



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Submission Deadline: 30 April 2012



1. Darwin Project Information

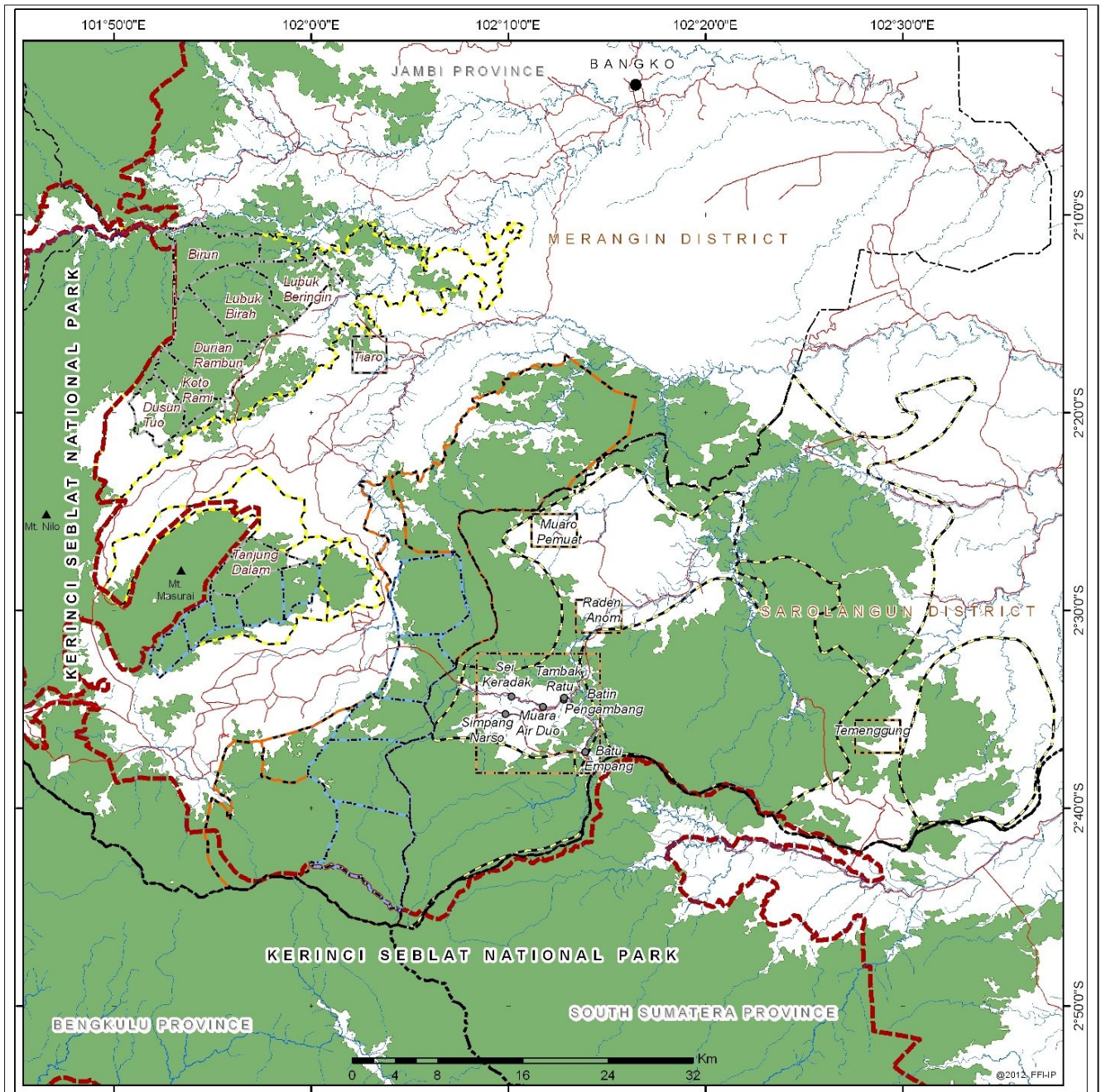
Project Ref Number	18-007
Project Title	Collaborative Conservation of Critical Kerinci Seblat National Park Buffer Zone Forest
Country(ies)	Indonesia
UK Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB)
Other Partner Institution(s)	N/A
Darwin Grant Value	GBP 292,890
Start/End dates of Project	April 2010 – March 2013
Reporting period: Report number:	1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012 Annual Report number 2
Project Leader Name	Zoë Cullen
Project website	www.fauna-flora.org
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Zoë Cullen & Ibnu Andrian (FFI); Eko Waskito/Gusdi Warman (L-TB) 8 th May 2012

2. 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*), Endangered Sumatran Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis diardi diardi* - EN) and the Vulnerable Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarcos malayanus*).

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

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



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

Legend

- Villages
- ▲ Mountains
- Roads

Target communities in Merangin District:

- ▭ Village Forests on State Forest Land - total area est. 20872 ha
 - ▭ Proposed Customary Forest on Other Use Land - total area est. 200 ha
- Target communities in Sarolangun District:**
- ▭ Proposed Village Forests on State Forest Land - total area est. 27741 ha
 - ▭ Proposed Customary Forest on Other Use Land - total area est. 1500 ha
- Total Program Area (Two Districts) - est. 50313 ha**
- ▭ Village Forests facilitated by other NGOs (KKI Warsi, SSS, Walhi Jambi)

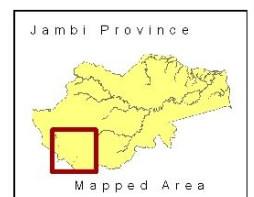
Note: Village Batin Pengembang and Tambak Ratu appear as a single point on the map due to close proximity of their residential areas

- Rivers
- - - District Boundary
- - - Provincial Boundary
- Proposed Forest Management Unit boundary
- ▭ Unit V* - Production Forest Management Unit
- ▭ Unit VI* - Production Forest Management Unit
- ▭ Unit VII* - Production Forest Management Unit
- ▭ Kerinci Seblat National Park
- Forest Cover 2008

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



Scale 1:350,000



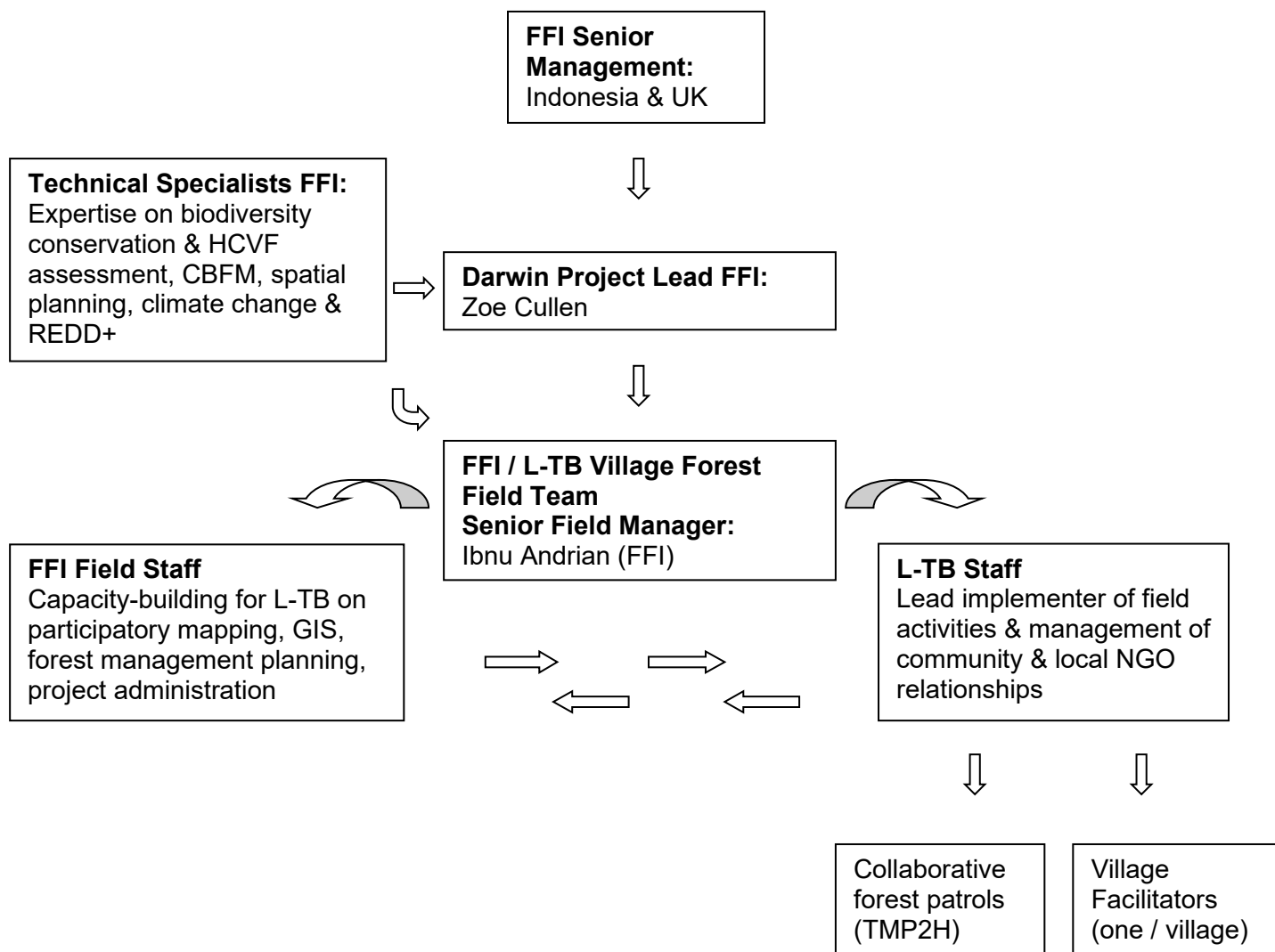
3. Project Partnerships

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. As reported in Year 1, this project has enabled us to establish a much closer, more intensive partnership, which extends to co-implementation of field activities.

The management structure of the project and division of roles and responsibilities remain very similar to the structure as reported at the end of Year 1. An updated version of the project management structure is provided below. Key changes include access of the project to a wider range of FFI technical experts, which has been facilitated with the generous support of the Darwin Initiative and additional match-funding that has been leveraged from other sources to support this work. This has enhanced FFI's own capacity to be an effective project partner.

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

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



The relationship between FFI and L-TB is managed on a day to day basis through co-implementation of field activities – FFI and L-TB have established a co-managed Village Forest team in Merangin District, with the FFI Senior Field Manager overseeing implementation of project activities against the workplan. The Project Lead has continued to interact directly with the field team, spending 5.5 months in Indonesia during Year 2 of the project; this is a lower level of in-country presence than in Year 1, which reflects the fact that the joint FFI/L-TB field team is well established, and that the level of support from additional technical experts has increased. Email, Skype and telephone are also regularly used forms of communication.

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

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

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

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

Finally, during Year 2 the Project Lead was accepted as a member of the Plan Vivo (<http://www.planvivo.org/>) Technical Advisory Group. We believe this marks the beginning of an important strategic partnership for the project, as FFI evaluates the potential to support communities in the project area to develop community-based REDD+ verified according to this standard.

4. Project Progress

In general the project activities are progressing as originally anticipated, such that we are confident that project outputs and the overall project goal will be achieved by project close. Major steps in Year 2 included the legal recognition of 7 Village Forests by the Minister of Forestry, and 1 Customary Forest by the Head of Merangin District, securing 20,911.50 ha of critical tiger habitat from the threat of conversion to plantation, logging or mining concessions. The project has made significant progress in evaluating the feasibility of establishing a carbon-based Payment for Ecosystem Service mechanism (community-based REDD+) to enhance financial sustainability of community-forest management activities and social co-benefits from forest conservation. The project has also been able to support local partners, and secure additional funds, to allow replication of the Village and Customary Forest model to start in a highly threatened but biodiversity rich forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District.

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

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

Activity 1.1: Project Inception Workshop

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

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

Activity 1.2: Selection of 8 Priority Villages:

This activity was completed in Year 1. During Year 2 the project was already able to initiate replication of the Hutan Desa and Hutan Adat model; nine [9] additional villages were selected for support through this wider program in a critical national forest buffer zone forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District

Of the eight [8] priority villages selected during Year 1 and already proposed their forest areas for management as Hutan Desa or Hutan Adat, seven [7] of these villages were approved as Hutan Desa by the national Minister of Forestry during Year 2, representing a total forest area of 20,872 ha. In addition, one [1] village received legal recognition for management of their forest area as Hutan Adat by the Regent of Merangin District, representing a total forest area of 39.5ha. The total forest area approved for management by the traditional communities during Year 2 was 20,911.5 Ha – more detail is provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Hutan Desa and Hutan Adat approved in the project area during Year 2

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Forest Management Model	Proposed Forest Area (Ha)	Definitive Forest Area (Ha)	Date of Definitive Approval / Legal Recognition
1.	Birun	Pangkalan Jambu	Hutan Desa	3,267	2,788	21 March 2011
2.	Lubuk Beringin	Siau	Hutan Desa	2,713	2,712	21 March 2011
3.	Lubuk Birah	Siau	Hutan Desa	4,245	4,638	7 July 2011
4.	Durian Rambun	Siau	Hutan Desa	4,445	4,484	7 July 2011
5.	Kotorami	Lembah Masurai	Hutan Desa	1,872	1,855	1 August 2011
6.	Tuo	Lembah Masurai	Hutan Desa	2,185	2,235	1 August 2011
7.	Tanjung Dalam	Lembah Masurai	Hutan Desa	2,189	2,160	1 August 2011
8.	Tiaro	Siau	Hutan Adat	39.5	39.5	7 February 2012
	Total			20,956.5	20,911.5	

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

During Year 2 the project also initiated replication of the Hutan Desa and Hutan Adat model in Sarolangun District, which borders Merangin District to the south (see project map above). Following a process of assessment conducted by partner Lembaga Tiga Beradik (L-TB) and Sarolangun District Department of Plantations and Forestry, nine [9] priority villages were identified, in which six [6] villages will be supported to establish Hutan Desa and three [3] to replicate the Hutan Adat model. At this time, the six villages proposing Hutan Desa are being supported to prepare formal proposals to the Minister of Forestry, with the submitting said proposals via the District Regent in early June 2012. Meanwhile, the target date for submission of three Hutan Adat nominations to the District Regent is the end of July 2012. Further details are available in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Proposed Hutan Desa and Hutan Adat in Sarolangun District, including estimated forest area

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Proposed Forest Management Model	Estimated Forest Area (Ha)
1.	Tambak Ratu	Batang Asai	Hutan Desa	27.741 Ha Including: 6.373ha watershed forest & 21.638ha limited production forest
2.	Bathin Pengambang	Batang Asai	Hutan Desa	
3.	Sungai Keradak	Batang Asai	Hutan Desa	
4.	Simpang Narso	Batang Asai	Hutan Desa	
5.	Muara Air Duo	Batang Asai	Hutan Desa	
6.	Batu Empang	Batang Asai	Hutan Desa	
7.	Muara Pemuat	Batang Asai	Hutan Adat	500
8.	Lubuk Bangkar	Batang Asai	Hutan Adat	500
9.	Temanggung	Limun	Hutan Adat	300
	Total (estimate)			29,041

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

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

During Year 2 of the project various training / capacity building activities were conducted for community members from the villages within the project area, plus NGO and local government representatives who are partners to this project. Key training events included:

Participatory Forest Inventory / High Conservation Value Forest Assessment:

Training in Participatory Forest Inventory / HCVF Assessment was conducted 15-19th June for community members from 7 villages in the project area in Merangin District. 55 community members participated (approx. 8 per village), and participants separated into groups focussing on mammals, birds, herpetofauna or botany/biomass. Following the 5 days of practical training, hosted by Tiaro village, participants from each village then played a key role in data collection during the real participatory forest inventory in their respective villages.

Introduction to Climate Change and REDD+:

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

The project also facilitated local FFI staff and project partners to participate in relevant technical training delivered by other organisations, where there was a clear opportunity to strengthen skills in support of project implementation.

A list of all training activities conducted is provided in Table 3, below, and detailed reports of the larger training events are available as appendices to this report.

Table 3: Training Activities to Strengthen Capacity of Community Members in the Project Area

No.	Training Topic	Date(s)	No. Participants	Training Coordinator
1.	Participatory Mapping - Lubuk Beringin Village	27 April 2011	16	FFI & L-TB
2.	Participatory Mapping – Birun Village	9 Juni 2011	13	FFI & L-TB
3.	Participatory Forest Inventory	15–19 Juni 2011	55	FFI & L-TB
4.	Skills Training for Community Organisers	25-27 July 2011	7	FFI & L-TB
5.	Participatory Mapping – Tiaro Village	13 November 2011	10	FFI & L-TB
6.	Participatory Mapping – Koto Rami Village	14 November 2011	10	FFI & L-TB
7.	Introduction to Climate Change & REDD+	22–24 November 2012	36	FFI, L-TB, RMI
8.	Participatory Mapping - 6 villages in Hulu Batang Asai sub-district	16–20 Desember 2011	12	FFI & L-TB
9.	Preparation of Hutan Desa Management Plans	6-10 February 2012	2	Dept. of Watersheds & Social Forestry, Batanghari District Jambi Province

Activity 1.4: Participatory mapping & agreement of village forest boundaries – On-going:

During Year 1 of the project the team facilitated 12 meetings to discuss boundaries over villages in the project area with neighbouring villages. This generated 26 written village boundary agreements and one agreement on the boundary between 5 sub-districts. During Year 1 the project team also succeeded in facilitating participatory mapping of 5 villages in the project area (Tiaro, Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun, Kotorami and Tanjung Dalam. As explained in the Year 1 annual report, clarification of village administrative is an essential precursor to definitive mapping of the Hutan Desa / Hutan Adat areas within those villages, and most villages in Sumatra have yet to have legally recognised village boundaries.

During Year 2 of the project the team facilitated participatory mapping of the village administrative boundaries of two villages. In Birun village boundaries were mapped with six [6] villages (Lubuk Beringin, Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun, Kotorami, Tuo and Nilodingin). However, the boundary with six [6] further villages are still under discussion and Birun residents wish to secure agreements with these villages before continuing with field mapping activities. Meetings between Birun and its neighbours continue in an effort to clarify these borders.

Participatory mapping of boundaries between Lubuk Beringin and six [6] neighbouring villages (Lubuk Birah, Tiaro, Rantau Macang, Badak Tekurung, Guguk dan Parit Ujung Tanjung) was also conducted. Mapping in the field is now complete, but the boundaries with three [3] villages are still temporary since they are based on Lubuk Beringin's claim rather than inter-village agreements. In the absence of written agreements between the villages involved, the final decision has been deferred to the District Regent, who has the authority to determine the final boundary.

Land use mapping has been initiated in three [3] villages - Lubuk Birah, Durian Rambun and Kotorami – with the Kotorami already completed and the others approximately 80% completed.

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

Mapping activities during Year 3 of the project will focus on completing the administrative boundaries of Birun and Tuo villages, plus land-use mapping in 5 villages Tiaro, Tuo, Tanjung Dalam, Birun dan Lubuk Beringin and mapping of the boundaries and internal zonation of the Hutan Desa of 7 villages.

Activity 1.5: Establish and implement forest management framework:

Following the issuance of Hutan Desa Area Licenses for seven [7] villages by the Minister of Forestry, the next step is facilitate each village to request a Hutan Desa Management License from the Provincial Governor, which is the license that grants the community to manage the forest resources within the Hutan Desa area. Various requirements must be met to complete these requests including preparation of:

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

Since September 2011, the project team have been working to support villages in the project area to prepare the documents above. At this time one village, Durian Rambun, has already prepared all necessary documents and four other priority villages (Lubuk Birah, Kotorami, Tuo and Tanjung Dalam) are now advanced. These five [5] villages are the first priority for submission of Hutan Desa Management License nominations to the Provincial Governor. As it is taking slightly longer to finalise the village administrative boundaries of Birun and Lubuk Beringin, their management license nominations will follow after the first 5 villages.

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

The project has also facilitated two [2] meetings each on the establishment of Forest Management Units in Sarolangun and Merangin Districts between October 2011 and February 2012. These Forest Management Units are a new initiative of the Department of Forestry to devolve greater responsibility for landscape level forest management to District level. There is close overlap between the Hutan Areas in Merangin, and proposed Hutan Desa in Sarolangun, with the Forest Management Unit forest blocks, which offers important potential to support governance of these community-managed forests. The process of FMU establishment in Sarolangun District has proceeded rapidly, assisted by support from this project and a very progressive District Forestry Dept - the first FMU in the District was established in April 2012 by decree of the District Regent.

Between April 2011 and March the community-based Forest Monitoring and Protection Patrol Team (TMP2H) conducted nice [9] collaborative patrols of national park buffer zone forest in the Merangin District project area, in partnership with rangers from the Merangin District Plantation and Forestry Department and from Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP). Each patrol was an average of three [3] days, with 16 TMPH community rangers, and two representatives from L-TB and Forestry/KSNP. These patrols continued to play an important role in preventing forest clearance by in-migrants in both the village forests and neighbouring KSNP.

Activity 1.6: Legal designation of Village Forests

Promoting the allocation of legally recognised tenure of State Forest lands by traditional forest-edge communities is not an easy task. At inception this project aimed to facilitate legal recognition of two [2] Hutan Desa in Year 1, three [3] in Year 2, and three [3] in Year 3. In reality, this target was reached within just two [2] years. This timeframe exceeded our expectations and is clearly a great achievement, and has enabled us to proceed with opportunities to promote replication of the Hutan Desa and Hutan Adat model in other locations. Nevertheless it must be remembered that, specifically for Hutan Desa, following legal recognition of tenure by the Minister of Forestry, the next step is now to facilitate approval of Hutan Desa management rights, which will enable communities to define a sustainable management regime for their forest areas. This represents the priority target for Year 3 of the project. The following table provides details of each village in the project area where the community-based forest management model is now legally recognised, with reference to the relevant legal document.

Table 4: Details of Hutan Desa Area Licenses and Hutan License approved as a result of the support of this project

No.	Village Name	Sub-District	Proposed Forest Management Model	Definitive Forest Area (Ha)	Date of Definitive Approval	Legal Designation / Title of Legal Document
1.	Birun	Pangkalan Jambu	Hutan Desa	2,788	21 March 2011	SK Menhut No. 127 Tahun 2011
2.	Lubuk Beringin	Siau	Hutan Desa	2,712	21 March 2011	SK Menhut No. 128 Tahun 2011
3.	Lubuk Birah	Siau	Hutan Desa	4,638	7 July 2011	SK Menhut No. 359 Tahun 2011
4.	Durian Rambun	Siau	Hutan Desa	4,484	7 July 2011	SK Menhut No. 361 Tahun 2011
5.	Kotorami	Lembah Masurai	Hutan Desa	1,855	1 August 2011	SK Menhut No. 436 Tahun 2011
6.	Tuo	Lembah Masurai	Hutan Desa	2,235	1 August 2011	SK Menhut No. 438 Tahun 2011
7.	Tanjung Dalam	Lembah Masurai	Hutan Desa	2,160	1 August 2011	SK Menhut No. 437 Tahun 2011
8.	Tiaro	Siau	Hutan Adat	39.5	7 February 201	SK Bupati Merangin No. 14 Tahun 2012
	Total			20,911.5		

Source: Merangin District Department of Forestry & Plantations, 2012 (data edited to include only villages within Darwin Initiative project area)

Activity 1.7: Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council – scheduled for Year 3 of the project

Activity 1.8: Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support

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

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

FFI is now in the final stages of negotiating a one-year grant of USD 150,000 from the Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, as a special award to increase support for forest conservation activities in the project area. We are also awaiting feedback on a further proposal which, if successful, would provide significant support to this programme of work over a three year period, ensuring that the results achieved with Darwin support are consolidated and expanded in the medium term. Further detail provided under progress towards Output 3.

Activity 1.9: Document and disseminate Village Forest model

During Year 2, various approaches have been used to document and disseminate the Village Forest model. Printed media was used in the production of an introductory poster about climate change and REDD+, and two thematic calendars about forest monitoring and protection and wildlife conservation, both targeted to a local community and District Government audience. Meanwhile a short film was created to raise the profile of the project to the national and international audience, via You Tube and embedded within a blog about the project on the FFI website.

Project activities received coverage in the Indonesian press on 5 occasions (4 local and 1 national), in relation to facilitation of sustainable land use planning and Forest Management Unit establishment. Samples of press coverage are provided in the supporting materials section of this report.

A detailed inventory of events at which project staff represented the project is provided in Table 7, under Section 9 of the report, 'Dissemination'.

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

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

During Year 2 of the project, FFI led various thematic training activities covering skills such as participatory mapping, participatory forest inventory (used to generate baseline data to inform forest management planning), and opportunities to generate sustainable finance for forest management through REDD+. As well as building capacity of target communities in the project area (as described in section 1.3 above), these activities also served to build the capacity of numerous staff from NGO and local government partners. More detail is provided in Table 5 under activity 2.2, below.

Activity 2.2: Partner capacity building / training

During Year 2 the project provided various training and capacity building opportunities for project partners, including NGO partners from the AKAR Network, representatives from local government departments of particular importance to project implementation, and FFI's own project staff. Training opportunities included both sessions organised by FFI and local partner L-TB, and facilitation of partners to participate in events organised by other institutions. Detail of capacity building / training activities and the number of partner individuals to benefit from these are provided in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Partner capacity building, April 2011 – March 2012

No.	Training Material	Time	Participants	Facilitator
1.	Financial management	5 - 6 March 2012	2 people (bookkeeper L-TB and G-cinDe)	FFI Field Bookkeeper
2.	Preparation of work plans and project budgets	5 – 6 March 2012	2 people from L-TB & 2 people from G-cinDe (program co-ordinator & bookkeeper)	Senior Field Manager FFI Merangin
3.	Participatory Forest Inventory / High Conservation Value Forest Assessment	15 – 19 June 2011	2 people from Merangin District Forestry Dept. & 3 members from AKAR Network from L-TB)	FFI
4.	Community Organizer	25-27 July 2011	2 people from L-TB	FFI & L-TB
5.	Carbon Accounting	11 – 15 September 2011	1 person – FFI Junior GIS staff (Maryati)	GIZ & South Sumatra Province Forestry Department
6.	Forest Management Units (FMU) – training for candidate FMU managers	20 September – 20 November 2011	2 people – 1 each from Merangin & Sarolangun District Forestry Departments	Ministry of Forestry Training & Education Centre
7.	Participatory Mapping – Tiaro Village	13 November 2011	1 person from L-TB	FFI & L-TB
8.	Climate change and REDD+	22 – 24 November 2011	10 people from Merangin District Forestry Dept, KSNP, and the Dept of Nature Conservation; 2 members of AKAR Network from L-TB	FFI, L-TB, RMI
9.	Establishment of satellite image based encroachment alert system	5 – 8 December 2011	1 person – FFI Junior GIS staff (Maryati)	Conservation International
10.	Application of GPS and GIS	7 February 2012	1 person from L-TB (Dedi)	FFI Junior GIS staff

No.	Training Material	Time	Participants	Facilitator
11.	Financial management	23 – 25 March 2012	5 people from L-TB, 3 people from G-cinDe	Public Accountant (Amir Hadi Nasution)
12.	Preparation of program work plans and budgets	7 – 8 April 2012	2 people from LTB, 4 people from G-cinDe	Senior Field Manager FFI Merangin
13.	Conflict Mitigation – strategy development and support	15 – 16 January 2012	2 people from L-TB, 4 people from G-cinDe	Senior Field Manager FFI Merangin Community Forest & Climate Advisor, FFI Jakarta
14.	Forest Management Units (FMU) – training for candidate FMU managers	26 March – 24 May 2012	2 people	Ministry of Forestry Training & Education Centre

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

FFI and L-TB are in the process of developing an online GIS resource (Web Resource) hosting data about the Kerinci Seblat National Park buffer zone, with a natural focus on the project area and surrounding landscape. Data that is already available for inclusion on the Web GIS, which is being developed using Quantum GIS – Quantum Server (Open Source software) is summarised in Table 6, below:

Table 6: Examples of KSNP buffer-zone data compiled to date for collaborative Web GIS project

No	Data Format	Data Description	Data Source
1.	Shapefile	Roads around Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP)	PDTK 2008
2.	Shapefile	Rivers around KSNP	ICDP – KSNP
3.	Shapefile	Contours	ICDP – KSNP
4.	Shapefile	District Boundaries	BPS
5.	Shapefile	Provincial Boundaries	BPS
6.	Shapefile	Forest Cover 2008	KSNP
7.	Shapefile	Villages around KSNP in Merangin District	LTB – PMKM
8.	Raster	Digital Elevation Model (DEM) around KSNP	US Geological Survey (USGS)
9.	Raster	Landsat 7 2008	USGS – Glovis
10.	Raster	Landsat 5 2008 (specifically Merangin District)	Conservation International (CI) – FFI
11.	Raster	Spot 5 - bordering KSNP in Merangin & Sarolangun Districts	PlanetAction – FFI
12.	Dokumen	Village Profiles of 17 villages bordering KSNP in Merangin District	PMKM – FFI
13.	Dokumen	Inter-village Boundary Agreements	FFI – PMKM
14.	Dokumen	Forest Inventory (HCVF) survey results from 7 villages bordering KSNP	FFI
15.	Shapefile	Interim village boundaries of 7 buffer-zone villages	FFI – LTB
16.	Shapefile	Distribution of micro-hydro power generators (PLTMH)	PMKM, Dishut

During Year 3 of the project the KSNP bufferzone Web GIS will be launched online, hosting all data described above and will be a dynamic resource designed for regular update and addition of new data generated by this project, or by other colleagues concerned with community-based conservation of biodiversity-rich forest habitat in the KSNP Landscape.

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

Activity 3.1: Rapid High Conservation Value Forest Assessment

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

Botanical specimens and biomass data are currently being analysed and will be used both to support development of Village Forest management plans and to generate baseline estimates for Village Forest carbon stocks as an essential input to the facilitation of community-based REDD+ in this village cluster. Resources available to support land use planning and estimation of carbon stocks were enhanced through approval of a generous grant from PlanetAction, which has, to date, provided 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.

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

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

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

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

3.3 Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters

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

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

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

- Assessment of **additionality** of community-based forest conservation activities in the project area, which confirmed that the activities are additional and are therefore eligible for REDD+. *Additional* in this context refers to the fact that both Village and Customary Forests are designed to support communities to protect their forests from real pressures of illegal encroachment and illegal logging, which would reduce the forest carbon stocks. Performance-based payments from REDD+ would play an important role in supporting on-going sustainable management and therefore contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (a copy of the REDD+ additionality assessment for the project area, in English, is available on request).
- Assessment of current interest among communities in the project area to proceed with developing a community-based approach to REDD+, as described under activity 3.2 above and is the first stage of the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, which is central to REDD+ project development.
- Assessment of existing recognised REDD+ standards and identification of most appropriate standard for the project area. The standards assessed included the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS); Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA); and Plan Vivo. Plan Vivo identified as most appropriate to project context. It is a proven mechanism for establishing small scale community-based Payments for Ecosystem Service (PES) projects on lands where communities have both tenure and management rights. In contrast to VCS, local communities are *required* to be designers and implementers of their own forest management plans and, whilst monitoring performance in protecting carbon stocks is a key project component, the methodologies required are less technically demanding and raise fewer concerns about long-term sustainability / need for permanent external support to assist communities to meet requirements.

The project team anticipates proceeding to support selected first mover villages to verify their Village Forests to the Plan Vivo Standard with the aim of mobilising a flow of sustainable, performance-based income to those communities.

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

Scheduled for Year 3 of the project

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

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

Very significant progress has been made towards achievement of Output 1. The legal designation of 7 Village Forests and 1 Customary Forest in the project area has eliminated the threat that this high biodiversity forest block would be allocated to commercial concession for extractive use / conversion. The area protected slightly exceeds the original target of 20,000ha, at 20,911.5ha, and represents a major achievement for the project. The next priority is to support the communities to secure the Village Forest Management License from the Governor of Jambi Province, and to prepare strong Village Forest Management Plans and Annual Workplans so that these community forests are managed sustainably, continue to function as high quality wildlife habitat and also make a positive contribution to the economic and social well-being of the communities that are managing the forests.

The project aim to facilitate replication of the Village and Customary Forest model in other areas has also been realised. With support from new donors the project has been able to start the replication process in neighbouring Sarolangun District, and to date has identified 9 villages to support. Strong partnership with, and leadership from, Sarolangun District Government, through the Department of Plantations and Forestry, is a key opportunity for ensuring the success of the replication process.

The results of our work in Merangin District, and efforts to share this experience, are already attracting the attention of many external stakeholders interested in replicating the model and learning from the process to date.

From the evidence above it seems clear that the output level assumption that the model will be replicable in other areas still holds true; and the project team is confident that this output will be achieved by project end.

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

The project has been particularly successful in facilitating capacity-building opportunities within local government in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts not only in relation to the village forest model, but also the establishment of Forest Management Units as landscape level governance structures that will support the village forests within them. AKAR member L-TB has experienced the greatest capacity-building, as direct project partners with access to on-going mentoring from FFI project staff. L-TB is now taking this experience to Sarolangun District and facilitating replication of the Village Forest approach in a particularly biodiversity-rich forest block.

The project has not been as successful as originally hoped in building the capacity of other members of the AKAR Network. Efforts were made throughout the year to involve AKAR members in training activities, but this was not always compatible with their own work, especially as they were also heavily involved in advocacy to reject proposed road construction within KSNP. Development of the online GIS facility has also been slightly delayed as compared with the original year 2 target. This reflects the sheer volume of field activities required to achieve the significant progress against outputs 1 and 3, and field level capacity building against output 2, which represent the greatest priorities for the achieving the overall project purpose.

The team is confident that output 2 will be achieved by project close, but that data held on the Web GIS database is likely to be largely focussed on the Merangin and Sarolangun District project areas by that time, rather than capable of spanning the wider KSNP buffer-zone. The latter will be an on-going objective.

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 (for example, REDD)

Significant progress towards Output 3 has been made during the reporting period. Targets for number of community members and government representatives gaining an increased understanding of climate change and REDD+ have been met, and will be further extended in Year 2 as awareness-raising and practical training activities continue. Feasibility assessment of opportunities for carbon based finance streams (Payments for Ecosystem Service scheme) in the project area is now advanced, as a result of community consultations, baseline biomass data collection and on-going analysis to determine current forest carbon stocks, completion of additionality assessment and analysis of REDD+ standard(s) most appropriate to the project context.

Output 3 is on track to be achieved by project close. The output level assumption that REDD+ will be included in the post-Kyoto international climate agreement remains unproven due to slow progress of international negotiations. However, the team is focussed on adopting a PES approach that will not be dependent on the success, or otherwise, of these negotiations and will target voluntary buyers of carbon credits that have proven biodiversity and social co-benefits.

4.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Planned	Total to Date	Number planned for reporting period (Y2)	Total planned from application
Established codes							
5	Members of local NGO partner benefitting from intensive on-the-job mentoring by FFI staff	2	10		12	9	
6A	Local community members, local government NGO partners participate in training.	45	161 community members, 11 NGO partners, and 14 government staff	80	206	85	

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Planned	Total to Date	Number planned for reporting period (Y2)	Total planned from application
6 B	Training weeks	1.5	3.5	2	5	2.5	
7	Posters about CBFM and biodiversity conservation; and climate change & REDD+ : target audience local communities	1	2	2	3	2	
8	Zoe Cullen: 20 weeks / Debbie Martyr: 2.5 weeks / Anna Lyons: 1 weeks / Zoe Ryan: 5 days	46	24.5	14	70.5	22	
9	Village Forest / Customary Forest management plans		1 Village Forest Management Plan complete; 6 in development 1 Customary Forest Management Plan complete	6	2	8	
11b	Peer-reviewed journals	1	0	1	1	1	
12a	National Park buffer-zone forest online GIS database		1 Web GIS in development	1 complete	1 in process	1	
14a	Village Forest Launch event; support Forest Management Unit (KPH) establishment to facilitate watershed based management of Village Forest clusters		1 launch event; meetings for establishment of 1 KPH		2	2	
14b	Project represented at national level events	10	10	10		10	
15a	Local press release		6 (2 Jambi Independent, 2 Metro Jambi, 1 Jambi News, 1 Info Jambi)*	1	6	1	
15b	National press release		1 (Kabar Indonesia)*	1	1	1	
15c	National press release UK		2 (Blogs on FFI website)	2		0	
20	Equipment	GBP 8,0188	0	0	GBP 8,0188	0	
23	Acacia Conservation Fund : USD 30,000 Disney Worldwide Conservation	GBP 368,523	GBP 122,000			GBP 200,000	

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Planned	Total to Date	Number planned for reporting period (Y2)	Total planned from application
	Fund: USD 150,000 (pending final approval) Aspinall Foundation: GBP 5,000 (support to AKAR Network to campaign against road construction in KSNP)						
New - Project specific measures	Number of Village Forest area licenses issued by Minister of Forestry		7	0	7	7	
	Number of Customary Forest licenses issued by Merangin District Head		1	0	1	1	
	Number of village level laws (PERDES) relating to forest management facilitated by project		1 PERDES for Village Forest Management completed; 6 in process 1 PERDES Customary Forest Management completed	6	2	8	
New for Y3	Number of Village Forest Management Licenses approved by Provincial Governor			5			
New for Y3	Number of REDD+ PIN documents developed			1			
New for Y3	Number of Customary Forests approved in Sarolangun District (replication activities with match funds)			3			
New for Y3	Number of Village Forest applications in process in Sarolangun District (replication activities with match funds)			6			

*Press local and national press releases in host country referred to work of the project but were not specifically issued by FFI or L-TB.

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Blog	<i>'Convert or conserve? The key is in collaboration...'</i>	FFI, Cambridge UK	http://www.fauna-flora.org/convert-or-conserve-the-key-is-in-collaboration/	Free of charge
Blog	<i>'Heritage in Danger'</i>	FFI, Cambridge UK	http://www.fauna-flora.org/heritage-in-danger/	Free of charge
Film	Communities & Conservation in Sumatra	FFI, Cambridge UK	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVRhLRn5ZXs	Free of charge

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

At the end of Year 2 of the project progress towards achieving the project purpose is on target. The legal framework for protection of 20,000ha+ critical tiger habitat in 8 villages in the project target area has been established, through legal designation of 7 Village Forests and 1 Customary Forest. This area is now protected from allocation to commercial plantation / logging concessions. Through FFI's wider contribution to lobbying / advocacy to progress all Village Forest proposals in Merangin District, the project also made a significant contribution to the designation of the other 10 Village Forests proposed by Merangin District. All 17 Village Forests represent a total area of 49,514 Ha. An intensive programme of local capacity-building in the project area continued in Year 2 and in Year 3 the priority will be to ensure forest management rights and strong management plans are in place.

Monitoring of forest threat is underway through field investigation, local intelligence and analysis of recent satellite imagery. Encroachment threat surrounding the project area has increased in the past year due to lack of local government response to the unresolved conflict between in-migrants traditional communities (reported in risks to project section below). Community patrols are focussing on ensuring the project area itself is protected, whilst the project team continues to work with government and local communities to push for, and support, resolution to the wider conflict. Monitoring of, and response to threat continues to be a priority for Year 3.

Replication of the model has started in neighbouring Sarolangun District. Six villages wishing to establish Village Forest have been identified by L-TB in the remote and highly bio-diverse Hulu Batang Asai forest block (funding from Climate & Land Use Alliance and the Acacia Conservation Fund). Three further villages are being supported to establish Customary Forest through a partnership with Sarolangun District Forestry Department (funding from Acacia Conservation Fund).

Significant progress has been made towards facilitating a PES-based sustainable financing mechanism for the Village and Customary Forests and further development of this mechanism will be a key priority for Year 3. One village in the project area has announced it wishes to move forward now with REDD+ project development, and will enable the project to demonstrate proof-of-concept, with other villages expected to join.

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

The impact on biodiversity of this project, to date, has been a significantly reduced risk of habitat loss and degradation, which has been achieved by directly facilitating legal recognition of 7 Village Forests and indirectly contributing to the designation of a further 10. This designation has eliminated the threat that these state forests in the buffer zone of KSNP will be allocated for planned conversion to pulp and paper or oil palm, or open cast mining operations. The latter was a very real threat, with the most recent tackled and defeated in 2009. The avoided impact on biodiversity – particularly the critically threatened Sumatran tiger – can be understood through comparison with similar buffer-zone forest to the north of the Merangin District which had no community license and was available for allocation to other stakeholders. Rapid clearance of forest habitat for extractive concessions has occurred in the last year and there has been a dramatic escalation in human-tiger conflict as a result.

This project is also playing an important role in helping to increase benefits to local communities living in this high biodiversity area. By facilitating Village and Customary Forest designations the project is supporting communities to secure legal rights to access and manage their customary forest estates – a step that is greatly valued by these communities. 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.

In Year 3 the project will be focussing on supporting communities to access greater benefits from sustainable use of the forest resources, by securing legal forest management rights, establishing solid forest management plans and piloting a community-based REDD+.

5. 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 Lead) and relevant technical specialists (FFI Community Forest & Climate Advisor and FFI Forest & Land-Use Governance Advisor). These meetings take the form of reviewing progress against a detailed monthly work-plan, and editing / adaptive management of the workplan going forward in response to new information, situations that need to be addressed and new opportunities that have arisen.

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

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

To date lessons have been shared informally through meetings with local or international NGO colleagues and government partners, via email / face-to-face interview with researchers and other FFI staff working on similar issues, and through attendance of relevant event, as documented in section 9, below. In Year 3 there will be greater emphasis on formal documentation of this case study and its lessons for the Village and Customary Forest models as a strategy for achieving sustainable habitat management and biodiversity conservation outside formally protected areas.

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

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

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Project Design:

An important development in relation to project design in the last year was re-evaluation of the model for facilitating individual villages in the project area. During Year 2 the project team tested the approach of recruiting Village Facilitators from the local community – one per village. Their role was to act as the point person for Village / Customary Forest in their community, facilitate meetings with project staff and support on-going preparatory activities in between the targeted sessions with project staff. The aim was to help sustain momentum of activity in each village and also to ensure identification of any challenges at village level so they could be rapidly addressed by members of the project team.

It was valuable to test this model and had useful impacts in terms of increasing the capacity of individual community members and helping them to become local experts in Village and Customary Forests. However, it was difficult to expect part-time, community-member posts to have all the skills needed for intensive day-to-day village support and maximise momentum. Also, being community members, it was not possible for them to avoid being pulled into local politics and affiliations, which occasionally presented challenges in situations where neutral mediation. The project has now been able to secure funds to recruit three external Village Facilitators, who will be able to live within the communities (with responsibility for 2-3 villages each). This should greatly enhance the day-to-day mentoring of communities in the project area.

Difficulties:

Early in Year 2 it became evident that Kerinci District Government (adjacent to Merangin District) was making a systematic attempt to seek permission from the Minister of Forestry for construction of as many as four new roads through Kerinci Seblat National Park. This threatened catastrophic fragmentation of the core the zone of KSNP at numerous locations, affecting three provinces. A clear justification of need for the new roads was not provided since existing routes through the Park are so poorly maintained and should clearly be improved as a first priority.

One of the proposed routes was from Kerinci to Merangin District and would result in major exposure of the Village Forests in the project, and would bi-sect the unique Sipurak Hook ecosystem inside KSNP, which the Village Forests are designed to buffer. FFI and local partners L-TB and other members of the AKAR Network, played a leading role in advocacy to urge regional governments and the Ministry of Forestry to reject the road proposals. Darwin support for the activities of the chairman of the AKAR Network assisted this effort.

A final verdict on the proposed new roads has not yet been made, and the team continues to monitor the situation closely.

Risks to the project:

As reported in Year 1, a key risk to the project is the unresolved encroachment threat in Merangin District, where large numbers of large in-migrant farmers from neighbouring forests have, and in some areas continue, to illegally clear natural forest in the national park and buffer zone to establish coffee plantation. Numerous failed attempts by government to enforce forestry law have served to strengthen the position of those clearing forest, whilst horizontal conflict between in-migrant and traditional communities threatens to escalate.

It seems that the most pragmatic, and realistic, proposition for conflict resolution will be to focus on identifying a management solution in which local and in-migrant communities could co-exist in the buffer zone of the national park, on the understanding that there is no further forest clearance. Negotiations to take forward this solution are very challenging, given the sheer number of individuals involved and the lack of trust between all parties – local government, in-migrants and traditional communities.

The project team is taking what steps it can to support the negotiation process. L-TB has recruited a conflict resolution officer who is focussed on building relationships with all parties, and particularly the migrant community, to better understand the perspectives on all sides and to help build trust and momentum for constructive dialogue. It is not an easy task, and demands the support of other stakeholders including government and neutral conflict mediators, for example. There are small signs of progress. In the meantime the project team continues to focus intensively on building up the capacity of Village Forest communities and collaborative patrols teams, so that they can lead by positive example and are a barrier to further clearance.

8. Sustainability

The project enjoys a high profile within the host country because of its role in facilitating designation of Village Forests on threatened high conservation value state forests on an unprecedented scale in Indonesia. This FFI-led project has, to date, directly facilitated establishment of 7 Village Forests and, through its role in supporting Village Forest advocacy at regional and national levels, has contributed to the establishment of 17 Village Forests in Merangin District alone – the greatest number and area of Village Forests in a single district to date. This has attracted national level attention for its significant contribution to national policy targets of the Ministry of Forestry to promote empowerment of local communities to sustainably manage natural forest.

The project is also significant in the context of Indonesia's national targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from forest conversion. Jambi Province, which currently faces the second highest province-level rate of deforestation in Sumatra, has been selected as one of six pilot provinces in Indonesia for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). The project is attracting significant attention for its potential to facilitate community-based approaches to REDD+.

There have been many opportunities to raise the profile of the project both locally and national within the host country, as evidenced by the details of events attended in section 9, below, and the number of invitations received reflects the strategic relevance of the project and the interest in learning from it. Whilst the CBFM and climate change mitigation agendas are not explicitly focussed on biodiversity conservation, FFI is using this conducive political environment to establish forest governance systems that will reduce loss and degradation of forest habitat for critically threatened species such as the Sumatran tiger. Jambi's status as a REDD+ pilot province is also helping to attract significant investment in forest management, which will play an important role in supporting sustainability of the Village Forests.

The project sustainability and exit strategy can be summarised as follows:

- Support establishment of Forest Management Units that will function as landscape-level governance units that support the on-going management and monitoring of the Village and Customary Forests within them;
- Focus on ensuring there is sufficient local knowledge, institutional and management capacity at village level to enable communities to manage their forest areas following the end of direct support from FFI and partners;
- Facilitate village-level land use management planning and advocate for integration of village-level sustainable land use planning in the up-coming revision of the District Land-Use Plan;
- Prioritise establishment of carbon-based Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) mechanism (i.e. community-based REDD+) in communities where there is support for this approach. Ultimately the aim is to establish a Community Carbon Pool model in which a cluster of communities is able to access payments for successful management and protection of their forests that will help finance on-going forest management and monitoring, and function as an incentive to help sustain long-term commitment to forests within these communities. As discussed in section 4.2 (Output 3) above, the project team intends to apply the Plan Vivo Standard for REDD+ development.
- Secure additional project funds to enable on-going technical facilitation and monitoring beyond the end of Darwin support. Significant progress has been made in this regard and FFI is optimistic that it will be able to secure funding for a further three years, for example.

9. Dissemination

As noted under Activity 1.9 above, during Year 2 the team has demonstrated information and lessons learned from the project in a variety of ways, including published media, local and national press in the host country, online film and, in particular, through direct representation of the project at relevant local, national and international events. Events attended at local, national and international level are detailed in tables 7 and 8 below.

Table 7: Information sharing about the project at local level through participation in workshops/meetings:

No.	Workshop Theme	Date	FFI / Local Partner Project Participant	Location	Event Organiser
1	Socialisation of state forest boundaries	5 April 2011	Senior Field Manager & L-TB Chairman	Bangko (capital Merangin District)	State Forest Management Agency (BPKH)
2	Strategic environmental assessment	26 July 2011	Senior Field Manager & L-TB Chairman	Jambi (capital Jambi Province)	Provincial Planning Department
3	Launch of Wild Cat education book for teachers	25 September 2011	Junior GIS staff FFI Merangin (Maryati)	Kerinci District	KSNP Headquarters
4	Socialisation of Village Forest Area Licenses and strategic planning for Village Forest management in Jambi Province	6 October 2011	Senior Field Manager & L-TB Chairman	Bangko	Jambi Province Batanghari Watershed Management Division of Forestry Dept.

No.	Workshop Theme	Date	FFI / Local Partner Project Participant	Location	Event Organiser
5	Public consultation on Zonation Revision Plan for Berbak National Park	11 November 2011	Senior Field Manager	Jambi	Berbak National Park headquarters
6	Developing criteria for preparation District 'Green Prosperity' Programme	10 December 2011	Senior Field Manager & L-TB Chairman	Bangko	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
7	Opportunities and challenges to expanding community empowerment, including how to increase levels of community well-being and resolution of conflict within Batanghari watershed	18 – 20 December 2011	Senior Field Manager & L-TB Chairman	Jambi	Jambi Province Batanghari Watershed Management Division of Forestry Dept.
8	Multi-stakeholder workshop 'Preparation of Provincial Strategic Action Plan for REDD+ in Jambi Province	1 - 2 March 2012	Senior Field Manager	Jambi	National REDD+ Working Group
9	Developing criteria for preparation District 'Green Prosperity' Programme	9 March 2012	Senior Field Manager	Jambi	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
10	Public consultation 'Jambi Province Regional Land Use Plan 2011 – 2031'	22 March 2012	Senior Field Manager & FFI Merangin Finance & Administration Officer	Jambi	Fraksi Gerakan Keadilan (member of Jambi Provincial Parliament) FFI and local NGO WARSI

Table 8: Representation of, and sharing lessons learned from, the Project at national and international events:

No	Workshop Theme	Date	FFI / Local Partner Project Participant	Location	Organiser
1	National workshop and public consultation 'Lessons learned from implementation, and recommendations for improvement, of Verified Legal Timber Standard (SVLK)	4 – 7 July 2011	FFI Project Lead and Junior GIS staff FFI Merangin	Jakarta	Multi-stakeholder Forest Partnership (MFP) & Ministry of Forestry
2	Working meeting of National Forestry Group	7 – 10 Nov 2011	Senior Field Manager & FFI Indonesia Country Director	Jambi	National Forest Group
3	Indonesia Forestry Congress	22 – 24 Nov 2011	L-TB Programme Coordinator & Head of Durian Rambun Village	Jakarta	National Forest Group
4	Evaluation of Village Forest and Community Forestry	28 – 30 Nov 2011	L-TB Chairman & Community member from Kotorami Village	Jakarta	Ministry of Forestry
5	Establishment of Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme Phase III	19 – 20 Jan 2012	FFI Merangin Field Support & L-TB Community Specialist	Riau Province	DFID
6	Coordination meeting 'Indonesia-Germany Forestry Collaboration'	7 Feb 2012	Senior Field Manager	Jambi	National Planning Agency & German Embassy
7	Regional workshop "Knowledge and Empowerment: Processes and Mechanisms to ensure meaningful, effective community participation in REDD+ programs"	22 – 27 Feb 2012	Field Support FFI Merangin	Palawan, Philippines	NFTP-EP and FFI
8	Preparation for Jambi Province Green Prosperity Programme	26 March 2012	Senior Field Manager	Jambi	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
9	Meetings of National Working Group on Community Empowerment of Ministry of Forestry	Multiple dates	FFI Spatial Planning and Community Forestry Advisor	Jakarta	Ministry of Forestry
10	Forest Tenure, Governance and Enterprise: Experiences and Opportunities for Asia in a Changing Context	11-15 July 2011	FFI Spatial Planning and Community Forestry Advisor & FFI Community Forest and Climate Advisor	Lombok	Rights & Resources Initiative
11	Indonesian Village Forest Forum	Dec 2011	FFI Spatial Planning and Community Forestry Advisor	Jakarta	Ministry of Forestry
12	Boosting Investments in Sustainable Forestry & Forest Carbon	22 Nov 2011	FFI Project Lead	Amsterdam	Joint initiative of Dutch Devt Bank, FSC and others
13	REDD+ Partnership Meeting & Workshop	27 th Feb 2012	FFI Project Lead	London	REDD+ Partnership

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012)

Various budget amendments were discussed with and approved by LTS in the November 2011 change request that is the reference document for this finance report.

Variance in excess of 10% that requires explanation includes the following, with apologies that they have not been discussed with LTS in advance, include:

Salary costs:

- The overspend on UK staff time, and in particular for the Project Lead, Zoe Cullen, was due to the greater than anticipated time required for to support the project. The budget was for 45 days (3 months), but in reality 5 months was spent in Indonesia supporting this programme of work and assistance was provided from the UK totalling a further ~3 months. Match funding to contribute to this role was secured from donors ICAP and Climate & Land Use Alliance, but reallocation of some Darwin funding was also needed.
- The underspend on some in-country staff costs was due to the availability of match funds from donors ICAP and Climate & Land Use Alliance, which provided greater proportion of support for in-country rather than international staff.
- Anna Lyons replaced Zoe Ryan under UK staff. FFI was able to cover input from Zoe Ryan (REDD+ and carbon stock assessment expertise) both in-kind and with support from other donors. Anna Lyons, who is based in FFI's Singapore office and has considerable expertise of programme management in Indonesia and engagement with the private sector in support of conservation, has been providing increasing management support to the project since the relocation of the Project Lead to the UK. Both individuals work closely together and Anna will be providing greater support to the project during Year 3.

Travel and Subsistence:

- There was a significant overspend on travel costs during Year 2, particularly for national travel (regional flights and accommodation) and fieldwork travel and subsistence. The overspend against these lines was due to higher than anticipated costs for transportation related to large scale training events involving facilitators based in Jakarta (Forest Inventory and Climate Change / REDD+), plus the importance of participating in relevant regional and national fora to progress the process of Village Forest designation, support capacity building of partners and disseminate lessons learned from the project.

Other Costs:

- There was a 100% underspend against the budget line for 'legal support for Village Forest designation'. It was anticipated that this would be needed to support designation of both Village Forests and Customary Forest during Year 2. However, internal project staff, in particular the Senior Field Manager, and the FFI Land-use and Forest Governance Advisor (supported with match funds), were able to fulfil this need internally.
- The under-spend above was partially offset by the over-spend against UK communications / results dissemination. This reflects the cost of the attendance of the FFI Asia-Pacific Regional Director at the UNESCO World Heritage Committee meeting in Paris in June 2011. This was a very important opportunity to raise international awareness about the threats to KSNP and the project area from proposed road construction. KSNP was added to the list of World Heritage sites In Danger during this meeting.

Difference in accrued expenditure in Year 1:

- In Year 1 a number of transactions from March 2011 were reported on an accruals basis. The final value of these transactions was reviewed and the total was GBP 452 less than was reported in the Year 1 finance statement. As such, the project is correcting this with an adjustment (credit) to the Year 2 statement of GBP 452.

11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2011-2012

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>Process of securing community rights to forests in project area (20,911.5Ha) now complete. This removes the threat of planned deforestation and loss of all forest habitat due to allocation of commercial concession license and protects its function as buffer to the Sipurak Hook (area of highest large mammal diversity in KSNP). Supporting communities to establish sustainable forest management plans and management rights, and to pursue development of community-based REDD+ playing an important role in establishing and strengthening sustainable use and increasing benefits accrued to communities from their customary forest resources.</p>	
<p>Purpose To develop and implement a new model of collaborative forest management that empowers forest edge communities to secure legal protection, and participate in the management, of the biodiversity-rich forest resources and ecosystem services on which they depend; facilitate local understanding of, and access to, sustainable and equitable finance streams to avoid deforestation; and build local capacity to replicate the approach.</p>	<p>P1. Documented, replicable model established for designation & long-term collaborative management of Village Forest (<i>CBD Articles 8,10,17</i>);</p> <p>P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the KNSP landscape and beyond (<i>12,16,18</i>);</p> <p>P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (<i>13,8[m],11,20</i>).</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 - active threats continue to be identified but at lower level than surrounding landscape.</p> <p>P2 Through capacity-building of local partners (NGO and government) replication of model now underway in 9 further villages in vulnerable forest block in neighbouring Sarolangun District.</p> <p>P3 Community, government and NGO</p>	<p>P1. Facilitate sustainable forest management planning and capacity building in 8 target villages, and support 7 Village Forest communities to secure Village Forest Management License from Provincial Governor;</p> <p>Continue collaborative forest monitoring regime;</p> <p>Strengthen landscape-level governance of community-forests through support for / guidance on design of Forest Management Units</p> <p>P2. Submission of up to 6 Village Forest nominations and up to 3 Customary Forest nominations in replication site in Sarolangun District</p> <p>Facilitate local NGO, government and other relevant stakeholders to learn</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>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>from collaborative forest management model</p> <p>P3. Continue community REDD+ awareness-raising and training activities</p> <p>Draft REDD+ Project Identification Note and initiate participatory REDD+ project design activities with at least village.</p>
<p>Output 1.</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 <i>each</i> Village Forest (Yr2-3). Co-funding secured for ongoing 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Forest and Customary Forest models established through legal designation of 7 Village Forests Minister of Forestry and 1 Customary Forest legally recognised by the Head of Merangin District - 20,911.5ha critical forest habitat protected from allocation to commercial concession for extractive use / conversion. Indicator 1a appropriated and sample legal documents provided in supplementary material - Management planning underway and to be completed in Year 3; 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. - Additional funding secured from Acacia Conservation Fund and final decision pending from Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund. Further funding proposal for 3 years support for Village Forest management & replication under development. - Indicator 1c still appropriate and deliverable scheduled for Year 3. - Replication of model initiated in 9 forest-edge villages in neighbouring Sarolangun District – 6 candidate villages for Village Forest, and 3 candidate villages for Customary Forest, with combined forest area of ± 29.041 hectares. Funds for this work secured from Climate & Land Use Alliance (CLUA) and Acacia Conservation Fund) 	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>1.1 Project Inception Workshop</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; attended by approximately 300 people from 15 villages and Merangin District and Jambi Provincial Govts. 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 Feb. 2012. The event was attended by approx. 300 people from 17 villages, District and</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
		Provincial Government.	
Activity 1.2 1.2 Selection of 8 priority villages for support to establish Village Forest		Completed during Year 1. Replication of the Village Forest and Customary Forest models initiated in 9 new villages in neighbouring Sarolangun District. In collaboration with local partners L-TB and Sarolangun District Department of Plantations and Forestry - facilitating 6 villages to prepare Village Forest proposals, and 3 villages to prepare Customary Forest proposals. These villages were selected on the basis of the unique biodiversity values of the forests in the Hulu Batang Asai 'block', their strategic location bordering KSNP, and the high level of threat of conversion and degradation of these forests, where communities require urgent support to strengthen the legal status of these areas in favour of sustainable management rather than conversion. Steps in Year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submit 6 Village Forest license nominations to Minister of Forestry - Submit 3 Customary Forest proposals to Sarolangun District Head 	
Activity 1.3 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>)		Training activities on four themes were conducted by FFI and partners during Year 2. Training subjects included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, Participatory mapping (4 occasions in Merangin District) 2, Participatory forest inventory / High Conservation Value Forest assessment 3, Introduction to climate change and REDD+ 4, Community organisation / facilitation The project also facilitated two community members to attend training in Village Forest Management Plan development organised by the Department of Watersheds & Social Forestry of Batanghari District, Jambi Province. Steps in Year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going capacity building for target communities focussed on forest management planning 	
Activity 1.4 1.4 Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries		Achievements in Year 2 include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, Having facilitated communities to prepare 26 inter-village boundary agreements (paper record of boundary agreements, secured through discussion) during Year 1, the team continued to facilitate mapping of these boundaries in the field. Administrative boundaries of 2 villages were mapped, thus a total of 7 boundaries have now been mapped by communities on the ground. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>2, Three village boundaries are now fully mapped and agreed; 4 villages remain in process as there are outstanding points of disagreement between neighbouring villages on precise boundary location in the field. These cases have been referred to the District Head for resolution. The boundary of 1 further village will be mapped in Y3.</p> <p>3, Participatory land-use mapping of 3 villages was conducted (1 complete; 2 are in process) to support development of village forest management plans.</p> <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, Participatory land-use mapping in 5 remaining villages 2, Mapping of Village Forest boundaries of 7 Village Forests 	
<p>Activity 1.5</p> <p>1.5 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 2 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, 7 Village Forest Management Groups and 1 Customary Forest Management Unit established 2, 1 village already completed preparations to submit proposal Village Forest Management License to Provincial Governor 3, 6 villages initiated process of preparing documents required for Village Forest Management License proposals 4, 1 Forest Management Unit established under legislation of the District Head in the project extension area in Sarolangun District 5, 1 Forest Management Unit in the process of being established in the main Darwin project area in Merangin District 6, 9 community-based collaborative forest patrols conducted by the Forest Monitoring & Patrol Team (TMP2H) within the Village Forests and surrounding KSNP buffer-zone forests 7, Data about the biodiversity and carbon stocks collated through participatory forest inventory and available to inform community forest management plans. <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, Support up to 7 villages to secure Village Forest Management License from Governor of Jambi, prioritising 5 villages that are most advanced in preparations 2, Facilitate development of Village Forest Management Plans and associated village laws 3, Continue monthly TMP2H collaborative forest patrol regime 4, On-going support to Merangin & Sarolangun District Governments in establishment and design of management of Forest Management Units 	
<p>Activity 1.6</p> <p>1.6 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 2 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1, 7 Village Forests legally approved by the Minister of Forestry 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>2, 1 Customary Forest formally established by Merangin District Head</p> <p>3, Total area of high biodiversity forest protected from conversion under extractive concession licenses due to approval of legally recognised community-based forest management is ± 20,911.5 hectares, slightly exceeding the original target of 20,000ha.</p> <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <p>1, Support up to 7 villages to secure Village Forest Management License from Governor of Jambi, prioritising 5 villages that are most advanced in preparations</p> <p>2, Continued to support process of legal designation of Village Forests and Customary Forest in replication area in Sarolangun District, with support for match fund donors.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.7</p> <p>1.7 Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council – governance body for all Village Forest areas established</p>		<p>Scheduled for Year 3.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.8</p> <p>1.8 Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support – will also be addressed through <i>Activity 3.4</i></p>		<p>Achievements in Year 2 include:</p> <p>1, Secured grant of USD 30,000 from Acacia Conservation Fund to support replication of Village Forest and Customary Forest model in Sarolangun District</p> <p>2, In final stages of securing a grant of USD 150,000 from The Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund to support replication of Village Forest and Customary Forest model in Sarolangun District, and in Sungai Tenang sub-district in Merangin District, and to scale-up training in human wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation for local communities.</p> <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <p>Prioritise securing medium-term support to consolidate and extend project activities post-Darwin support, linked to Activity 3.4, see below. Three year funding proposal now under development.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.9</p> <p>1.9 Document and disseminate Village Forest model</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 2:</p> <p>1, Production of awareness raising materials targeted at local stakeholders, including poster (theme - Climate Change & REDD+) and calendars (theme - biodiversity conservation and community forest patrols)</p> <p>2, Reference to work on community-based forest management in Indonesian press on 7 occasions</p> <p>3, Production of short film and blog about the project targeted at an international audience, film available to view on You Tube and FFI website</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>3, Team members represented the project and shared associated learning at 10 local workshops, 8 national events, and 4 international events.</p> <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <p>1, Continue to represent the project and share key learning at relevant for a both within in Indonesia and amongst the community-based forest management and community REDD+ communities internationally.</p> <p>2, Publish briefing paper / technical article documenting Village Forest model and key lessons learned from the project</p>	
<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. 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 L-TB have empowered the team to pursue replication of the Village Forest model in 6 additional villages in Sarolangun District, which is now underway - <i>i.e. target of replication in 4 villages already exceeded by end Y2</i>. L-TB is establishing a distinct, new NGO to focus on activities in Sarolangun District – the organisation is called ‘Gerakan Cinta Desa’, or G-cinDe.</p> <p>FFI is also working with Sarolangun District Forestry Department to facilitate establishment of 3 Customary Forests in Sarolangun 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, but participation in Village Forest activities in Y3 was subsequently been less than anticipated.</p> <p>Development of buffer-zone GIS facility is underway and scheduled for completion in Y3.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1. 2.1 Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – AKAR NGO members, Forestry Department and KSNP staff</p>		<p>Training in participatory mapping and preparation of village laws regarding forest management already completed in Y1.</p> <p>Two AKAR members from L-TB and 10 local government and KSNP staff participated in 2-day introductory training on Climate Change & REDD+ conducted by FFI and RMI.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2. 2.2 Partner capacity-building / training – GIS and data management, human-wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation, fundraising and project management</p>		<p>10 members of staff from L-TB (AKAR member) and Gerakan Cinta Desa (G-cinDe); 2 members of FFI field staff and 14 representatives from local government from two districts participated in 14 separate training activities during Year 2, as detailed in Table 5.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.3: Establishment & collaborative management of GIS for KSNP buffer-zone –</p>		<p>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 –</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
shared resource of AKAR members, KSNP, Forestry Departments in KSNP districts; young Indonesian scientists and other stakeholders		Quantum Server Open Source software. 17 data sources have been gathered to populate the database, which will be dynamic and updated with new data as it becomes available. The Web GIS is scheduled to go online during Year 3.	
Output 3. 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)	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; 3b. Potential for carbon-based finance in project area evaluated; assessment of suitability of sustainable finance options.	Significant progress made towards Output 3 during Year 2 through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Complex issues of climate change and, in particular, REDD+ require on-going awareness-raising and training, and these activities will continue and go into greater detail in Year 3. Indicator still valid, but target for engagement with local NGO partners extended beyond AKAR members to recognise importance of engagement with other NGOs in Jambi Province active in community-based natural resource management. b) 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. 	
Activity 3.1 3.1 Detailed participatory field inventory of Village Forest natural resources – biodiversity, carbon, timber, non-timber forest products		Achievements in Year 2: Participatory forest inventory was completed in seven villages in the project area during Year 2. Mammal, bird, herpetofauna, botanical and biomass data was collected along 2km transects in the forest areas of each of these villages with a total of 48 amphibian, 43 reptile, 83 mammal and 221 birds species recorded. Botanical and biomass data is still be processed and extrapolated using remote sensing data to generate carbon stock estimates for the all 8 community forests (7 Village Forests / 1 Customary Forest) in the project area. Steps in Year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest inventory data used to support development of Village Forest management plans - Further collection of biomass data, if required to increase sample size and, therefore, accuracy of carbon stock assessments. 	
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		Achievements in Year 2: Introductory training on climate change and principles of REDD+ was conducted in November 2011 with 36 community members from 7 villages in the project area, plus 10 representatives from local government and the national park and 2 representatives from the AKAR Network. This training was followed by village level discussions about climate change and REDD+ with 6 villages and an assessment of the level of interest within each	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>community to proceed with REDD+ project development. Initial indications are that one village is determined to progress with community-based REDD+ at the earliest opportunity and a further 3 have expressed interest.</p> <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase II climate change and REDD+ training: practical sessions focussed on community-based REDD+ project design with target communities in Merangin District and Sarolangun District 	
<p>Activity 3.3 3.3 Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 2:</p> <p>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>	
<p>Activity 3.4 3.4 Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study for project area</p>		<p>Achievements in Year 2:</p> <p>During Year 2 the project made significant steps in assessing the feasibility of REDD+ in the project area. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of additionality of community-based forest conservation activities in the project area, which showed that REDD+ is a viable proposition in terms of additionality - Assessment of different REDD+ standards and identification of most appropriate standard for the project area: standards assessed included the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS); Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA); and Plan Vivo. Results of analysis to date indicate that Plan Vivo will be the most appropriate standard in the project area. - Assessment of community interest in proceeding with REDD+ project development (as described in section 3.2 above) <p>Steps in Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete analysis of baseline carbon stocks of project area 	
<p>Activity 3.5 3.5 Project Identification Note (PIN) development for selected villages</p>		<p>Scheduled for Quarter 2 of Year 3</p>	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Framework in place for protection of ~20,000ha buffer zone forest; 2. Deforestation and poaching halted in designated Village Forest, and concession conservation areas by end of project period; 3. Monitoring and support in place to tackle risk of displacement of deforestation threat to areas outside initial project area; 4. Local skills in place to replicate Village Forest model elsewhere in KSNP landscape; 5. Sustainable financing plan for village forests. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Purpose: To develop and implement a new model of collaborative forest management that empowers forest edge communities to secure legal protection, and participate in the management, of the biodiversity-rich forest resources and ecosystem services on which they depend; facilitate local understanding of, and access to, sustainable and equitable finance streams to avoid deforestation; and build local capacity to replicate the approach.</p>	<p>P1. Documented, replicable model established for designation & long-term collaborative management of Village Forest (<i>CBD Articles 8, 10, 17</i>);</p> <p>P2. Capacity built – local NGOs able to replicate the model through the KNSP landscape and beyond (<i>12, 16, 18</i>);</p> <p>P3. Social and technical conditions established to both understand and access sustainable finance mechanisms (<i>13, 8[m], 11, 20</i>).</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 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>The Village Forest model will be appropriate to, and adopted in, other areas of Sumatra</p>

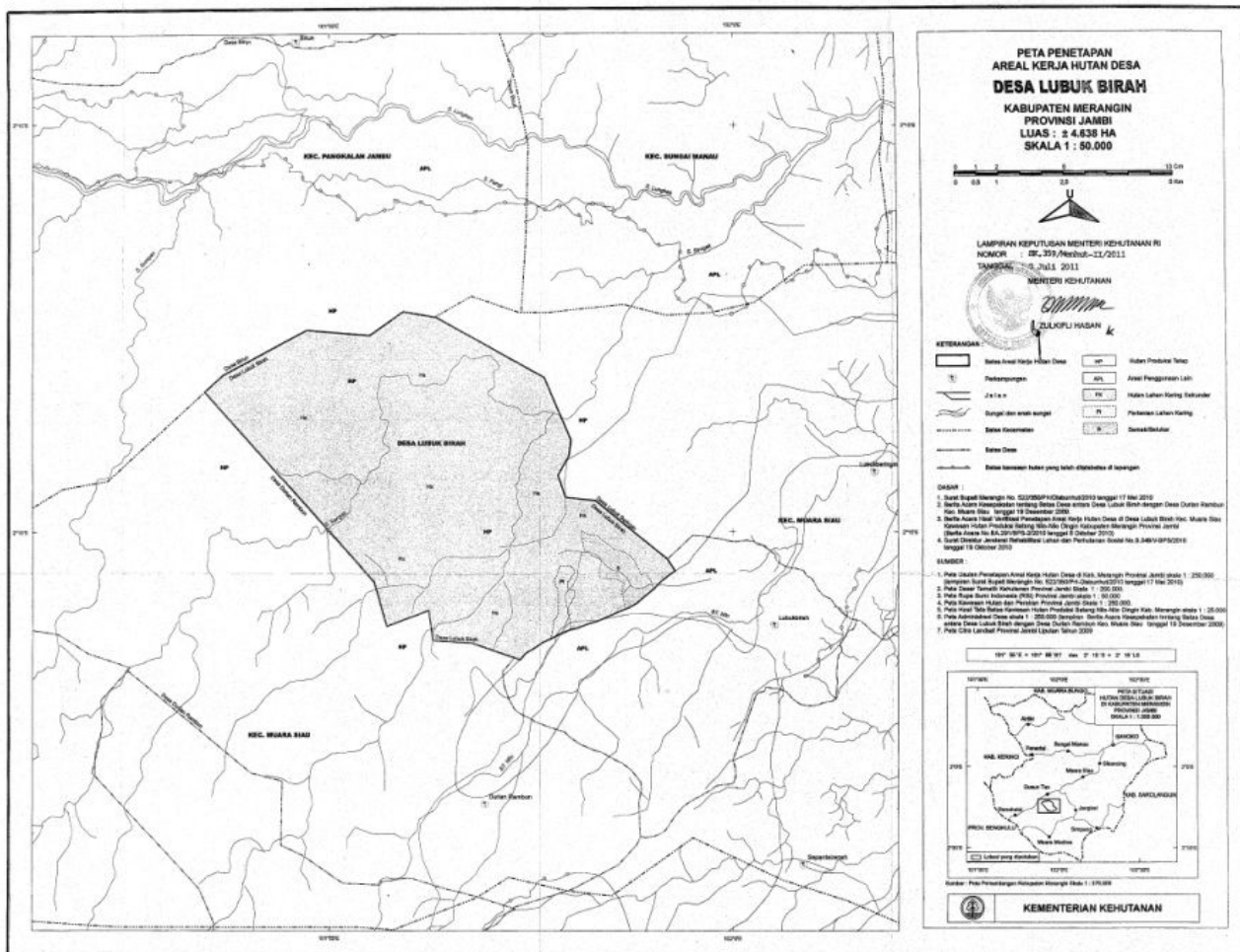
Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. New model (Village Forest) established for collaborative conservation of critical forest in protected area buffer zones; ensuring direct protection of up to 20,000ha critically threatened high biodiversity forest in the KSNP buffer zone and laying the foundation for replication of this model throughout 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 <i>each</i> 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 / int'l 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>2a. 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>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 of data analysis and mapping work produced by AKAR members.</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>
<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</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</p>	<p>3a. Questionnaire assessments of participant understanding pre-/post-training; participant testimony regarding value of training</p>	<p>REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) will be included in the post-Kyoto Protocol – a decision that is pending at the</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
forest protection (for example, REDD)	<p>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 acheiveing 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>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>UNFCCC COP in Copenhagen, Dec 2009.</p>

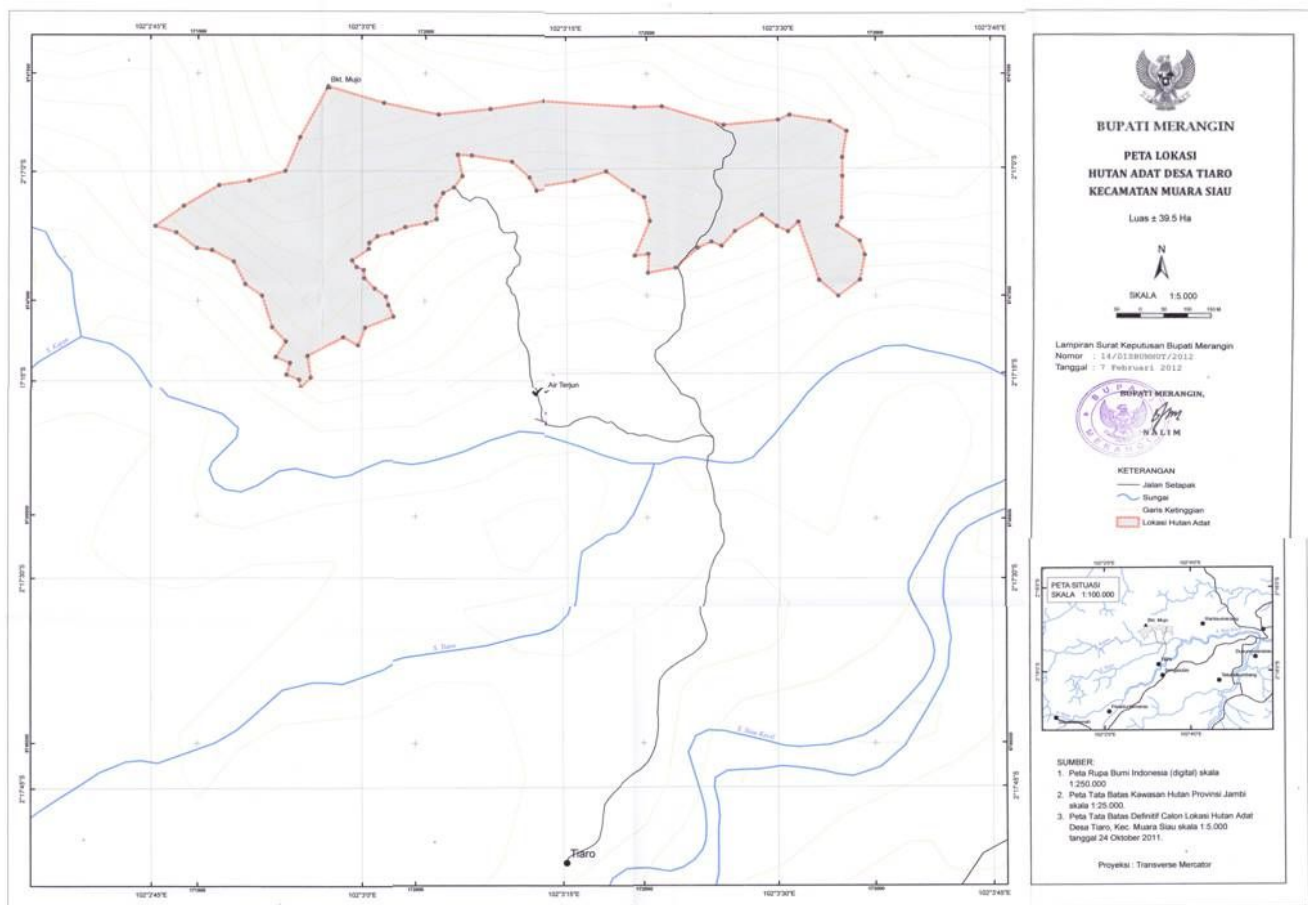
Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>1.1 Project Inception Workshop – Multi-stakeholder workshop to launch project; introduce external team members; review work plan and strategy</p> <p>1.2 Selection of 8 priority villages for support to establish HutanDesa – rapid field assessment, village meetings</p> <p>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>)</p> <p>1.4 Participative mapping and agreement of Village Forest boundaries</p> <p>1.5 Establish and implement forest management framework – participatory development of forest management guidelines, village laws (<i>Perdes</i>), collaborative patrol teams</p> <p>1.6 Legal designation of Village Forests – legal process for forest status change, village-District Government agreements confirm support to protect Village Forests</p> <p>1.7 Create formally recognised Village Forest Management Council – governance body for all Village Forest areas established</p> <p>1.8 Fundraising for sustained management post-Darwin support – will also be addressed through <i>Activity 3.4</i></p> <p>1.9 Document and disseminate Village Forest model</p> <p>2.1 Training in participative mapping, principles of forest management and forest law – AKAR NGO members, Forestry Department and KSNP staff</p> <p>2.2 Partner capacity-building / training – GIS and data management, human-wildlife conflict avoidance and mitigation, fundraising and project management</p> <p>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>3.1 Detailed participatory field inventory of Village Forest natural resources – biodiversity, carbon, timber, non-timber forest products</p> <p>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> <p>3.3 Training in carbon baseline assessment for selected village clusters</p> <p>3.4 Environmental services payment system / REDD feasibility study for project area</p> <p>3.5 Project Identification Note (PIN) development for selected villages</p> <p>3.6 Engagement with plantation holders in Merangin and Sarolangun Districts – to secure commitment and provide support to ensure conservation of HCVE in concession areas.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <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>			

3. Example of official Hutan Desa map (attachment to Ministerial license for Hutan Desa)
 - Lubuk Birah Village



4. Official map of Hutan Adat Tiaro Village – attachment to legal documentation from Merangin District Head, dated 7th February 2012
 Copy of full legal document available on request



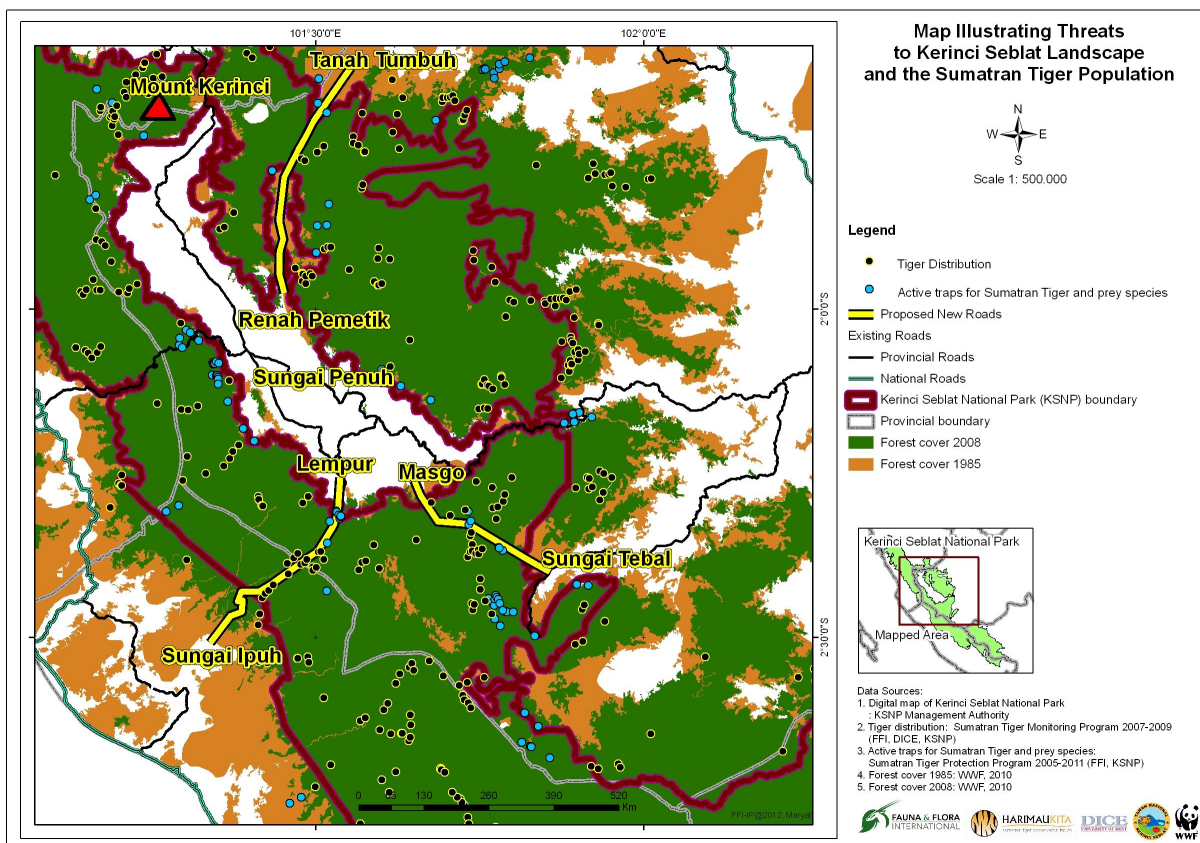
5. Text of blog about project authored by project lead:

Link to article and associated short film is: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/convert-or-convert-or-convert-the-key-is-in-collaboration/>

6 Text of blog by FFI Asia-Pacific Programme Director, Tony Whitten: regarding decision to place Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra natural World Heritage site onto In Danger list. Link to article is: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/heritage-in-danger/>

7. Map of proposed road through KSNP:

Project support to AKAR Network assisted their advocacy work to reject these proposals, one of which (Masgo to Sungai Tebal) would have directly impacted the KSNP and village forests within the Darwin project area:



8. Calendars produced by L-TB on the themes of benefits to communities of sustainable forest management, and community patrols:

9. Official launch of Tiaro Customary Forest, with speech from Merangin District Head (Bupati Nalim):



Local children in customary (Adat) costume



Speech by Bupati Nalim

10. Example of local press coverage of work supported through this project: An article about establishment of Forest Management Unit (KPH) in Sarolangun District, which is a priority area for replication of village forest model using match funds. FFI and L-TB are also working with Merangin District Government to expedite KPH establishment in Darwin project area.

The headline reads: *'Sarolangun Forestry Department to establish Forest Management Unit'*

11. Introductory training on Climate Change and Efforts to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Jambi Province (22-24 Nov 2011)

12. Selected photographs of other project activities:

Participatory boundary mapping:



Village Meetings:



Participatory Forest Inventory:



Recording botanical data in the field

Cynopterus bat caught in a harp trap in Lubuk Biring



Checklist for Submission:

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	√
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	NA
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	√
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	