

Project Identification Note (PIN)

**Community Forest Management Project in
Jangkat Highland, JAMBI, Sumatra**



Project Developer:
SSS PUNDI SUMATERA

June 2014

Project Title	Community Forest Management Project in Jangkat Highland, Jambi, Sumatra.
Project Location (country, province, district)	Merangin Regency, Jambi Province – Indonesia.
Project Coordinator and Contact Details	Pundi Sumatera (SSS - PUNDI) Jl. M. Yamin No. 6, Simpang Pulai Jambi, Indonesia 36135 Tel/Fax: +62 (741) 670862 www.sss.or.id
Summary of Proposed Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening capacity for customary community ▪ Sustainably managing the village's forest area of 10,994 ha to reduce the encroachment of land opening, logging, and mining activities. ▪ Promoting village forest management in order to reduce emissions and to increase the forest's carbon reserve ▪ Forest management Categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Avoided Deforestation: 4,830 ha ○ Assisted Nat. Regeneration: 3,657 ha ○ Agro forestry: 2,507 ha
Summary of Proposed Target Groups	The Pungguk IX customary community is located in the villages of Muara Madras, Pematang Pauh, Talang Tembago (through Village Forest Management Agency) and is primarily engaged in agriculture.

Part A: Project aims and objectives

A.1 Long Term Objective

The achievement of sustainable village forest management by the community, which contributes to welfare improvement and GHG emissions reductions, maintains and increases the carbon stock of the village forest. The project began in January 2014.

A.2 Intermediate Objectives

1. Building the community's capacity to manage village forest in sustainable manner
2. Building the community capacity to design and manage a community-based REDD+ scheme
3. Developing a community-based REDD+ scheme that contributes to the climate change mitigation efforts, while increasing the community's resilience towards the impact of climate change
4. Creating alternative income sources for the community that are based on the village forest management

Part B: Project Location

B.1. Description of project location

The project area is located on the island of Sumatra in Jambi Province, approximately three hours drive from the District Capital in Banggo. The project area covers 10,994 hectares of forest of which 87% is primary tropical montane forest. The elevation ranges from 1200 to 2000 m. The project area is bordered by the Bukit Barisan Mountains of Bengkulu province. The location is also partially adjacent to Kerinci Seblat National Park. The topography of this region is mountainous, with a number of river tributaries including the Batang Asai Kecik, Batang Asai Gedang, Ampa, Buluh, Sako Mentenang, and Batu Diri rivers among others. This location is a vital source of water for the Batanghari River Basin, the main river in Jambi Province.

The forests have been under the management of the indigenous communities (Desa Adat) for centuries and who currently are settled in three hamlets. These villages hold both customary rights to their forests (*hutan adat*) as well as community forestry agreements issued by the Government of Indonesia in 2013 (*hutan desa*). Presently, the three villages have tapped the water resource potential from their forests by establishing micro-hydropower stations, providing low-impact and continuous electricity. Water is also a critical resource for rice field irrigation.

The village forest area also boasts potential for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) including: rattan, (Embun, *Toona sinensis*, and various types of Medang, Asal, Manau, Merantih), bamboo, honey, fish, edible plants, medicinal and other products. An array of wild animals is still common in the area: Sumatran tiger, deer, Sumatran rhino, along with various types of birds, snakes, and other animals.

Causes of degradation in the forest landscape

The three main causes of forest degradation in the project area include unsustainable industrial timber exploitation, mining, and the expansion of coffee estates. It is estimated the forest loss in Banggo District has exceeded 2% per year over the past several decades putting pressure on the project area. This project location was formerly a logging concession held by PT Nursalesae Timber Corporation (PT. NTC). In 2008, the government issued a Forest Timber Plantation permit for the region, affecting 21 villages. These villages successfully fought against the issuance of the permit and it was eventually cancelled at the request of the district government. Simultaneously, the communities sought permits for self-management through the Village Forest (*hutan desa*) scheme. A Forestry Ministerial Decree on Village Forest Working Area was issued in 2011 and the final Village Forest Management Right Permit was issued in 2013. Currently, most of the 10,994 ha in the proposed project forest is labeled as “Production Forest” that is overseen by the state Production Forest Management Unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi*) for Bukit Lubuk Pekak-Hulu Landai region, which encompasses more than 76,137 ha. The development and certification of the Plan Vivo community forestry initiative will reinforce the authority of local communities in sustainably managing their forest lands.

In 2003, parts of the area were licensed as an 'Exploration Borrow-to-Use' Permit to PT. Aneka Tambang (ANTAM) for gold mining. This remains a threat to the community forests and requires a well-organized effort to mitigate any future mining in the area.

In several locations formerly logged by PT. NTC, forest openings have been developed by communities for cultivation of crops such as cinnamon and coffee – about 1,441 Ha (13.1%) of the Village Forest Working Area is managed by the three project villages. In surrounding areas migrants from other parts of Sumatra have moved into the area and also cleared forests for coffee and other estate crops. To control local and migrant expansion into intact primary forests, the communities are developing a natural resource management plan that will allow for conservation, restoration and sustainable use areas including those designated for agro-forestry.

B.2. Description of socio-economic context

In all three communities the primary source of livelihood is from the agricultural sector, although some individuals are employed as civil servants, laborers, merchants, and other off-farm jobs. The main commodities planted by the community are: coffee, cinnamon, patchouli, and horticulture. In the case of vegetables and rice, these are generally used for domestic (subsistence) needs.

A 2009 survey determined that household income from agriculture ranged from Rp 30,000 to Rp 80,000 per day (approx. US\$2.60 to US\$6.80), depending on the productivity and quantity of the family land holding. The price of coffee varies from Rp. 8,000 – 11,000,-/kg, the price of Cinnamon is Rp. 3,500 – 4,000/kg, the price of Patchouli goes around Rp. 300,000 – 350,000,-/kg at the farm gate. The price of horticulture commodities fluctuates and is very dependent on the road conditions. When the road is damaged, the price takes a steep slump and it also depends on the market. The price of potatoes varies from Rp. 1,800 – 2,800/kg, the price of chili is Rp. 5,000 – 15,000/kg.

The three villages in the project area are closely tied as they share a common ancestry in Pungguk IX customary law community (desa adat). Since they are all members of the same customary community, they share rights to the customary area, particularly the forested area (hutan adat), has never been divided. The three settlements also have their own village governmental system, though this has not changed the rights, responsibilities, and authority of the customary village. Many of the customary rules that have been adopted by the respective village governments including rules for conflict settlement, religious and community ritual processions (weddings, the start of cultivation, harvest, etc.). The customary government and the three village governments have enacted a number of traditional and more recent rules governing natural resource management and use including:

- User fee system for building materials - “Keayek bebungo pasir ke darat bebungo kayu” means the utilization of building materials from water resources, such as

sand, stones and corals, as well as building materials from land resources, such as timber, which when setting up a new building, generates revenues that will be paid to the village.

- Community farming calendar – “*Aturan turun kesawah*” – several weeks before the cultivation season, the *ninik mamak* (elder) announces the time of the season during the Friday prayer. In general, the cultivation season is set at the tenth day of the month of Hajj. On 10 Zul-Hijjah, the community has started to sow paddy seeds in the nursery (“*mulai nabur*”).
- Forest land alienation rule - It is prohibited to sell forest to newcomers from outside. This rule has just been in place for the last several years, since there were many migrants who expanded and opened forest areas for coffee farming areas.
- Fisheries protection rule - “*Larangan meracun ikan*” is a prohibition to poison fish in the river for the community. Those who are caught or exposed will receive customary sanctions.
- Forest land allocation rule - “*Ajun Arah*” is customary leaders review all residents requests for forest area that can be opened for farming. For young families who just wed, they usually will start a new life by opening field/plantation to secure their daily life. The new family will then ask for suggestion to the *ninik mamak* and at the same time ask for permission to open the forest. *Ninik mamak* then gives “*ajun arah*” by considering the river upstream, forbidden forests, sacred areas as well as the distribution (layout).

In order to strengthen the mechanism of village forest management, each village government has established village regulations (Pedres), based on indigenous values and agreements, while strengthening and updating rules as needed..

Part C: Identifying target groups and communities

C.1 Populations

The project beneficiaries include all families in Muara Madras village (693 households), Pematang Pauh village (342 households), and Talang Tembago village (258 households). All 1,293 households will be direct beneficiaries, while the distribution of benefits will be based on socio-economic need and the roles and responsibilities each household plays in the project implementation. The distribution of benefits will be organized through the Village Forest Managing Agency/Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) in each village as the project's implementing partner in the field

- Cultural, ethnic and social groups - the project area is inhabited by a homogenous cultural community of the Sungai Tenang clan that comprise the households in all three villages who are members of the Pungguk IX customary community. The

social organization of these Margoi people is matrilineal and matrilocal. In managing forest and other natural resources, the three communities rely heavily on their customary rules and values. The role of indigenous customs in forest village management is quite strong. The level of community solidarity is quite high, and there are many social groups formed, such as *yasinan*/recitation group, "bahin" group (cooperation to replace working days in the field), farming group, PLTMH managing group, and Micro Finance Institution.

- Marginalized groups - almost every economic activity undertaken by households in the three villages is dependent on access to land and resources. Field ownership is based on inheritance, which in reality is never divided, but it can be managed in turns by daughters who already form a family. As new families are formed within the lineage, the amount of land available per family decreases. As a result, joint family groups with many members are more vulnerable to economic problems. While there is some variation in land holdings, the range is modest and income levels across the project communities are similar. Other vulnerable members include widows and small families that lack the labor to open new farmland.

C.2 Gender and age equity

The number of resident in the 3 villages is 4,146 persons, which consisted of 2,036 males and 2,110 females. The Pungguk IX sub Margo customary community holds matrilineal system that follows the women's lineage, therefore the rights of inheritance falls to women. Women's authority is high in determining customary leader and caretaker, because the candidate of customary caretaker that fulfills "alur (lineage) and patut (worthiness)" will be selected and determined by *anak betino* (women). The selection will then be confirmed through a customary procession. This also occurs in the process of replacing customary caretaker.

Nevertheless, this is inversely proportionate to daily life situations, where women almost have no role in decision-making, both in community life and in domestic life. Therefore, it is not common for women to participate in discussion fora, and typically the executors of development programs are men, unless the discussion fora or development programs are specifically aimed at women. To ensure equality, women should be included by utilizing special institutions such as ladies' *yasinan* group, and a social gathering group in Muaro Madras Village that has developed into a Micro Finance Institution (LKM), which will be repeated by 2 other villages.

C.3 - Local organizational capacity.

At the community level the lead organization is the Village Forest Managing Agency (LPHD). The LPHD is a component of the official village government and a legally recognized body. There are three LPHDs in the project area, one from each village. Each LPHD has 15 members and the LPHD is confirmed with the Head of Village Decree. The LPHD will take role in formulating, organizing the implementation, and monitoring working plans related to village forest development, in accordance with its

authority. Working in collaboration with the LPHD are the Farmer's Groups and Women's micro-finance organizations acting as two institutions to support sustainable livelihood development.

- Farmer Group. Each village has 1-2 farmer group(s), with both female and male members who can have an active role in implementing productive economic activities and critical land rehabilitation.
- Micro Finance Institution (LKM) managed by women. In Muara Madras Village, there is LKM Cahayo Alam that is expected to stimulate the emergence of LKM in 2 other villages. LKM can play a role in distributing rewards or payment gained from certain party's support.

Part D: Land Tenure & Carbon Rights

D.1 Description of land tenure context and rights over carbon

Under customary law, every community member has the right to utilize natural resources in accordance with the long-standing norms. More recently, the tenurial rights over land are based on the 'Forestry Ministerial Decree on Reservation of Village Forest Working Area', as well as the 'Governor of Jambi Decree on Village Forest Concessions'/*Hak Pemanfaatan Hutan Desa* (HPHD) for each village. The recognition of Village Forest (hutan desa) status was officially granted to the project villages in 2013. The community's commitment to manage village forest well, is reflected in the Village Forest Working Plan (RKHD). In the RKHD, the community has set the zone and divided it into 3, i.e. 1). Conservation Zone, 2). Utilization Zone, and 3). Rehabilitation Zone. Therefore, the rights over carbon are based on the community's efforts to protect forest sustainability in the conservation zone, efforts to manage utilization zone with environmentally-friendly practices, and efforts to rehabilitate damaged/critical areas.

In addition to formal legal recognition from the national and local government, the project is being encouraged by the national REDD+ Agency as a model for future replication in Jambi and other provinces. The REDD+ Agency seeks to explore how community-based carbon projects can be encouraged and supported through policies and programs.

Part E: Project Interventions & Activities

E.1 Description of intervention in project location

The project envisions three major activities to halt deforestation and forest degradation in the area. They include environmental rehabilitation of degraded forests, conservation of intact forests, and improved management of production forests. Activities to be pursued are listed below:

- Ecosystem rehabilitation
 - Formulating strategy and action plan for critical land reforestation
 - Multiplication of forestry crops seeds in independent manner or by targeting support from government program
 - Cultivation and maintenance
- Prevention of ecosystem conversion or degradation (includes REDD+)
 - Structuring of village forest border and zone
 - Formulating safeguard strategy and action plan
 - Building security posts as needed
 - Conducting patrols for monitoring and security
- Improved land use management
 - Formulating land use planning for utilization zone
 - Formulating strategic plan to increase land productivity
 - Promoting the application of environmentally friendly land management techniques, in line with the formulated strategic plan.

Part F: Identification of Non-Eligible Activities

There are several activities that have no direct relation to the carbon program yet it would give direct impact, i.e.:

- Building the capacity of village forest management (training, learning from other regions, etc): Strengthening the capacity of Village Forest Managing Agency based on the formulated plan, including regional security aspect, sustainable business aspect, and monitoring - evaluation.
- Conducting training and community-based carbon calculation (REL)
- Improving participatory monitoring capacity at the community level (MRV)
- Utilizing sustainably certified-timber products in participatory manner
- Utilizing non-timber products
- Increasing the utilization of agro forestry products (coffee, cinnamon, quality rubber)
- Building alliances with various parties to prevent external pressure towards Village Forest (HD)
- Cooperating with targeted technology providers (more efficient patchouli productions)
- Establishing new marketing partners (for certified organic coffee, carbon offsets, etc)

Part G: Long-Term Sustainability Drivers

There are several points in the Village Forest Working Plan (RKHD) that ensure the sustainability of this effort including a commitment to the implementation of the following plans:

- Regional Management Plan, allowing the village forest zones to be confirmed for the following uses - conservation zone, rehabilitation zone and utilization zone.
- Business Development Plan, that consists of the critical land rehabilitation component, the sustainable utilization of timber and non-timber products, and an environmental service management strategy.
- Conservation Plan includes the building of a network of forest huts and a program of regular patrols to protect the project area from encroachment, illegal logging, poaching, and forest fires.

The implementation of the Village Forest Working Plan will continue to be pushed forward by attracting attention and support from various parties, particularly Regency and Provincial Government, Ministry of Forestry's technical units (UPT) in Jambi Province, also NGOs and donors. The community is expected to be able to finance forest restoration and conservation activities by developing forestry enterprises and through PES/REDD+ agreements.

Part H: Applicant Organization & Proposed Governance Structure

H.1 Project Organizational Structure

The institutions involved in the project design, implementation, and management are as follows:

Institution	Role
PUNDI SUMATERA	Assisting institution/Project Coordinator – responsible for administration and finance, facilitation, and community capacity building
ICCO – KPSHK	Works to explore carbon market for the community and provides funds for project design
Village Forest Managing Agency/ <i>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa</i> (LPHD) in 3 Village locations	Executes activities in the field, and coordinates community involvement in the program.

PUNDI SUMATERA would provide the following administrative and technical services to the participating community forest managers. They would include the following:

- Registering and recording plan vivos and sales agreements
- Managing the use of project finance and making payments to communities

- Coordinating and recording monitoring
- Negotiating sales of Plan vivo Certificates
- Reporting to Plan vivo Foundation
- Managing the project validation and verification processes
- Managing project data

PUNDI SUMATERA would also work with members of the Indonesia PES Consortium to provide technical support to participating communities including:

- Training to community forest managers in planning and implementing project activities
- Developing, reviewing and updating forestry and agroforestry schemes
- Evaluating *plan vivos*
- Monitoring *plan vivos*

H.2 Applicant organization (not necessarily the project coordinator) must provide the following information about itself:

- Legal status (e.g. registered NGO);
PUNDI SUMATERA (SSS-PUNDI SUMATERA) was first established in 2006 as Sumatra Sustainable Support (SSS), as a part of the larger *Community Foundation* movement in Indonesia. Its main role was to serve as a grant-making institution in greater Sumatra. After going through the preparatory grant and non-grant period for three years, the staff agreed to turn SSS into a non-profit legal entity named SSS-PUNDI SUMATERA.¹
- Long-term objectives of the organization;
PUNDI SUMATERA's vision is of a *civil society that is interconnected with one another so that they may help and share with each other.* , PUNDI SUMATERA concentrates its programmatic work on sustainable natural resource management and poverty eradication. By the end of 2013, PUNDI SUMATERA had directly cooperated in program implementation with over 50 institutions, including NGOs, cooperative agencies, farming organizations, women's groups, youth organizations, micro-finance organizations, and village institutions spread across 7 provinces of Sumatra.
- Brief history and achievements
PUNDI SUMATERA together with local partners in several locations in Sumatra managed to:
 - Promote several CBFM schemes in Sumatra, such as the Village Forest scheme (in Musi Banyuasin Regency – South Sumatera and in Merangin Regency – Jambi), HKm scheme (in West Pasaman Regency – West Sumatera, West Lampung Regency – Lampung, Rejang Lebong Regency,

¹ Noted in Notaries Deed No. 16, 18 March 2009 issued by Notary and Land Deed Officer Rahmadhani Hidayat, SH. M.Kn.

Kepahyang – Bengkulu, and is currently promoting the Forestry Partnership scheme in Central Lampung.

- Promote legally certified- people's timber business unit in forest under rights in Central Lampung and Humbang Hasundutan Regency in North Sumatra.
- Strengthen 7 units of Micro Finance Institution and one of them has become a Women's Cooperative.

H.3 - Applicant's current activities including details of scale and range. PUNDI SUMATERA currently focuses on these main programs:

- *KELOLA* Program – The Kelola program aims to support community efforts to manage their natural resources independently, fairly, and sustainably. Through the Kelola program, PUNDI SUMATERA has worked with 35 NGOs, customary groups, women's groups, farming groups, and also customary groups to fight for legal access via Customary Forest, Village Forest, Community Forest, or other schemes of community-based natural resource management.
- *LENTERA* Program – This program aims to support energy independence at the community level through alternative energy utilization that enhances a community's life quality. So far this program has supported micro-hydropower development in three locations.
- *LUMBUNG* Program – This program focuses on food and finance independence at the community level. Food independence is supported through organic farming development, field school development, and farmer training to improve yields. Financial independence is supported through Micro-finance Agency (MFA) development in the community, always including women's groups. Presently, there are 9 units of MFA spread across 3 provinces.
- *PEKAN* Program – This program aims to support community efforts in marketing their primary cash commodity, the production of which is typically supported by Kelola program. Currently, 5 products have been facilitated (cinnamon, honey, rubber, etc.) both directly to consumers and indirectly through processing.
- *CENDEKIA* Program – The Cendekia program aims to support capacity and comprehension-building efforts between stakeholders. Developing multi-stakeholder dialogues that involve policymakers and legislative parties is one of the main activities in this program.

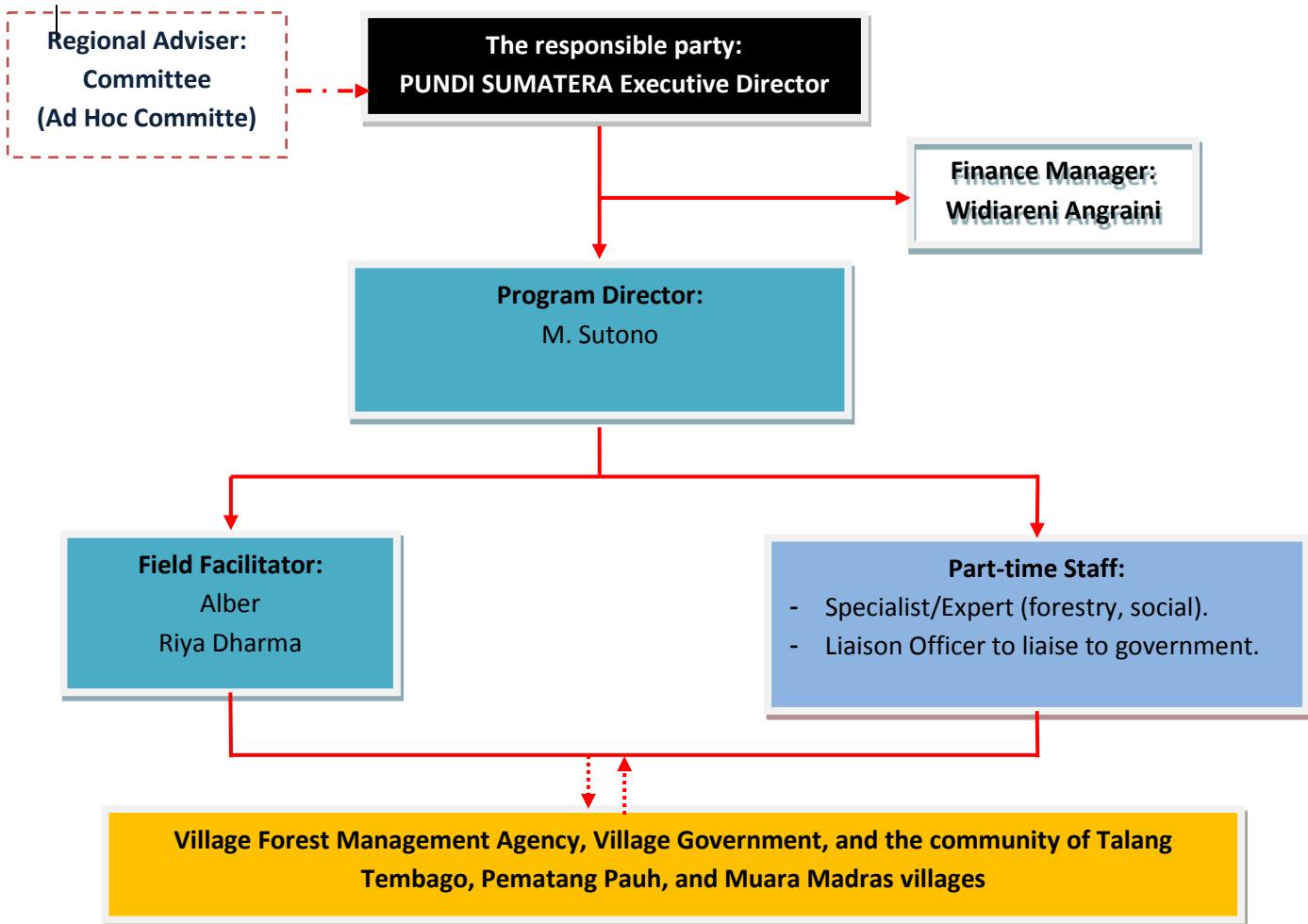
PUNDI SUMATERA has a team of experienced staff who have worked extensively with forest dependent communities and would be involved with this project. PUNDI SUMATERA's daily management is guided by the Executive Director who is appointed by the Governing Body. For the purpose of institutional management, the Executive Director can appoint management staff suitable to the institution's needs. For 2012 – 2015 period, the Governing Body is:

Executive Director: **Mahendra Taher**

While the Board Member is selected in the Grant Discussion once every 3 years, and the current period consists of:

Chairman : Rudi Syaf
Secretary : Syafrizaldi
Member : Hambali, Rama Zakaria, Rakhmat Hidayat

The structure of the project implementor is as follows:



Part I: Community-Led Design Plan

Since the submission of the Village Forest Working Area proposal to the Government of Indonesia in 2009, PUNDI SUMATERA has been working with the project communities to strengthen their capacity to manage their natural resources sustainably, address drivers of deforestation, and to improve local livelihoods. This ongoing cooperation includes the following design plan activities:

- Village and forest area selection – villages were selected based on their concern about the threat of timber enterprises destroying customary forestlands. Extensive discussions were held with communities to reach a consensus on the strategy to strengthen legal forest rights and improve natural resource management
- Survey and participatory mapping – community members participated in mapping their customary forestlands and boundaries. GPS units were utilized to demarcate the project area and divide into use zones and village jurisdictions
- Proposal to the governor – SSS Pundi assisted the communities to petition the office of the Governor of Jambi to recognize the project area as Village Forests, as well as to seek the recognition of the Ministry of Forestry. This process was successfully completed on July 31, 2013.
- Village forest management agency formation and participatory land use planning – SSS Pundi, working with the VFMA has performed a series of land use planning exercise and demarcated the management plan on the maps. In developing the PDD, additional planning activities will be conducted to establish an MRV system including long term monitoring plots in the three land use zones (protection, production, and restoration areas).
- Payment for ecosystem service mechanism development – as part of the project design process, SSS Pundi will assist the community to determine how funds from PES income will be utilized under three project categories including a) administration and management, b) forest management and restoration, and 3) livelihood activities. The mechanism will be presented in the Project Design Document.
- Project implementation – SSS Pundi staff will work closely with village groups. Systems for feedback and conflict resolution will be built into the implementation process to ensure an effective working relationship is maintained. Over time, SSS Pundi will continue to build capacity within the VFMA and turn over additional administrative and management task through them so they can completely take over the role of project implementer.

After the issuance of the Village Forest Management Rights Permit in 2013, PUNDI SUMATERA has been more intensively involved with the local Village Forest Management Agency in discussion processes related to Village Forest Work Plan formulation. According to the final Village Forest Work Plan, areas still dominated by primary forest (4,380 ha) will be managed for protection, with another 3,657 ha scheduled for sustainable utilization (non-timber forest product and timber). The remainder – already-opened areas – will be replanted. Regarding climate change and the REDD+ mechanism, the three villages have identified benefits, potential, rules, constraints, threats, and opportunities in managing the village forest. Generally, the management implementation is in-line with REDD+ values: the village forest

management plan designates a conservation area (protection) as well as a productive community livelihood area using sustainable agroforestry methods.

Part J: Additionality Analysis

There are several reasons why the proposed PES project is additional when compared to a without project scenario. While the project communities have some *de jure* and *de facto* claims to the forest, they are politically and economically weak when compared with powerful private sector and political actors who wish to gain through the exploitation of forest and mineral resources in the project area. The rapid degradation of forest lands in Banggo District over the past decade indicates the extractive pressures underway in the area. Without PES projects in other parts of Indonesia, despite similarly strong efforts by indigenous communities to protect local forests, they are often overpowered and their forest lands are lost in the process.

With the project the communities will be strengthened through 1) international recognition by Plan Vivo certification enhancing their perceived legitimacy, 2) new alliances with PES buyers and support organizations, 3) the development of long term management plans and strategies, 4) improved community organizational capacities to monitor forest and water resources, and 5) financial incentives that fund and encourage sustainable practices and support livelihood activities.

The forests of the three villages (Muaro Madro, Talang Tembago and Pematang Pauh) are covered by dense primary and secondary forests. Based on reference levels for Indonesian forests, conservative estimates of carbon stocks in such primary forest exceed 250 tC/ha.² The village forests of the three villages total 10,994 ha. Thus a rough estimate of the initial carbon stock of this area would be around 2.75 million tC at the time the project began. Without the project, it is estimated that within a few years, the loss of forest cover would equal the 1.7% p.a. experienced as an average across the district over the past decade.³ With the project it is estimated that community efforts will reduce forest degradation in the project site to 0.5 percent/year within the next five years. It is estimated that this will provide an additional carbon benefit of approximately 13,700 tC/yr. In order to provide a more detailed and accurate database for the forthcoming PDD, the SSS Pundi Team will designate a series of monitoring plots and conduct a remote sensing study to finalize the with- and without-project scenarios to establish a baseline. This information will be presented in the technical specifications (Section G) of the PDD.

² Fauzi et al. 2011. Kajian Potensi Karbon Pada Sumberdaya Hutan Gayo Lues

³ Based on landsat imagery used by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry (2000-2013)

Barriers to Sustainable Land Management in Target Communities

Barrier	Action to Overcome Barrier
Financial – Target communities require financial inputs to support new land management practices	Financing from ICCO - Samdhana and also Kemitraan (Partnership) will provide startup funds for planning and project certification. PES income will support the implementation of the mitigation and livelihood activities.
Rural Poverty – Target communities are struggling to transition from shifting cultivation to higher incomes from sustainable agro forestry systems	New land management practices will be introduced, including restoration of degraded forests into agro forestry systems. This will both raise family incomes and reduce deforestation.
Technical – Lack of knowledge of technical skills for managing forests and developing agro forestry	Planning degraded land restoration through ANR and agro forestry, as well as training in implementation and monitoring techniques will be provided through the project.
Institutional – Communities need to further develop their natural resource management systems and organizations to facilitate planning, monitoring, and implementation of their plans	The capacity of the VFMA will be assessed and supported as needed. The community forestry groups and women's micro-finance agencies will also receive technical help and financial support through the project.

Beyond the benefit of avoided emissions, the project will also ensure the supply of fresh water to the area, maximizing the effectiveness of the micro-hydropower wheels in the three villages and ensuring sufficient rice field irrigation. The project will protect local biodiversity and boost community income from NTFPs such as rattan and fruit.

Part K: Notification of Relevant Bodies & Regulations

This project site contains a great deal of Production Forest (state-controlled), in line with Government Regulation Number P.6/2007 regarding Forest System and Forest Management Planning. The three project villages have acquired the Ministry of Forestry Allocation Decree in accordance with all requirements.⁴ The village forest manager has since applied for a Utilization Permit and has acquired the permission of the Jambi provincial Governor for full Village Forest Utilization Rights. The Village Forest Management Agency and SSS-PUNDI are always coordinating with and fostering the support of the Forestry Department of Jambi Province and the Forestry Department of Merangin District.

⁴ The Ministry of Forestry Allocation Decree is in compliance with Ministry of Forestry Regulation Number P.49/Menhut-II/2008

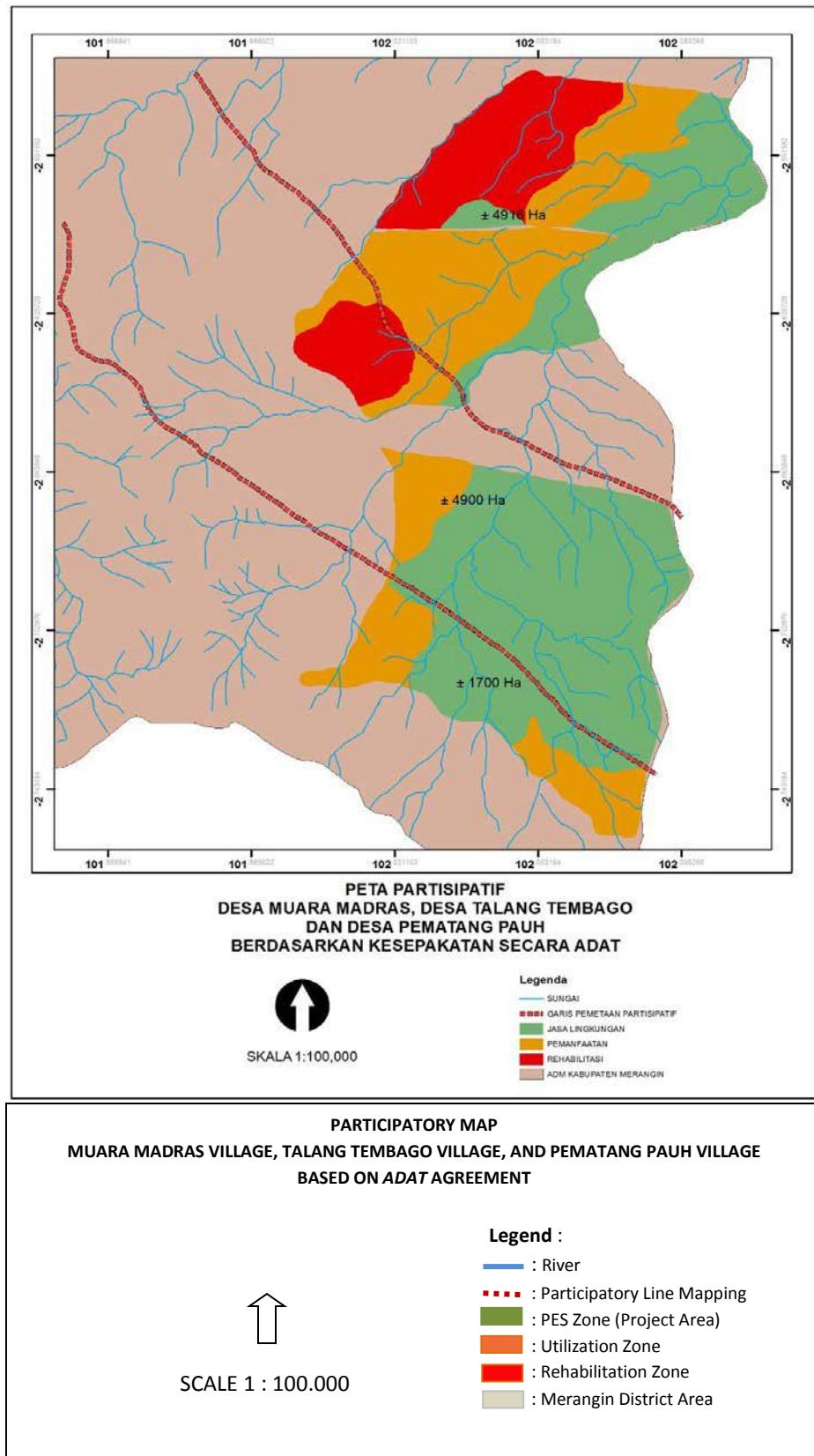
Table 1. Collection of law products serving as a foundation of village forest implementation in 3 villages

No	Process	Pematang Pauh	Talang Tembago	Muara Madras
1	Village Forest Proposal from the Village to the Governor	No: 141/18/KDS/2009 Date: 26 June 2009	No: 141/19/KDS/2009 Date: 2 June 2009	No: 661/09/61/KADES/2009 Date: 11 July 2009
2	Village Forest Management Agency Formation	Head of Village Decree: No.03 of 2011 on LPHD Pematang Pauh Mgmt. Date: 30 June 2013 Change of mgmt: Head of Village Decree: 02 July 2012	Head of Village Decree: No. 04 of 2011 on LPHD LPHD Talang Tembago Mgmt. Date: 28 June 2011	Head of Village Decree: No 1 of 2011 Date: 1 July 2012
3	Governor proposal to the Minister of Forestry	No : 522/350/PH/Disbunhut/2010 Date : 17 Mei 2010 Area: 2.964 ha Location : Limited Production Forest Lubuk Pekak	No: Same as above (collective) Area: 2.769 ha Location : Limited Production Forest Lubuk Pekak	No: Same as above (collective) Area: 9.830 ha Location : Limited Production Forest Lubuk Pekak
4	Village Forest Working Area Establishment by Ministry of Forestry	No : SK.440/Menhet-II/2011 Date : 1 August 2011 Area : 2,957 ha	No : SK.126/Menhet-II/2011 Date : 21 March 2011 Area : 2.707 ha	No : SK.439/Menhet-II/2011 Date : 1 August 2011 Area : 5.330 ha
5	Village Forest Management Rights Decree from the Governor of Jambi	SK No : 83/Kep.Gub/BPMD-PPT.4/2013 Date : 31 July 2013 Area : 5.330 ha	SK No : 85/Kep.Gub/BPMD-PPT.4/2013 Date : 31 July 2013 Area : 2.707 ha	SK No : 83/Kep.Gub/BPMD-PPT.4/2013 Date : 31 July 2013 Area : 5.330 ha
6	Additional information	Location : Limited Production Forest Lubuk Pekak Previous permit: former PT. Nusalease Timber Corporation (NTC) concession area. Former Timber Forest Product Utilization Permit – Forest Timber Plantation PT. Duta Alam Makmur (Sinarmas Group) proposal Area condition: small parts are plantation (rubber, coffee and cinnamon), some are bushes and shrewd, some are former logged area, some are primary forest. Overlapping with PT. ANTAM exploration permit Customary area: Pungguk Sembilan Alam Sungai Tenang	Location : Limited Production Forest Lubuk Pekak Previous permit: former PT. Nusalease Timber Corporation (NTC) concession area. Former Timber Forest Product Utilization Permit – Forest Timber Plantation PT. Duta Alam Makmur (Sinarmas Group) proposal Area condition: small parts are plantation (rubber, coffee and cinnamon), some are bushes and shrewd, some are former logged area, some are primary forest. Overlapping with PT. ANTAM exploration permit Customary area: Pungguk Sembilan Alam Sungai Tenang	Location : Limited Production Forest Lubuk Pekak Previous permit: former PT. Nusalease Timber Corporation (NTC) concession area. Former Timber Forest Product Utilization Permit – Forest Timber Plantation PT. Duta Alam Makmur (Sinarmas Group) proposal Area condition : primary forest; overlapping with PT.ANTAM exploration permit Customary area: Pungguk Sembilan Alam Sungai Tenang

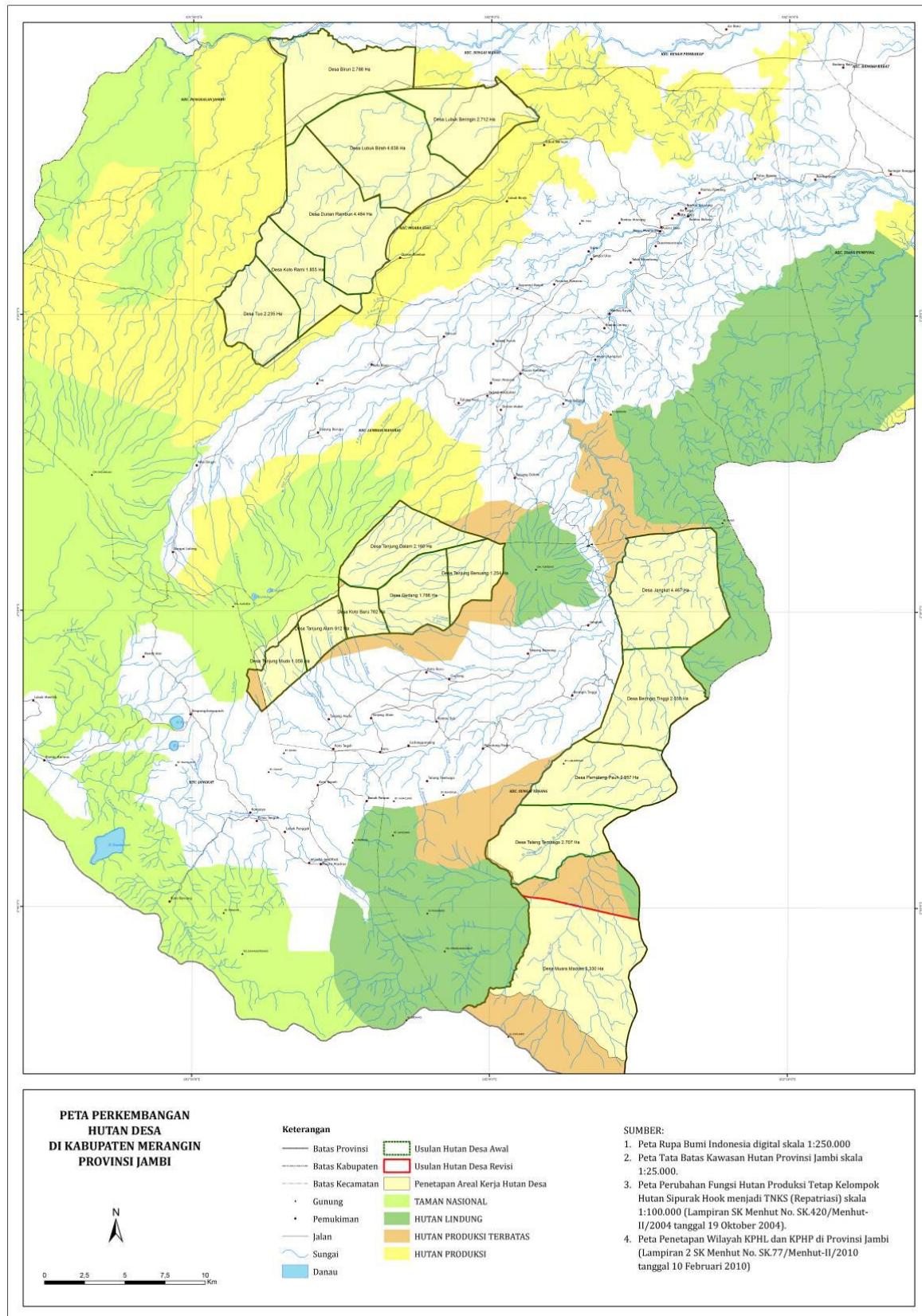
Part L: Identification of Start-Up Funding

- From 2009 until April 2014, SSS-PUNDI SUMATERA received funding support from Kemitraan through the Forest Governance Programme (FGP) for local Village Forest development. This support was ended in April 2013 with the completion of the FGP.
- From mid-2013 until February 2014, the ICCO provided a small grant for the REDD+/PES initiative through the Indonesian NGO, Samdhana. This grant was specifically for Plan Vivo development in Talang Tembago. Samdhana and ICCO have committed to provide additional support for PES trial, while CFI, LATIN, and Global Forest Watch are providing technical assistance.
- Kemitraan has given a follow-up commitment to support the PDD formulation and validation activity until December 2014.

Appendix 1. Map of Project Location Suggestions



Appendix 2. Map of Village Forest Unity in Merangin Regency (17 villages)



MAP OF VILLAGE FOREST
UNITY IN MERANGIN
REGENCY



0 2.5 5 7.5 10
Km

Legend:

- : Province Border
- - - : District Border
- - - : Sub-District Border
- ▲ : Mountain
- : Settlement
- : Road
- ~ : River
- : Lake

- : Proposed Village Forest (First Version)
- : Proposed Village Forest (Revision)
- : Establishment of Village Forest Area
- : National Park
- : Protection Forest
- : Limited Production Forest
- : Production Forest

Source:

1. Map of RBI digital, scale 1:250.000.
2. Map of Forest Boundary in Jambi Province, scale 1:25.000.
3. Map of Forest Function Changes in Sipurak Hook Forest Area (Repatriation), scale 1:100.000 (appendix of SK Menhut No.420/ Menhut-II/2004, Date 19 October 2004.
4. Map of KPHL and KPHP Establishment Area in Jambi Province (appendix of SK Menhut No. SK.77/Menhut-II/2010, Date 10 February 2010