong political support within the District.

Prior to formal submission of the 17 proposals, Merangin District Government, FFI (*following inception of Darwin support*), L-TB and other members of PMKM, supported the 17 villages in question to prepare the documents required to for the official Village Forest proposals. These included:

- Village profiles (17 villages) result of Rapid Rural Appraisal
- Village Forest sketch map (17 villages)
- Official minutes and attendance list of village meetings to approve Village Forest nominations (17 villages)
- Indicative map of nominated Village Forest areas (17 villages)
- Letter from Village to District Head requesting Village Forest to be forward to the Minister of Forestry (17 villages)

Once the 17 Village Forest nominations had been compiled by the District Department of Forestry and Plantations the total area of the 17 Village Forest nominations was confirmed as 49,514 ha. The proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Forestry on 14th May 2010.

Given the unprecedented number and area of Village Forest proposals for a single district, Merangin District Government requested an audience with key representatives from four relevant Directorates of the Ministry of Forestry (gathered in a single forum) to directly present a strong case for approval of the proposals. This took place on 11 August 2010 at the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta; Merangin District was represented by the District Head of Forestry and colleagues, with support from five NGOs (FFI, L-TB, KKI-Warsi, Walhi Jambi and SSS Pundi). FFI and L-TB utilized Darwin Initiative funds to facilitate Merangin District Forestry Department representatives to attend this event.

The response from the Ministry of Forestry was very positive and a Ministerial team was sent to conduct field verification of the Village Forest proposals from 4-8 October 2010. FFI and L-TB helped facilitate the verification process for the 7 Village Forest candidates in the Darwin Initiative project area. At this time, the 17 villages are in the process of waiting for the Minister of Forestry to sign the Ministerial Decrees (SK) granting the 17 Village Forest Area Licenses (Izin Pencadangan). We understand that 5 of the 17 licenses have been signed to date and are hopeful that the licenses will be released within Q1 Year 2.

Regarding the legal designation of Tiaro Village Customary Forest, all necessary official documentation has now been prepared, and the village is awaiting Official Decree (*SK*) from the District Head (*Bupati*). Documents prepared include:

- Village Profile
- Letter of agreement to establish Tiaro Village Customary Forest
- Letter of acknowledgement of Tiaro Village Customary Forest from Tiaro Village Customary Committee (Lembaga Adat)
- Customary Forest Decree from Tiaro Village Head
- Tiaro Customary Forest Management Group Decree
- Letter from Tiaro Village Head regarding the sanctioning of Bukit Mujo Customary Forest, Tiaro Village, by the Head of Merangin District

Activities 1.7 - 1.9: Scheduled for Years 2 and 3 of the project

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

To date one member of the AKAR Network has participated directly in Village Forest development activities. Barlian, from AKAR member Genesis, participated in the participatory mapping training and discussion of intervillage boundaries of Tanjung Dalam village in January 2011. It is hoped that during Year 2 of the project that three members of the AKAR Network will join in participatory mapping, forest inventory and/or management plan development training, as well as participatory mapping of administrative boundaries, landuse and village forest in the field.

Activity 2.2: Partner capacity building / training

Focus on capacity building for partners, particularly members of the AKAR Network of local NGOs other than L-TB, has not been as developed as originally planned during Year 1. This is was due to a) concerns about the availability of match-funding during the first half of Year 1, alongside the drop in value of Pound Sterling against the Indonesian Rupiah; and b) the need to focus on intensively on progressing activities in the project site to ensure Village Forest licenses submitted and processed as quickly as possible.

Capacity-building activities for partners included:

Human-wildlife conflict mitigation: Conducted by human-wildlife conflict specialist from KSNP (Johan Simorangkir) involving 25+ residents from Lubuk Birah and Durian Rambun villages (11-13th December 2010) that were dealing with a conflict situation due to an adult tiger frequently being passing through village rubber gardens and close to the edge of the residential area. Training included guidance in avoiding direct encounters with the passing tiger and use of noise cannons to scare tigers away from the residential area. Darwin funds also supported the purchase of four noise cannons – three of which were immediately provided to Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun and Tiaro villages, and one has been retained as a spare for use in other areas.

Development of alternative livelihood opportunities through non-timber forest products:

Two training sessions were conducted during February and March 2010 (each 2 days) to provide guidance and an activity framework to mobilise three members of the AKAR Network, Genesis (Muko Muko District), ICS (Solok Selatan District) and L-TB (Merangin District) evaluate the potential for production of the non-timber forest product (NTFP) Kepayang Oil (*Pangium edule*) to generate an additional source of income for forest-edge communities.

The training was conducted by Miftahul Faruq, who is leading a small FFI project to establish a market for this, as yet, unexploited and sustaianable NTFP, with seed funding from the Innocent Foundation. The training resulted in establishment of the Sumatra Kepayang Team (FFI, L-TB, ICS and Genesis), basic understanding of local NGO partners of the steps required prior to successful trading of an NTFP such as quantitative analysis of supply, establishment of producer groups, documentation of production processes, product laboratory analysis, hygiene and quality certification, market development. Following this training, the local NGO members of the Sumatra Kepayang Team are now working independently on fieldwork to lay the local foundations for trading of kepayang oil, and their first field reports have been received.

Facilitating partner attendance at external events:

During Year 1 the project was able to facilitate attendance of local partners – members of L-TB and the Merangin District Department of Forestry – to participate in not less than eight external events with themes such as Community Based Forest Management, Village Forest legislation and designation process, watershed based forest management (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan, KPH), timber legality and certification, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Degradation, (REDD) and sustainable livelihoods. Participation in these events, organised by Telapak, Ministry of Forestry, FFI-Kalimantan and Samdhana Foundation among others, provided exposure to a range of relevant technical issues, but also excellent opportunities for our local partners to extend their professional networks and establish valuable NGO and donor contacts.

Activity 2.3: Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone: The project GIS database has been established and is being populated with data as results of participatory mapping in the field are gathered. This database will be greatly expanded during Year 2 of the project, with the completion of village administrative and boundary mapping, as well as intensive forest inventory in the project area.

During Year 2 the project GIS team will start the process of developing an online GIS platform that will facilitate shared access to the data collated through this project, with the aim of also extending the scope of the collaborative online database to include data from other areas in the KSNP buffer zone.

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 forest protection

Activity 3.1: Rapid High Conservation Value Forest Assessment

This activity was scheduled for Q2 Year 1. However, due to the urgency of proceeding quickly with the initial stages of seeking Ministerial approval of the Village Forests, higher than estimated participatory mapping costs, and concerns about the availability of match-funding, this activity was post-poned to Year 2. Match funding is secure and rather than a desk-based analysis, this study will be comprise detailed participatory inventory of biodiversity and plant species with current and potential economic value, involving members of the target villages in data collection. This will take place during Q1 and Q2, Year 2.

Activities 3.2 – 3.4 scheduled for Year 2, and Activity 3.5 scheduled for Years 2 and 3

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1:

Very clear progress has been made towards Output 1, to establish a new model for collaborative conservation of critical KSNP buffer zone forest through Village Forest. FFI and L-TB have established a Village Forest Working Group with Merangin District Forestry Department and are directly facilitating the establishment of 20,917 Ha of Village Forest in seven villages, and one Customary Forest of 39.5 Ha. Legal designation is now advanced in all eight villages:

• 7 Village Forests proposed to Minister of Forestry, verified in the field by a Ministerial team, licenses now prepared and pending signature by the Minister.

• 1 Customary Forest proposed, verified by District Forestry Department, pending confirmation by District Head.

Legal designation documents not yet available, but copies of all proposal documents available from field team upon request. Final designation of all forest areas anticipated during Q1-2 Year 2.

Whilst waiting for legal designation of forest areas (Output 1a), work has started on developing forest management plans (Output 1b), through mapping of 5 village administrative boundaries. Forest patrol activities initiated at a low level during Year 1 and process of scaling-up in Year 2 has already started.

Output 1c will be addressed in Year 2. Output 1d, case study dissemination and lesson-sharing, will be a primary objective for Year 3, however this work has already started. To date, project staff have provided interviews and supporting information for at least four stakeholders interested in utilising the Village Forest model, incuding AusAid, GIZ (formerly GTZ), the Department of Forestry of Sarolangun District (adjacent to Merangin District), and the Department of Forestry of Riau Province.

Output 2:

Outputs 2a & 2b: As explained in the activities section above, Year 1 saw a primary focus on progressing rapidly with activities in Merangin District, and involvement of AKAR members, other than L-TB, was periodic rather than intensive. However, three AKAR members are now using information and skills obtained during sustainable livelihood training to lay the foundations in the field for trafe of one NTFP. Internal L-TB capacity to lead/participate in participatory mapping, spatial data manipulation using GIS and rural appraisal activities has increased through 'on-the-job' training. AKAR member Genesis has also gained experience in participatory mapping and village boundary discussions.

Output 2c: GIS database development has already begun, but work on the collaborative GIS for KSNP buffer zone will begin in Year 2.

Output 3: Will be addressed during Years 2 & 3 of the project.

3.3 Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total (Target)	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period (Yr 2)	Total planned from application
Establishe d codes								
5	Members of local NGO partner benefitting from intensive on-the- job mentoring by Senior Field Manager	2	9					
6A	45 local community members & local NGO partners participated in training covering 4 themes – legal drafting; participatory mapping; human- wildlife conflict mitigation; developing markets for non-timber forest products. All participants Indonesian.	45	85					
6 B	1.5 training weeks – short training sessions on various topics as above	1.5	2.5					
7	Poster explaining principles and benefits of Community Based	1	2					

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

	Forest Management -					
	target audience local communities					
8	Project Leader based in Indonesia for duration of Year 1 and almost eclusively leading this project – total 40 weeks.	46	22			
	Biodiversity specialist based in Indonesia but part time focus on this project – total 4 weeks. Sustainable finance specialist – total 2 weeks.					
9	Village Forest / Customary Forest management plans		8			
11a	One Conservation News piece submitted to journal Oryx (April 2011 edition)	1	1			
12a	National Park buffer- zone forest online GIS database		1			
14a	Village Forest Launch event; seminar on watershed based management of Village Forest cluster (KPH)		2			
14b	Project represented at 10 national level events (not including bilateral meetings and interviews with researchers from AusAid and GIZ)	10	10			
15a	Local press release		1			
15b	National press release		1			
20	Equipment includes: GPS units (x6); vehicle (1x Hi-Line 4x4); PowerPoint projector (x1); Compass (x3); Digital camera (x1); Laptop (x3); meeting table (x1) GBP200,000 – ICAP	GBP 8,0188 GBP	0 GBP			
23	USD 249,218: Climate & Landuse Alliance (CLUA) Euro 15,000: UNESCO Jakarta Goldman Environmental Awards: GBP 790	368,523	200,000			
New - Project specific	Number of Village Forest area licenses issued by Minister of		7			
measures	Forestry Number of Customart		1			

by Merangin District Head				
Number of village level laws relating to forest management facilitated by project	8			

Table 2 Pr	ublications				
Туре	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost £	
(eg journals, manual, CDs)	(title, author, year)	(name, city)	(eg contact address, website)		
Journal: Oryx Conservation News section*	"Changing forest management paradigms in the buffer zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia" Zoë Cullen, Ibnu Andrian, Eko Waskito, 2011	Cambridge University Press		Free charge	of
Poster	"Forests for People & Biodiversity" Zoë Cullen, Ibnu Andrian, Eko Waskito	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free charge (limited supply)	of

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

At the end of Year 1 of the project progress towards achieving the project purpose is on target. The foundations have been laid for a legal framework to protect ~20,000ha critical tiger habitat in 8 villages in the project target area, based on community management rights. Through FFI's wider contribution to lobbying / advocacy to progress all Village Forest proposals in Merangin District, the project is also making an a significant contribution to the other 10 Vilage Forests proposed by Merangin District, representing a total area of 49,514 Ha. The first phase of legal designation of the Village Forests (Ministerial approval) is anticipated in Q1 Year 2, and an intensive programme of local capacity-building primarily focussed on the target communities, has been initiated.

Monitoring of forest threat is underway through field investigation, local intelligence and analysis of recent satellite imagery. Threat is still present, though at low levels within the target area. Monitoring of, and response to threat is a priority for Year 2.

Work has already started to investigate potential to replicate the village forest model in another district. Matchfunding has been secured from the Climate & Land Use Alliance to enable L-TB to conduct a pilot, scoping project in the Hulu Batang Asai area of Sarolangun District, which directly buffers KSNP and is known to have high levels of biodiversity. As yet, there are no NGOs working with local communities on forest management in this area, and illegal poaching activity, including Sumatran Tiger, is known to be high.

Capacity-building and forest management planning, reducing threat from unplanned forest loss due to encroachment / illegal logging, and investigating sustainable finance strategies will be the main areas of focus for Year 2 and 3.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

A change in state of biodiversity cannot be directly claimed after the first year of the project. However, there is a strong case that this project is playing a critical role in reducing / avoiding habitat loss by directly facilitating the legal process of Village Forest designation in 7 villages, and indirectly contributing to the designation of another 10. Legal designation of these Village Forest areas will prevent – for a period of 35 years – any allocation of this state forest in the buffer zone of KSNP for planned conversion to pulp and paper plantation or oil palm. The latter are very real threats that have been tackled and successfully defeated on no less than 4 occasions since 2006.

The significance of the project area from a biodiversity perspective is highlighted by findings from KSNP (using camera traps) that the numbers of Sumatran Tiger in the Sipurak Hook (KSNP directly adjacent to project area) increased between 2005 and 2010, with young cubs recorded. Whilst this presents challenges for communities in the project area due to occasional passage of tiger through rubber forest / rice fields, this is being addressed through awareness raising and support to mitigate human-wildlife conflict.

This project is also helping to increase benefits to local communities living in this high biodiversity area. By facilitating the Village Forest designation the project is supporting communities to secure legal rights to access and manage their customary forest estates – a step that is greatly valued by the communities themselves. The process is also enabling the villages to map and secure legal recognition of their village boundaries, which has cultural and administrative benefits beyond the scope of forest conservation.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Monitoring and evaluation of technical progress is achieved through quarterly project team meetings, with L-TB, FFI field, FFI international staff (principally the Project Leader) and relevant technical specialists. These meetings take the form of reviewing progress against a detailed monthly workplan, and editing / adaptive of the workplan going forward in response to new information or situations that need to be addressed.

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

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

To date lessons have been shared informally through meetings with local or international NGO colleagues and government partners, or via email with researchers and other FFI staff working on similar issues. In Years 2 & 3 there will be an increasing emphasis on formal documentation of this case study and its lessons for the Village Forest model as a strategy for achieving biodiversity conservation outside formally protected areas.

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

Not applicable; this is our first Annual Report to the Darwin Initiative.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Village Forest Working Group: On the 9th June 2010 a tri-partite meeting was held between FFI, L-TB and Merangin District Forestry and Planations Department. The aim of this meeting was to agree establishment of a Village Forest working group (*POKJA Hutan Desa*) with a shared vision to facilitate development of Village Forests in Merangin District. On the 15th June 2010 the working group was officially established, under the chairmanship of Arief Hutomo (Forestry Department), with members including Harry Wibowo (also Forestry); Zoe Cullen and Ibnu Andrian (FFI), and Eko Waskito and Gusdi Warman (L-TB).

7. Sustainability

Year One of the project has primarily focused on establishing a strong base of support and sense of ownership of the project within the local communities that will be responsible for management and protection of their Village Forests in the long-term. Thus activities have focused on intense coordination with the target villages through village meetings, training and field activities, telephone, and most recently recruitment (one per village with a nominal monthly stipend) of village facilitators – these are particularly committed villagers that will receive additional training and mentoring to promte sustainable forest management in their respective villages.

Increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity is gauged by the commitment of the target villages to lobby for Village Forest designation and participate actively in related field activities. Whilst this is not a pure indicator of interest in biodiversity – communities are also seeking Village Forest designation based on principles of customary rights over the area (tenure) – there is also clear evidence of desire to protect the forest both for biodiversity, but in particular also for protection of water supply and micro-hydro electricity. Encouraging communities to contribute to village mapping activities is a strategy to increase the sense of responsibility and ownership towards the project.

Long-term sustainability of the Village Forest designation is guaranteed for 35 years, once approved by the Minister of Forestry, assuming communities prove capable of appropriate forest management. The latter is being facilitated through training, and preparation village-level laws (both formal and customary) will play an important role in ensuring longevity of project impact.

The project exit strategy focuses heavily on technical transfer and capacity-building within the target communities, to ensure local stakeholders have skills to proceed independently with forest management. This is backed-up by legal recognition of the Village Forest areas at national, provincial and district levels which, assuming all licenses are approved as planned will be in place for 35 years.

Establishment of the Village Forest Working Group with Merangin District Government is also part of the sustainability strategy – to facilitate the greatest possible sense of ownership and commitment to the Village Forests that will endure post-project, rather than project activities being perceived as an independent NGO agenda.

Further work needs to be done to develop the financial sustainability of this project, so there is a shared strategy for financing long-term forest management activities over a 35 year period. This requires looking beyond donor sources – at lest in the medium to long term – and investigating local government budget commitments, payments for ecosystem services schemes and others.

8. Dissemination

External dissemination activities in the host country have primarily targeted other NGOs, international aid agencies and government stakeholders that may be interested in replicating the Village Forest model to achieve biodiversity conservation and/or avoided deforestation / reduction of carbon emissions. Activities include:

- Representation of the project at no less that 10 relavant national events / workshops
- Presentation on the project at 3 national NGO events (in Bali, Samarinda (Kalimantan), and Yogyakarta
- Representation of the project on the National Working Group for Communityi Empowerment within the Ministry of Forestry (FFI representative in this group is *Sugeng Raharjo*)
- Production of Indonesian language poster (60 copies) that has been circulated to NGO and government partners in Jakarta; plus community, NGO and government partners in Merangin District

Annex 1 Report of prog	Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2010/11	inst Logical Framework for I	Financial Year: 2010/11	
Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period	
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as werelated targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constraine resources	Goal: 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	g community ,000+ Ha) ,000+ Ha) noves the thu on and loss ation of community - particular oriect target a Hook (highes in KSNP) a ure a vital bu nd other threa in the project in the project positive ess as it en	(do not fill not applicable)	
		torest resources (albeit within sustainable limits) is protected and acknowledgd in law. Support to respond to human-wildlife conflict situations has been well received, and contribution of project to clarifying village administrative boundaries as well as forest boundaries means that this project is making an important and lasting contribution to the communities not just in relation to forest protection, and levels of goodwill and local commitment are high.		
Sub-Goal: To protect critical areas of Kerinci Seblat Nationa (KSNP) buffer zone forest through collaborative forest manag (Village Forest) and ecosystem service protection 1 link establishment of a sustainable and equitable financing mechanism.	Sub-Goal: To protect critical areas of Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) buffer zone forest through collaborative forest management (Village Forest) and ecosystem service protection 1'linked to establishment of a sustainable and equitable financing mechanism.	 Official proposals for Village Forest (VF - 7) and Customary Forest (CF - 1) of 8 priority villages submitted to Minister of Forestry and Merangin District Head; official field verification of proposals complete; pending signature of VF & CF licenses. Total area: 20,000+ Ha. Zhreat monitoring / deterrent patrols 	 Establish infrastructure and capacity for long-term sustainable forest management, and scale-up forest monitoring. Continued capacity building of local partners to promote and facilitate replication of 	

		in place but active threats continue to be identified. 3, Local partner L-TB investigating potential to replicate Village Forest model in Hulu Batang Asai, Sarolangun District.	Village Forest model in other locations; 3, Initiate program of work to establish sustainable finance mechanism for long-term support of Village Forest management.
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	 P1. Documented, replicable model established for designation & long-term collaborative management of Village Forest (CBD Articles 8,10,17); P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the KNSP landscape and beyond (12,16,18); P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (13,8[m],11,20) 	P1, Official proposals for Village Forest (VF - 7) and Customary Forest (CF - 1) of 8 priority villages submitted to Minister of Forestry and Merangin District Head; official field verification of proposals complete; pending signature of VF & CF licenses. Total area: 20,956 Ha. Threat monitoring / deterrent patrols in place but active threats continue to be identified. P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2	P1, Village & Customary Forest management planning; Submission of Village Forest management license proposals P2, Launch of L-TB community-based forest management pilot in Hulu Batang Asai, Sarolangun District (match- funding from Climate & Landuse Alliance); Develop collaborative Web GIS for KSNP buffer-zone; Involve at least 3 AKAR members in project training and selected field activities. P3, Inventory of forest resources (mammals, birds, herpetofauna, vegetation, NTFPs); Baseline analysis of contribution of sustainable Village Forest management to avoided deforestation as part of REDD feasibility study for the project area; Conitnue to identify sources of additional, sustainable income for target village communities e.g. NTFPs,
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	 1a. Legal designation of up to 8 Village Forests (VF) in HCV KSNP buffer zone forest in Jambi Province (20,000ha.) - 2 VF in Yr.1, 3 in Yr.2 and 3 in Yr.3. 1b. Management plans and collaborative forest monitoring and management teams in each Village 	Significant progress has been made in delivering against this output, detailed below. The output indicators remain valid though legal designation of Village Forest should be separated into 'Allocation of Area License by Minister of Forestry' and Allocation of Management License by Governor of Jambi' Output Indicator 1a almost complete. Village Forest proposals (7) and Customary Forestry	ant progress has been made in delivering against this output, detailed The output indicators remain valid though legal designation of Village should be separated into 'Allocation of Area License by Minister of y' and Allocation of Management License by Governor of Jambi' Indicator 1a almost complete. Village Forest proposals (7) and Customary proposals (1) submitted for 8 project target villages to Minister of Forestry

laying the foundation for replication of	Forest (Yr2-3). Co-funding secured for	and Head of Merangin District. Total area of approx. 20,956 Ha.
this model through-out the KSNP landscape and Sumatra-wide		Work towards Output Indicator 1b initiated – administrative boundaries of 5
	1c. VF Council established for collaboration between VF villages;	cory mapping. Match-funding secured to during Years 2 & 3 of this project, but pos
	1d. Lessons learned and case studies from 8 model Village Forests published	project funding will be focus for Yr. 3.
	disseminated, and presented publically	Output Indicator 1c remains outstanding for Yr. 2 & 3
		Work towards Output Indicator 1d initiated as lessons learned / informal case study material shared through presentation at 4 national events, plus discussions with local NGOs, district and provincial forestry officials and international organisations such as AusAid and GIZ. To be developed more rigourously during Yr 2 & 3.
Activity 1.1. Project Inception Workshop		Progress Activity : Activity not implemented. as approved in Project Change Request. Multi-
		Next Activity :
		Activity changed to Village Forest Launch event, which will take place as soon as the Village Forest area licenses are issued by the Minister of Forestry. The target
		for this is Q1 Year 2.
Activity 1.2. Selection of 8 priority villages for support to esta	es for support to establish Hutan Desa	Progress Activity : Selection of 8 target villages completed. Selection based on:
		- Field evaluation using Rapid Rural Appraisal; - Existing relationship with local partner (L-TB)
		- Proximity to KSNP, to areas of high Sumaran Tiger density; Provimity to other thready villaged in Sumart to course of Jaraot without
		- ריטאוווווין נט טוופו נמושבו אוומשכא ווי טומכו נט אבכטוב א ומושבי, כטווושעטעא וואטומו block;
		- Forest status (designated 'State Forest' or forest on 'Non-Forest' land)
		- Villages serected for Village Forest (Fridan Desa, Frid) - Birun: Sub-District Pangkalan Jambu
		- Lubuk Beringin, Lubuk Birah & Durian Rambun: Sub-District Siau
		- Tanjung Dalam, Kotorami & Tuo village: Sub-District Lembah Masurai 1 Village selected for Customarv Forest (Hutan Adar. HA)
		- Tiaro: Sub-District Siau
Activity 1.3. Training in participative mapping, principles of and forest law	apping, principles of forest management	Progress Activity: During Year 1 two types of training implemented: Legal Drafting / Village Legislation:
		Training conducted over 3 days covering legal process, community consultation process and design of legislation pertaining to forest management. Eight target
		villages invited; seven attended with total of 21 participants. Positive feedback regarding practicality / applied nature of the training, given by external facilitator

	and three external speakers. Participatory Mapping Training: Participatory mapping training completed in three villages (Tanjung Dalam, Durian Rambun and Lubuk Birah). Total of 20 participants, each course facilitated by 3 trainers representing FFI, L-TB and government. Each participant proceeded to then apply skills gained during training to real participatory mapping of village administrative boundaries in the field. Next Activities: 1, Participatory mapping for villages Birun, Lubuk Beringin and Tuo; 2. Community Organizer Training for Village Facilitators (members of the local
Activity 1.4. Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries	 Training in participatory inventory of natural resources (botany, mammals, birds, herpetofauna, vegetation, NTFP species) Training in preparation of Village Forest / Customary Forest management plans
	Progress Activity: Inter-village meetings facilitated to secure agreements on paper regarding the location of inter-village boundaries (berita acara kesepakatan batas). The latter were submitted to the Ministry of Forestry to strengthen the Village Forest proposals. This was followed by participatory mapping of administrative boundaries in the field. To date the administrative boundaries of 5 villages have
	been mapped and GPS coordinate data is now being processed by project mapping and GIS team. A total of 67 community members and 5 specialist mapping facilitators participated in this work. Tiaro village has also mapped the boundaries of its customary forest. A map showing the results of administrative boundary mapping, to date, is provided as annex to this report.
	 Participatory mapping of administrative boundaries of 3 villages (Lubuk Beringin, Birun and Tuo) Facilitate 8 villages to map landuse within the village area Facilitate 7 villages to map their Village Forest boundaries Facilitate 8 villages to prepare map illustrating Village Landuse Management Plan (Rencana Tata Ruang Mikro Desa, RTRMD) Facilitate 8 villages to secure legal ratification of their administrative boundaries by the Head of Merandin District
Activity 1.5. Establish and implement forest management framework	Activity Progress: This activity is still in the early stages of implementation. During Q3-4 Year 1, the team facilitated Tiaro village to prepare the necessary documentation for official recognition of Tiaro customary forest at village and district level. This included formal establishment of the Customary Forest Management Group.
	The L-TB led collaborative forest patrol team (TMP2H) conducted an investigation into illegal logging in Lubuk Beringin village (19-20 November), which was reported to Department of Forestry. 9 cubits of illegal timber were seized and

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	destroyed. Darwin militative support also enabled L-1B and FFT 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
	- Attendance at two hearings at the Ministry of Eorestry 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 NGUS, government and press during prior to and post efforts to relocate people farming coffee illegally inside the boundary of
	and post endes to recorde people ramming concerning misure medany misure me poundary of KSNP;
	- Monitoring of intelligence regarding new encroachment in the area and
	surrounds, and sharing with authorities (2 cases reported to date).
	Next Activity :
	1, Facilitate 7 villages to prepare Village Legislation (Peraturan Desa) regarding
	viilage rolest ivialiagenteint weorianism 2 Facilitate 7 villares establish Villare Forest Manarement Committee
	3, Facilitate 7 villages to prepare Village Forest Management Plan, and 1 village
	to prepare Customary Forest Management Plan
	4, Facilitate 8 villages to prepare Village Legislation regarding Village Forest /
	Customary Forest Management Plan
	o, raciiitate o viiiages lo prepare viiiage regisiairori regararrig rire viiiage I andrise Manadement Plan
	7, Facilitate 11 TMP2H patrols in 8 project target villages, and surrounding KSNP
	and buffer-zone forest
	8, Facilitate an estimated 4 TMP2H investigations of cases of forest crime in 8
Activity 16 Legal designation of Village Eorests	project target viliages, and surrounding NoNP and builter-zone torest
	This activity has two steps. Village Forest is designated through:
	Area License (Izin Pencadangan) issued by the Minister of Forestry;
	Management License (Izin Pengelola) issued by the Provincial Governor (Jambi
	Province)
	Step A is almost complete:
	- With FFI, L-TB and PWKW support Merangin District submitted proposals for 17 Village Forests (Area Licenses) to the Minister of Forestry on 14 th May 2010.
	representing total area of 49.515 Ha;
	- 11 August 2010: FFI and L-TB helped to facilitate, and participated in multi-
	stakeholder audience at the Ministry of Forestry, to strengthen case for Merangin
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	Village Forest proposals by Ministerial verification team in collaboration with Merangin District Forestry Department and PMKM; - Facilitation of discussion between sub-district and village heads to resolve contradiction between community perceptions administrative boundaries and sub- district allocated by central government in the absence of fieldwork. Resulted in submission of request to revise national interpretation of sub-district boundaries, with significant administrative benefits for the District, but also avoiding reduction in area of the Village Forests that would otherwise have been split between 2 sub-districts; - Intensive coordination and lobbying with BDASPS (Ministry of Forestry directorate responsible for Village Forest), to increase profile of Merangin District proposals and encourage speed of action at national level – this included contributing to visits by Merangin Forestry Department to the Ministry of Forestry on no less than 4 occasions; - Now awaiting final signature of Village Forest Decrees by Minister of Forestry, and Customary Forest by Head of Merangin District (unlike Village Forest, Customary Forest by Head of Merangin District (unlike Village Forest, Customary Forest designation is a single step requiring approval by the District Head only).
	Next Activity: 1, Facilitate legal review of Village Legislation prepared by 8 project villages, prior to facilitating the villages to submit them to Merangin District Government for inclusion in the District legal ledger; 2, Facilitate 7 villages to submit proposals for Village Forest management license; 3, Facilitate provincial verification team to verify the Village Forest management licenses, as a condition of approval by the Governor; 4, Facilitate 8 villages to submit their Village Spatial Plans for inclusion into the next revision of the Merangin District spatial plan.
Activity 1.7. Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council F	Progress Activity: This activity will be implemented during Year 2 of the project
Activity 1.8. Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support	Progress Activity: Significant match-funding has been secured to ensure that planned activities can be implemented as planned (as dependent on reaching match funding targets), or scaled-up. Fundraising for activities post-Darwin support will be a focus for Year 3 of the project.
Activity 1.9. Document and disseminate Village Forest model	Focus for Year 3
Output 2. Capacity in place within 2a. 3 AKAR members trained and 1 AKAR Network members and local confident to act as local facilitators to t government to promote and facilitate establish Village Forest and sireplication of the village forest model collaborative management activities – r	The capacity of local partner L-TB to facilitate participatory mapping, village boundary discussions and develop village legislation, for example, has increased significantly over the course of Year 1, primarily as a result of on-the-job mentoring.

throughout the KSNP landscape	n of Darwin model initiated	
	up to 4 additional villages by end of project:	Project has not succeeded in involving as many other members of the AKAK network in activities as hoped, but this will be a target for improvement in Year 2.
	2b. At least 4 AKAR NGOs have skills	Some clear outputs have been demonstrated particularly in relation to
	in participatory mapping, human-wildlife	understanding and promotion of additional income sources based on sustainable
	management, legal basis and	
	nent of Village Forest by	Work on development of the collaborative GIS database for KSNP buffer-zone
	of project; 2c. AKAR members. KSNP and	will lauch during Yr 2.
	er able	
	Village Forest and other KSNP buffer zone areas through GIS facility by Yr 2.	
Activity 2.1. Training in participative mapping, principles of and forest law	napping, principles of forest management	Activity Progress: To date one AKAR member, aside from project partner L-TB, (Genesis, from
		Muko Muko District in Bengkulu Province) has participated in participatory mapping training and facilitation of inter-village boundary discussions, organised
		by the project team.
		Next Activity: At least 3 AKAB member NGOs narticinate in project training or field activities
		which results in increased understanding of, and capacity to lead / participate in Community Based Forest Management activities in their own areas of focus.
Activity 2.2. Partner capacity-building / training	training	Progress Activity: NTFP training: 4 days training for 3 members of AKAR Network (L-TB, ICS and
		Genesis) in field data collection, product development and marketing of non-
		timber forest products - focus on Kepayang Oil. Each NGO now actively
		gamering data regarding kepayang oli production capacity and establishing kepayang farmer groups in 3 districts. Activities to support economic
		development based on sustainable use of non-timber forest products significantly
		Human-wildlife conflict mitigation: 1 day training for 2 villages (Lubuk Birah &
		Durian Rambun) facing an active conflict situation due to adult tiger passing
		through rubber garden and near to residential area. 4 noise cannons produced, and 3 distributed to 3 villages regularly dealing with low-level human-tiger conflict.
		Participatory mapping training – as described in section 1.4 above.
		Next Activities: 1 Destrictostery menoring training for villages Birun Tubuk Beringin and Tuo:
		2. Community Organizer Training for Village Facilitators (members of the local
		3. Training in participatory inventory of natural resources (botany, mammals,
		Diras, rierperorauria, vegerariori, iv LEP species)

		4, Training in preparation of Village Forest / Customary Forest management plans.
Activity 2.3. Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer- zone		Next Activity : This activity will be initiated in Year 2 1. Collection of primary and secondary social, economic, cultural and spatial data for KSNP buffer-zone, with initial focus on the project area; 2. Create online Web GIS database
Output 3. Technical and sociological 3a. At least 8 Al foundations in place to enable Districts organisations, key stake included in the project area to access villages. 10 governments		Work towards this output has yet to be initiated, for both strategic and financial reasons explained in the narrative section of the report.
		Rapid progress is anticipated in Year 2, particularly in relation to Output Indicator 3c.
mmitment to cons on area as	from plantation erve HCVF in permanent buffer	
to KSNP; 3c. Potential for ecosystem service- based finance in project area evaluated; assessment of suitability of sustainable finance ontions	ecosystem service- in project area ment of suitability of	
Activity 3.1. Rapid High Conservation Value Forest assessment		Match funding has now been secured to scale-up this activity to become a detailed Participatory Inventory of Forest Resources. This will be facilitated by the FFI High Conservation Value Forest Team (6 specialists), and will be preceded by 1 week training course for local community members to enable them to participate directly in data collection and develop one of the following areas of expertise – birds, mammals, herpetofauna, botany (NTFP, vegetation).
Activity 3.2. Climate change and REDD training for civil soc Government partners	society and local	To be conducted during Q1 – 2 Year 2 To be initiated during Q3 – 3 Year 2.
Activity 3.3. Training in forest natural resource assessment for selected village clusters		To be combined with activity 3.1 above, and conducted Q1-2, Year 2.
Activity 3.4. Environmental services payment system feasibility study for project area		To be initated Q2 Year 2.
Activity 3.5. Project Identification Note (PIN) development for sele	selected villages	To be initiated Q2 Year 2.

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Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the Species (CITES), and the Convention of in resources.	Goal: 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.	nvention on Biological Diversity (CBD), th MS), as well as related targets set by cour	e Convention on Trade in Endangered htries rich in biodiversity but constrained
Sub-Goal: To protect critical areas of Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) buffer zone forest through collaborative forest management (Village Forest) and ecosystem service protection, linked to establishment of a sustainable and equitable financing mechanism Purpose: To develop and implement a new model of collaborative forest		 1.Legal designation of up to 8 Village Forests and conservation agreements with at least 1 concession holder; 2. Monitoring system shows no new deforestation in Village Forests; 3. Law enforcement support in place to avoid deflection of threat to forest outside initial project area; 4. AKAR NGO network members facilitating replication of Village Forest model at ~8 further locations; 5. REDD pilot project identification note and/or environmental services payment mechanism submitted to district/ national government. 	The Village Forest model will be appropriate to, and adopted in, other
management that empowers torest 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.	collaborative management of Village Forest (<i>CBD Articles 8, 10, 17</i>); P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the KNSP landscape and beyond (<i>12, 16, 18</i>); P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (<i>13,8[m],11,20</i>).	agreements for ongoing management activities in these areas; published materials on Village Forest model. P2. Local NGOs facilitating replication of model in ~8 further locations – details of meeting with village heads; public documentation of Village Forest model dissemination details; P3. Implementation plan in place to leverage sustainable and equitable finance, and activities therein initiated.	areas of Sumatra

 Activities (details in workplan) 1.1 Project Inception Workshop – Multi-stakeholder workshop to launch project; introduce external team members; review work plan and strategy 1.2 Selection of 8 priority villages for support to establish Hutan Desa – rapid field assessment, village meetings 1.3 Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – up to 8 forest-edge villages (<i>see also Activity 2.1</i>) 1.4 Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries 1.5 Establish and implement forest management framework – participatory development of forest management guidelines, village laws (<i>Perdes</i>), collaborative
patrol teams 1.6 Legal designation of Village Forests – legal process for forest status change, village-District Government agreements confirm support to protect Village Forests 1.7 Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council – governance body for all Village Forest areas established 1.8 Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support – will also be addressed through <i>Activity 3.4</i>
 Document and disseminate vinder corest model Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – AKAR NGO members, Forestry Department and KSNP staff Training in participative mapping / training – GIS and data management, human-wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation, fundraising and project management Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone – shared resource of AKAR members, KSNP, Forestry Departments in KSNP
3.1 Detailed participation of field inventory of Village Forest and the surces – mammals, birds, herpetofauna, vegetation including non-timber forest products .2 Climete change and REDD training for civil society and local Government partners – intensive, practical understanding of climate change implications, forest, costs / benefits of REDD and principles of benefits sharing
3.5 Project Identification Note (PIN) / feasibility report prepared for consultation in Program Area
Monitoring activities: Indicators: P1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d (indicators for development of Village Forest Model) Project partners will develop a detailed work plan with quarterly milestones: indicators will then be followed closely to determine whether progress is satisfactory, adjustment of the Project partners will develop a detailed work plan with quarterly milestones: indicators will then be followed closely to determine whether progress is satisfactory, adjustment of the work plan / adaptive management needed etc. This will be discussed in team meetings and reports. Informal monthy meetings will ensure that close contact is maintained between the field team and pilot villages throughout implementation and any opportunities / problems are identified and responded to a the earliest opportunity. Qualitative methods used to evaluate changes in community attitudes to forest protection during project. A baseline assessment of threat to forest in the project area will be developed based on encroachment data from Department of Forestry and consultation in each pilot village. Results of collaborative monitoring patrols will inform change in threat. Indicators: P2, P3, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a (indicators for training and capacity building) Training and workshop participants complete questionnaires to determine value of these events, and any areas requiring follow-up. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees apply milestones: in
Overall: Project partners monitor and evaluate the progress, context, risks and assumptions of the DI project on a bi-annual basis, based on yearly DI work plans Project partners conduct participatory evaluations mid-term and in the last trimester of the project. informing adaptive management and validating results in the field.