

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project log frame for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the log frame was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2012-2013)	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact: Effective contribution in support 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.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Village Forest and Customary Forest models of CBFM:</p> <p>The project focused 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:</p> <p>8 (d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;</p> <p>8 (e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Do not fill not applicable</p>

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		<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 to 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</p>	

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		<p>intended in sub-article j, and in Aichi Target 18:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Community and local partner capacity building:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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</p>	

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		<p>in educational programmes;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Information exchange:</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Community-based REDD+ (PES)</p> <p>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 focused</p>	

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		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Fundraising:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>8 (m) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (l) above, particularly to developing countries;</p>	
<p>Purpose/Outcome:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>P1. Documented, replicable model established for designation & long-term collaborative management of Village Forest (CBD Articles 8,10,17);</p> <p>P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the</p>	<p>P1. All 8 target villages selected in Y1 now legally recognised community-managed forests. 7 Village Forests approved by Minister of Forestry; 1 Customary Forest approved by District Head. Total area under established collaborative forest management model 20,911.50 ha.</p> <p>Threat monitoring / deterrent patrols in place -</p>	Do not fill not applicable

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<p>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.</p>	<p>KNSP landscape and beyond (12, 16, 18);</p> <p>P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (13, 8[m], 11, 20).</p>	<p>active threats continue to be identified but at lower level than surrounding landscape.</p> <p>P2. During Year 3, the project was also already able to initiate replication of the Village Forest and Customary Forest model. Following a process of assessment conducted by other local partners, sixteen (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 ± 36,117.48 Ha (35,675.5 Ha to Village Forest and 441.98 to Customary Forest)</p> <p>Six (6) villages proposing have been prepared formal proposals and still submit Village Forest proposal to Ministry of Forest via Regent of Sarolangun District in February 2013 and five (5) villages have submitting Customary Forest proposals to the District Regent in July 2013.</p> <p>P3. Community, government and NGO stakeholders in project area have greater understanding of climate change and potential for sustainable forest finance mechanism under community REDD+. REDD+ feasibility assessment has revealed appropriate methodology to develop REDD+ PES payment scheme in project site and at least one village ready to initiate REDD+ project design.</p>	
<p>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-</p>	<p>1a. Legal designation of up to 8 Community Managed Forests (7 Village Forests, 1 Customary Forest 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.</p> <p>1b. Management plans and</p>	<p>- Village Forest and Customary Forest models established through legal designation of seven (7) villages were approved as Village Forest by the national Minister of Forestry representing a total forest area of 20,872 ha and one (1) 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 project area (totally 20,911.5 Ha) and five (5) villages with match-fund support were approved as Village Forest by the national Minister of Forestry</p>	

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<p>zone and laying the foundation for replication of this model through-out the KSNP landscape and Sumatra-wide.</p>	<p>collaborative forest monitoring and management teams in each Village Forest (Yr2-3). Co-funding secured for on-going management, beyond Darwin project period;</p> <p>1c. VF Council established for collaboration between VF villages;</p> <p>1d. Lessons learned and case studies from 8 model Village Forests published, disseminated, and presented publically.</p>	<p>representing a total forest area of 5,752 ha now complete in Year 2. All total 26,663.5 Ha critical forest habitats protected from allocation to commercial concession for extractive use / conversion. Indicator 1a appropriated and sample legal documents provided in supplementary material</p> <p>- General management planning completed in 4 villages (3 Village Forest and 1 Customary forest), and 4 villages will be completed with support from DWCF and MACF; collaborative forest monitoring in project area but preferred model is inter-village team covering wider area rather than separate monitoring team for each village. Supports collaboration between communities. Collaborative and community-based forest protection monitoring and patrol activities have been carried out by the Forest Security, Protection and Monitoring Team (FSPMT) together with rangers from the Forestry Office of Merangin District and Keninci Seblat National Park (KSNP) office. The team also conducted awareness activities related to the importance of forest conservation to people's lives on a broader level, this was for those actors involved in clearing forest. From April 2012 – March 2013, forest protection patrols were carried out twelve times. 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.</p> <p>- Since the project, some of the co-funding support such as from ICAP, CLUA and ACF has been accepted to assist replication activities at the new location. After support from Darwin Initiative ending, additional funding secured from DWCF Year 2 and MACF for 3 years support and final decision pending from ICCO. Further funding proposal for 3 years support for Village Forest management & replication under development.</p> <p>- Replication of model initiated in 10 forest-edge villages in neighbouring Sarolangun District in Jambi Province (6 candidate villages for Village Forest in collaboration with G-cinDe Foundation, the proposed still submit to Ministry of Forest via Sarolangun Regent, and 4 candidate villages for Customary Forest in collaboration with Gita Buana Foundation and LP3D Foundation) with combined forest area of ± 36,117.48 ha (± 35,675.5 ha proposed to Village Forest and ± 441.98 ha proposed to Customary Forest) in vulnerable forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District. Funds for this work secured from CLUA, ACF and DWCF Year 1.</p>	

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<p>Activity 1.1 Project Inception Workshop</p>		<p>Since October 2012, replication of model initiated in 6 forest-edge villages in the neighbouring district/province (2 candidate villages for Customary Forest in Merangin District, Jambi Province in collaboration with Prakarsa Madani Foundation, the proposed from one village (Baru Kibul Village) still submit to Regent of Merangin District; 3 candidate villages for Village Forest in South Solok District, West Sumatra Province in collaboration with ICS Foundation; and 1 candidate villages for Village Forest model in Muko-Muko District, Bengkulu Province in collaboration with Genesis Foundation).</p> <p>For the area to be proposed is currently in the process of mapping in the field. Funds for this work secured from ICAP, DWCF and MACF.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Selection of 8 priority villages for support to establish Village Forest</p>		<p>As approved in Y1 change request, Project Inception Workshop was redesigned as a Village Forest launch event to be implemented during Y2. Event held on 23rd February 2013; attended by approximately 300 people from 15 villages and Merangin District and Jambi Provincial Governments. The event hosted in Durian Rambun village to mark the opening of the new Forestry Information Centre and Secretariat of Durian Rambun Village Forest Management Unit.</p> <p>Project also supported the official launch of Customary Forest Bukit Mujo of Tiaro Village following District Head's approval of the Customary Forest in February 2012. The event was attended by approx. 300 people from 17 villages, District and Provincial Government.</p>	
		<p>- Completed during Year 1.</p> <p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replication of model initiated in 10 forest-edge villages in neighbouring Sarolangun District in Jambi Province (6 candidate villages for Village Forest in collaboration with G-cinDe Foundation, the proposed still submit to Ministry of Forest via Sarolangun Regent, and 4 candidate villages for Customary Forest in collaboration with Gita Buana Foundation and LP3D Foundation) with combined forest area of ± 36,117.48 ha (± 35,675.5 ha proposed to Village Forest and ± 441.98 ha proposed to Customary Forest) in vulnerable forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District. Funds for this work secured from CLUA, ACF and DWCF Year 1. - Since October 2012, replication of model initiated in 6 forest-edge villages in the neighbouring district/province (2 candidate villages for Customary Forest in Merangin District, Jambi Province in collaboration with Prakarsa Madani Foundation, the proposed from one village (Baru Kibul Village) still submit to Regent of Merangin District; 3 candidate villages for Village Forest in South Solok District, West Sumatra Province in collaboration with ICS 	

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<p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>1.3 Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – up to 8 forest-edge villages (see also <i>Activity 2.1</i>)</p>		<p>Foundation; and 1 candidate villages for Village Forest model in Muko-Muko District, Bengkulu Province in collaboration with Genesis Foundation).</p> <p>- Replication of model initiated 3 Village Forest in the South Solok District, West Sumatra Province and 1 Village Forest in the Muko-Muko District, Bengkulu Province, now in the process in the field. Estimation on the end of July 2013 will be submitted to Head District.</p> <p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <p>Training activities on seven (7) themes were conducted by FFI and partners during Year 3. Training subjects included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory mapping (11 occasions) 2. Introduction to climate change and REDD+ (1 occasions) 3. Management Plan (2 occasions) 4. Community organisation / facilitation (1 occasions) 5. Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation (2 occasions) 6. Legal drafting (1 occasions) 7. Cross visit for shared learning (2 occasions) <p>Totally, 347 community members in project area obtain the transformation skill/knowledge and increased capacity only in Year 3; total from Year 1 is 547 persons. A list of all training activities conducted can see in Table 5, under section Activity 1.3 above.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4</p> <p>1.4 Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <p>The project team also completed facilitated participatory mapping of the village administrative boundaries of sixteen (16) villages, and mapping process in five (5) villages.</p> <p>The project team also facilitated participatory mapping of the village land use and has been completed in eight (8) villages. 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. For twenty-one (21) villages, will facilitate with support from DWCF and MACF.</p> <p>The project team also facilitated participatory mapping of the Village Forest and Customary Forest boundaries and has been completed in six (6) Village Forest boundaries, and five (5) Customary Forest boundaries. For seventeen (17) villages, will facilitate with support from DWCF and MACF.</p> <p>A list of mapping activities conducted is provided in Table 6, under section Activity 1.4 above.</p>	

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<p>Activity 1.5</p> <p>Establish and implement forest management framework – participatory development of forest management guidelines, village laws (<i>Perdes</i>), collaborative patrol teams</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Six (6) Village Forest Management Groups (VFMG) and five (5) Customary Forest Management Groups (CFMG) established, four (4) VFMG and one (1) CFMG in the process. Eight (8) village already completed preparations to submit proposal Village Forest Management Rights to Governor of Jambi. Six (6) village already completed preparations to submit proposal Village Forest Management Licenses to Minister of Forestry, four (4) villages initiated process of preparing documents required for Village Forest Management License proposals. Two (2) Forest Management Unit (FMU) in Sarolangun was established through the under legislation Head of Sarolangun District Number 15 of 2012, dated 10 April 2012 with area 121,900 Ha and 109,766 Ha. One (1) Forest Management Unit (FMU) in Merangin was established through the under legislation Head of Merangin District Number 33 of 2011, dated 30 December, 2011 with area 75,170 ha. The FMU in the main Darwin project area in Merangin District. Twelve (12) community-based collaborative forest patrols conducted by the Forest Monitoring & Patrol Team (TMP2H) within the Village Forests and surrounding KSNP buffer-zone forests, and succeeded in capturing two (2) actors responsible for forest encroachment; both actors are in the legal process Data about the biodiversity and carbon stocks collated through participatory forest inventory and available to inform community forest management plans. 	
<p>Activity 1.6</p> <p>Legal designation of Village Forests – legal process for forest status change, village-District Government agreements confirm support to protect Village Forests</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eight (8) village already completed preparations to submit proposal Village Forest Management Rights to Governor of Jambi. Six (6) village already completed preparations to submit proposal Village Forest Management Licenses to Minister of Forestry, four (4) villages initiated process of preparing documents required for Village Forest Management License proposals. Total area of high biodiversity forest proposed to protected from conversion under extractive concession licenses due to community-based forest management is ± 36,117.48 Ha (35,675.5 Ha to Village Forest and 441.98 to Customary Forest) One final draft District Regulation in Merangin District and One final draft District Regulation in Sarolangun District about FMU. Estimation in December 2013 will be established by District Parliament. 	
<p>Activity 1.7</p> <p>Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council – governance body for all Village Forest areas established</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <p>In Merangin District, a Forest Management Unit (FMU) was established through the Decree Head of District Number 33 of 2011, dated 30 December, 2011 with area 75,170 ha. The project supported its establishment by coordinating multi-stakeholder forums to generate and express support for the unit's</p>	

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		<p>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 in the main Darwin project area in Merangin District. For FFI, in the long term, FMU and its capacity will factor into the "project exit strategy".</p> <p>Definitive running since May 2012 after Regent of Merangin District inaugurated government staff who served operationalizing FMU, Mr Arief Setyo Hutomo set by the Regent as Head of FMU whose job is to provide assistance to VFMG in 17villages (include the main Darwin project area in Merangin District), which are allocated within the FMU, and consulting office for VFMG related their village forest management.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.8 Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support – will also be addressed through <i>Activity 3.4</i></p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secured grant of USD 150,000 from the Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) Year 1 to support replication of Village Forest and Customary Forest model in Sarolangun District. 2. Secured grant of USD 1,244,735 from the MACF for 3 years to support continue and replication of the community-based forest management models developed post-Darwin Initiative support as a special award to increase support for forest conservation activities in the project area. 3. Secured grant of USD 150,000 from the DWCF Year 2 to support replication of Village Forest and Customary Forest model in other site and for PES REDD+. 4. In final stages of securing a grant of EUR300,000 from ICCO for 3 years to support continue and replication of the community-based forest management models developed post-Darwin Initiative support as a special award to increase support for forest conservation activities in the project area PES REDD+. 	
<p>Activity 1.9 Document and disseminate Village Forest model</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of awareness raising materials targeted at local stakeholders, including poster, leaflet, book, poster calendars, desk calendars, T-shirt, and shirt. For detail, can see in Annex 5. 2. Reference to work on community-based forest management in Indonesian press on 13 occasions 3. Team members represented the project and shared associated learning at 11 local workshops, 8 national events, and 2 international events. 	

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<p>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.</p>	<p>2a. Three (3) AKAR members trained and confident to act as local facilitators to establish Village Forest and collaborative management activities – replication of Darwin model initiated in up to 4 additional villages by end of project;</p> <p>2b. At least 4 AKAR NGOs have skills in participatory mapping, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, GIS and data management, legal basis and establishment of Village Forest by end of project;</p> <p>2c. AKAR members, KSNP and Forestry better able to monitor threat in Village Forest and other KSNP buffer-zone areas through GIS facility by Yr 3.</p>	<p>Intensive capacity building activities for local partner G-cinDe Foundation, ICS, Genesis have empowered the team to pursue replication of the Village Forest model in 6 additional villages in Sarolangun District, 3 additional villages in South Solok District, and 1 additional villages in Muko-Muko District. ICS and Genesis also as members of AKAR Network.</p> <p>FFI is also working with Sarolangun District Forestry Department, Gita Buana Foundation, LP3D Foundation to facilitate establishment of 4 Customary Forests in Sarolangun District, and with Merangin District Forestry Department and Prakarsa Madani Foundation to facilitate establishment of 2 Customary Forests in Merangin District</p> <p>Capacity building has endeavoured to engage with other members of AKAR Network, but support during Y3 has primarily focussed on assisting AKAR members to conduct urgent advocacy against the new threat of multiple road construction through KSNP. This advocacy has been successful to date.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1. Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – AKAR NGO members, Forestry Department and KSNP staff</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3: After doing training in participatory mapping and preparation of village laws regarding forest management in Year 1, in Year 3, the project with local partners (G-cinDe Foundation) has also done training in participatory mapping and preparation of village laws regarding forest management. One AKAR member and 12 from L-TB joined this training.</p> <p>In Year 3, totally 81 persons including AKAR members, local government and KSNP staff participated in 11 series of training. For details see Table 8 under section Activity 2.2 above.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2. Partner capacity-building / training – GIS and data management, human-wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation, fundraising and project management</p> <p>Activity 2.3. Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone – shared resource of AKAR members, KSNP, Forestry Departments in KSNP districts; young Indonesian scientists and other stakeholders</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3: For detail can see in Table 8 under section Activity 2.2 above.</p> <p>Achievements in Year 3: FFI and L-TB are in the process of developing an online 'Web GIS' facility to share baseline information about the KSNP buffer-zone, using Quantum GIS – Quantum Server Open Source software. 20 data sources have been gathered to populate the database, which will be dynamic and updated with new data as it becomes available.</p>	

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<p>Output 3.</p> <p>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 (for example, REDD)</p>	<p>3a. At least 8 AKAR member organisations or representatives from other relevant NGO partners, key stakeholders from 8 villages, 10 government staff from 2 districts all have understanding of climate change; environment service payment mechanisms/REDD;</p> <p>3b. Potential for carbon-based finance in project area evaluated; assessment of suitability of sustainable finance options.</p>	<p>The KSNP buffer-zone Web GIS cannot be launched online in Year 3 as there are some technical constraints, it is estimated to be launched in October 2013, with funding support from M.A. Cargill Foundation. Hosting all data described above it 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.</p> <p>Significant progress made towards Output 3 during Year 2 through:</p> <p>a) Initiation of awareness-raising and training activities both at District and village level in partnership with the Indonesian Forest and Environment Institute (RMI) to address indicator 3a. Rapid progress against 3b through training in, and implementation of, participatory forest inventory (including carbon stock assessment), plus numerous activities pertinent to REDD+ feasibility assessment. Development of REDD+ PIN and initiation of REDD+ project design at village level in at least 1 self-selected village are priorities for Year 3. In order to introduce PLAN VIVO system in REDD+ and PES, the project facilitated two training series, first in Merangin District with 38 participants in 17-18th June 2012 and second training at national level in Bogor with 33 participants in 25-27th June 2012. The training was conducted in collaboration with the BioClimate.</p> <p>b) DWCF agree and have to allocate the budget through PES schemes for Durian Rambun. Memorandum of Understand is planned to be done in September 2013, then do payments trial in December 2013, which is categorized as an input base. Then, starting from January 2014 –December 2016 into full implementation, when people will receive payments based on performance at end of each year.</p> <p>c) Development of REDD+ Project Identification Note (PIN) for Durian Rambun in Merangin District now in complete with Bioclimate/PLAN VIVO Foundation. The PIN is now available on the Plan Vivo project register at http://www.planvivo.org/projects/registeredprojects/</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1</p> <p>3.1 Detailed participatory field inventory of Village Forest natural resources – biodiversity, carbon, timber, non-timber forest products</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 3:</p> <p>On 2-13th October 2012, the project supported Durian Rambun village to execute a Forest Inventory Phase II in the Village Forest area. The data will be used to help the FFI team calculate forest carbon potency on Village Forest of Durian Rambun while strengthening the data that has been collected in Phase I.</p> <p>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</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2012-2013)	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.2 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		<p>available to support land use planning and estimation of carbon stocks were enhanced through approval of a generous grant from PlanetAction, which has, to date, provided eight (8) high resolution SPOT satellite images of the project area. These images are being 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.</p> <p>Achievements in Year 3: In order to introduce PLAN VIVO system in REDD+ and PES, the project facilitated two training series, first in Merangin District with 38 participants in 17-18th June 2012 and second training at national level in Bogor with 33 participants in 25-27th 2012. The training was conducted in collaboration with the BioClimate.</p>	
Activity 3.3 3.3 Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters		<p>Achievements in Year 3: This was completed as part of the wider participatory forest inventory training that was conducted in June 2011. Of the 55 community members that participated in this training, 8 individuals focussed specifically on botanical and biomass / carbon baseline assessment. 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).</p>	
Activity 3.4 3.4 Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study for project area		<p>Achievements in Year 2: - Assessment of community interest in proceeding with REDD+ project development (as described in section 3.1 and 3.2 above) - Complete analysis of baseline carbon stocks of project area</p>	
Activity 3.5 3.5 Project Identification Note (PIN) development for selected villages		<p>DWCF agree and have to allocate the budget through PES schemes for Durian Rambun. Memorandum of Understand is planned to be done in September 2013, then do payments trial in December 2013, which is categorized as an input base. Then, starting from January 2014 – December 2016 into full implementation, which people will receive payments based on performance base end of each year.</p> <p>Development of REDD+ Project Identification Note (PIN) for Durian Rambun in Merangin District now in complete with BioClimate/PLAN VIVO Foundation. The PIN is now available on the Plan Vivo project register at http://www.planvivo.org/projects/registeredprojects/</p> <p>In order to prepare Durian Rambun village as piloting the REDD+ scheme to receive financial incentives and other benefits from sustainable forest management, in 12-13 February 2013 have been carried Workshop to preparation of Project Design Document (PDD). Currently it has arranged draft 1 Project Design Document (PDD), which will be refined again</p>	

Annex 2 Project's full log frame, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions

Note: Insert your full log frame. If your log frame was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 log frame.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>8. Framework in place for protection of ~20,000ha buffer-zone forest;</p> <p>1. Deforestation and poaching halted in designated Village Forest, and concession conservation areas by end of project period;</p> <p>2. Monitoring and support in place to tackle risk of displacement of deforestation threat to areas outside initial project area;</p> <p>3. Local skills in place to replicate Village Forest model elsewhere in KSNP landscape;</p> <p>4. Sustainable financing plan for village forests.</p>	<p>1. Legal designation of up to 8 Village Forests and conservation agreements with at least 1 concession holder;</p> <p>2. Monitoring system shows no new deforestation in Village Forests;</p> <p>3. Law enforcement support in place to avoid deflection of threat to forest outside initial project area;</p> <p>4. AKAR NGO network members facilitating replication of Village Forest model at ~8 further locations;</p> <p>5. REDD pilot project identification note and/or environmental services payment mechanism submitted to district/ national government.</p>	<p>The Village Forest model will be appropriate to, and adopted in, other areas of Sumatra</p>
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>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;</p>	<p>P1. Documented, replicable model established for designation & long-term collaborative management of Village Forest (CBD Articles 8,10,17);</p> <p>P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the KNSP landscape and beyond (12,16,18);</p>	<p>P1. Legal documents for up to 8 Village Forests in Jambi District; funding agreements for on-going management activities in these areas; published materials on Village Forest model.</p> <p>P2. Local NGOs facilitating replication of model in ~8 further locations – details of meeting with village</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>facilitate local understanding of, and access to, sustainable and equitable finance streams to avoid deforestation; and build local capacity to replicate the approach.</p>	<p>P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (13,8[m], 11,20).</p>	<p>heads; public documentation of Village Forest model dissemination details;</p> <p>P3. Implementation plan in place to leverage sustainable and equitable finance, and activities therein initiated.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1a. Legal designation of up to 8 Community Managed Forests (7 Village Forests, 1 Customary Forest 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.</p> <p>1b. Management plans and collaborative forest monitoring and management teams in each Village Forest (Yr2-3). Co-funding secured for on-going management, beyond Darwin project period;</p> <p>1c. VF Council established for collaboration between VF villages;</p> <p>1d. Lessons learned and case studies from 8 model Village Forests published, disseminated, and presented publically.</p>	<p>1a. Copies of legal documents pertaining to establishment of each model Village Forest.</p> <p>1b. Copies of Village Forest management plans and associated local laws (PerDes); membership and log of collaborative monitoring activities; copies of funding agreements for on-going support of collaborative management activities;</p> <p>1c. Membership list and meeting minutes of VF Council.</p> <p>1d. Published learning and guidance for VF designation and management; dissemination list; presentation at minimum 4 national / international events.</p>	<p>The collaborative forest management approach that has been pioneered in parts of Merangin District is replicable in other buffer-zone areas.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3a. 3 AKAR members trained and confident to act as local facilitators to establish Village Forest and collaborative management activities - replication of Darwin model initiated in up to 4 additional villages by end of project;</p> <p>3b. At least 4 AKAR NGOs have skills in participatory mapping, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, GIS and data management, legal basis and establishment of Village Forest by end of project;</p>	<p>2a. Training materials and feedback forms, attendee lists, photos, meeting notes, testimonies from village leaders, planning documents for replication of model in additional villages;</p> <p>2b. Training materials and feedback forms, attendee lists, photos, meeting notes;</p> <p>2c. GIS facility expert Terms of Reference and CV; MoUs in place between stakeholders regarding access and data sharing; samples</p>	<p>With training and guidance from the staff of this project, AKAR Network will secure funding to apply the skills gained with Darwin support in other critical areas of the KSNP landscape.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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 (for example, REDD)</p>	<p>3c. AKAR members, KSNP and Forestry Village Forest and other KSNP buffer-zone areas through GIS facility by Yr 3.</p> <p>3a. At least 8 AKAR member organisations or representatives from other relevant NGO partners, key stakeholders from 8 villages, 10 government staff from 2 districts all have understanding of climate change; environment service payment mechanisms/REDD;</p> <p>3b. (removed from output 3 at end of Y1 as not core to achievement of project purpose achieving effective community based forest management)</p> <p>3c. Potential for carbon-based finance in project area evaluated; assessment of suitability of sustainable finance options.</p>	<p>of data analysis and mapping work produced by AKAR members.</p> <p>3a. Questionnaire assessments of participant understanding pre-/post-training; participant testimony regarding value of training</p> <p>3c. Reports of carbon baseline assessments, feasibility study for REDD/ environmental service payment mechanisms; REDD Project Identification Note (PIN) for selected villages, copy of implementation plan to leverage sustainable and equitable finance in project area.</p>	<p>REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) will be included in the post-Kyoto Protocol – a decision that is pending at the UNFCCC COP in Copenhagen, Dec 2009.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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 Village Forest (<i>Hutan Desa</i>) – rapid field assessment, village meetings			
1.3. Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – up to 8 forest-edge villages (see also Activity 2.1)			
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 Activity 3.4			
1.9. Document and disseminate Village Forest model			
2.1. Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – AKAR NGO members, Forestry Department and KSNP staff			
2.2. Partner capacity-building / training – GIS and data management, human-wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation, fundraising and project management			
2.3. Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone – shared resource of AKAR members, KSNP, Forestry Departments in KSNP districts; young Indonesian scientists and other stakeholders			
3.1. Detailed participatory field inventory of Village Forest natural resources – biodiversity, carbon, timber, non-timber forest products			
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			
3.3. Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters			
3.4. Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study for project area			
3.5. Project Identification Note (PIN) development for selected villages			
3.6. Engagement with plantation holders in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts – to secure commitment and provide support to ensure conservation of HCVF in concession areas.			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Monitoring activities:			
<p>Indicators: P1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d (indicators for development of Village Forest Model)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Informal monthly 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 at the earliest opportunity. Qualitative methods used to evaluate changes in community attitudes to forest protection during project.</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Indicators: P2, P3, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a (indicators for training and capacity building)</p>			
<p>Trainee group profiles used as a baseline to measure against knowledge and skills gained.</p>			
<p>Training and workshop participants complete questionnaires to determine value of these events, and any areas requiring follow-up.</p>			
<p>For 2b and 2c document evidence of trainees applying skills gained. For 3a use qualitative measures to assess changes in community attitudes</p>			
<p>Indicators: P3, 3b, 3c (indicators for private sector engagement and assessment of sustainable finance strategies)</p>			
<p>Project partners will develop a detailed field 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.</p>			
<p>Overall:</p>			
<p>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</p>			
<p>Project partners conduct participatory evaluations mid-term and in the last trimester of the project, informing adaptive management and validating results in the field.</p>			

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	45%	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	30%	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	10%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training		Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness		Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	15%	Smaller contributions (e.g. of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals Year 1 - 3	Note
Training Measures			
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e. not categories 1-4 above)	50	Members of local NGO partners (8 NGO) benefitting from intensive on-the-job mentoring by FFI staff
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	673	547 community members, 126 person NGO partners/government staff
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	11	
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	5	Posters about CBFM and biodiversity conservation; and climate change & REDD+ : target audience local communities
Research Measures			
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	84.5	
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	14	8 Village Forest Management Plan complete and 6 Customary Forest Management Plan complete
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	2	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1	Web GIS in development
Dissemination Measures			
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	3	1 launch event for Village Forest, 2 launch event for FMU
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	49	
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	2	Kabar Indonesia and Kompas
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	18	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	4	Blogs on FFI website

Code	Description	Totals Year 1 - 3	Note
Physical Measures			
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	GBP XXX	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project (See Section 8.2 above)	GBP XXX	For detail, please see in Section 8.2 above
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures			
	Number of Village Forest area licenses issued by Minister of Forestry	7	
	Number of Customary Forest licenses issued by Merangin District Head	1	
	Number of village level laws (PERDES) relating to forest management facilitated by project	15	8 PERDES for Village Forest Management completed; 7 Customary Forest Management completed
	Number of Village Forest Management Licenses approved by Provincial Governor	0	
	Number of REDD+ PIN documents developed	1	
	Number of Customary Forests approved in Sarolangun District (replication activities with match funds)	0	
	Number of Village Forest applications in process in Sarolangun District (replication activities with match funds)	6	
	Number of Customary Forest applications in process in Sarolangun District (replication activities with match funds)	3	
	Number of Customary Forest applications in process in Merangin District (replication activities with match funds)	2	
	Number of Forest Management Unit (FMU) establishment	3	1 FMU in Merangin District, 2 FMU in Sarolangun District

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
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 of charge
Poster*	"Forests for People & Biodiversity" Zoë Cullen, Ibnu Andrian, Eko Waskito, 2011	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Blog*	'Convert or conserve? The key is in collaboration...'	FFI, Cambridge UK		Free of charge
Blog*	'Heritage in Danger'	FFI, Cambridge UK		Free of charge
Film*	Communities & Conservation in Sumatra	FFI, Cambridge UK		Free of charge
Policy Brief	Case study featured in: "Conservation and land grabbing: Part of the problem or part of the solution?" Blomley et al, 2013 <i>In Press</i>	IIED Briefing		Free of charge
Poster	Climate Change & REDD+ RMI, 2011	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Poster Calendar	Calendar 2012 - biodiversity conservation and community forest patrols Gusdi Warman, Hardi Yudha, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	Lembaga Tiga Beradik		Free of charge (limited supply)
Leaflet	Potency of Biodiversity in the Birun Village Forest Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Leaflet	Biodiversity potential of Lubuk Beringin Village Forest Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Leaflet	Biodiversity potential of Lubuk Birah Village Forest	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited

	Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012			supply)
Leaflet	Biodiversity potential of Durian Rambun Village Forest Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Leaflet	Biodiversity potential of Kotorami Village Forest Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Leaflet	Biodiversity potential of Tanjung Dalam Village Forest Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Leaflet	Biodiversity potential of Tiaro Customary Forest Andhy Priyo Sanjiyo, Ibnu Andrian, 2012	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Book	Kepayang – Conservation plant with economic value Supintri Yohar, S.Hut, 2012	GENESIS Foundation & FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge
T-shirt	FFI – Conservation Innovative Since 1903 Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Shirt	FFI – Conservation Innovative Since 1903 Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Poster Calendar	Calendar 2013 – Save our forest Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Desk Calendar	Calendar 2013 - Save our forest Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Banner	Customary Forests and Village Forests: An important contribution to the development of endangered wildlife corridor Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Banner	Kepayang Oil – NTFP Products and Social Commodity to Villagers around KSNP buffer-zone.	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)

	Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013			
Banner	Kepayang Oil; Alternative income from the Sumatran Forest Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Banner	Village Forest of Durian Rambun – Don't Damage our hope and heritage for our grandchildren. Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)
Banner	Gaharu (Aquilaria sp) – Green Gold Potential in the Village Forest / Customary Forest not yet been fulfilled. Abdul Hadison, Ibnu Andrian, 2013	FFI Indonesia Program, Jakarta		Free of charge (limited supply)

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	18-007
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