

Durian Rambun Plan Vivo project – Annual report 2014-2015



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Annual report year 2014 - 2015

Submitted by: Fauna & Flora International

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Summary

Project overview			
Reporting period	1 January 2014 – January 2015 ¹		
Geographical areas	Durian Rambun, Jambi		
Technical specifications in use	<i>Avoided Deforestation</i>		
Project indicators	Historical	Added/ Issued this period (2014-2015)	Total
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	n/a	n/a	n/a
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	n/a	1	1
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	n/a	78 (274 individuals)	78
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	n/a	2,516 ha	2,516 ha
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	n/a	~\$19,140	~\$19,140
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)			\$200,000 ²
Unsold Stock at time of submission (PVC)			0
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			0
Allocation to Plan Vivo Buffer to date			0
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) requested for issuance (2014 vintage)			6,618
PVCs available for future issuance (REDD only)			0
PVCs to be allocated to buffer account from this vintage			1,654
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			6,618

¹ Note: while the PDD states that the start date of the crediting period is January 2013, in practice this

² Approximately **200,000 USD** of grant finance for the three sites in Indonesia (Laman Satong village in West Kalimantan, Durian Rambun village in Jambi and Aik Bual village in Lombok) as well as new sites that are interested in joining the CFES project

Part A: Project updates

A1 Key events

STUDIES, VISITS AND LEARNING FOR DURIAN RAMBUN:

- As a result of this project, Durian Rambun village has received interest and support from a variety of government and civil society stakeholders and the capacity of LPHD members has been strengthened through L-TB (local partner) support who have focused on clarifying roles and responsibilities of each LPHD member (9-10 June 2014) as well as the role of the wider community in helping LPHD carry out activities.
- LPHD and other community members have been supported in biodiversity surveys in Rio Kemunyang village forest as an important factor in the management planning process of the village. A special botanical census was held in June 2014.
- Support of the District government Merangin the village forest management group by holding a workshop discussion RKHD synergized with some agenda related to the development of village forest in April 2014.
- The FFI Project Leader (Merangin, Jambi office) has supported the provincial government to prepare the SRAP REDD + (Strategy and Action Plan Provincial REDD +) in Jambi Province
- In March 2015, the Audit for Plan Vivo Foundation was conducted by Koen Meyers and corrective actions identified.
- A verification exercise of land and forest cover change was carried out by the members of the LPHD Rio Kemunyang between May 18 – June 7, 2015. This activity by the LPHD documented land clearance conducted by Durian Rambun community members during 2014, within the Village Forest, outside the Village Forest area and also outside the administrative areas of the village. From these activities, it is known that there was clearing of 1 hectare in the Protection Zone, 30 hectares in the Rehabilitation Zone and 25 hectare within the Administration Zone, which is outside the protection zone and the rehabilitation zone, but within the administrative borders of the village.

A2 Successes and challenges

SUCCESES AND CHALLENGES - DURIAN RAMBUN:

Carbon and Land

- Not all villagers understand the significance of the regulations associated with the village forest license despite repeated discussions and community meetings – the reality is that communities are not as cohesive as we would like them to be. This is challenging, as the sale of land to outsiders remains a risk that needs to be continually monitored and mitigated despite an existing village regulation, which prohibits the sale of land to outsiders.
- In the process of clearing vegetation for agriculture, residents still rely on burning and therefore contribute to air pollution and the risks of forest fires. Awareness raising and trainings on alternatives to burning vegetation will be prioritized over the coming year.

Ecosystem

- It is quite difficult for the patrol team to monitor all of the forest. The patrol team often encounters residents of neighboring villages (Lubuk Birah, Rancan) who are looking to harvest NTFPs (for example birds, rattan, jernang or aloes).
- Protecting the village forest effectively is challenging because the village forest area is very large (4,484 hectares) making routine patrols energy intensive activities where despite considerable effort not all areas can be reached.
- Shifting cultivation/slash and burn is still ongoing. The benefits of intensifying agriculture and intercropping are still too abstract in people's minds. Community members will need more support from FFI and partners before they can embrace these new agricultural practices. Clearing a large piece of land is still what people view as necessary in order to secure the future of their children.

Community Commitment

- Community members do not all comply with village rules on utilization and management of the village forest area despite these having been prepared in a community-led, participatory manner. Until now there are many people who clear the village forests in good condition and some are open outside the area of use (in the area of the protection zone) which is contrary to the collective agreement that is trying to re-utilize already converted land so it can be more productive. Additional support in making already converted land as productive as possible must be a priority action for this project going forward.
- Outsider communities are actively requesting to purchase forested land for coffee plantations. This is challenging as it requires continued awareness raising and commitment from the resident communities. In order to combat this issue, community has developed various strategies,
 1. Community patrol is active and work closely with FMU by informing the forest department if land encroachments were noticed.
 2. There are customary rules and regulation in place discouraging the local community from selling their land to outsiders.
 3. A new strategy has also been adopted through a "village land bank", whereby villages can readily mortgage any forested land they own at a low rate of interest with the FMU. This bank effectively purchases land on behalf of FMU if somebody in the village decide or would want to sell their land. This land or coffee garden would be managed by the FMU so that no new forest land is clear for coffee production, until such time that the landowner is able to repay the mortgage (loan). This strategy aims to reduce current pressure on villagers to sell their land for short term income needs.

Livelihoods

- Activities from August 2014 to March 2015 successfully produced 600 packs of coffee powder sold to villagers within and outside of Durian Rambun village. The funds received to develop this livelihoods activity was a rather small portion of the total PES payment and the women's group capacity can be increased further in the future . Resources and training

opportunities for this group are expected to increase in the next reporting period.

- The level of participation of the women's groups in managing the coffee business is not always consistent. This is likely to do with the fact that this is still a budding enterprise and that it does not provide income all year round.
- Women's groups have identified traditional medicinal plants that are often used by village communities, but there is still some work to do before women's groups can grow these plants as part of their vegetable gardens.

A3 Project developments

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT - DURIAN RAMBUN:

There has been continued and intense engagement with community members and many other stakeholders (district and provincial government, NGOs, neighbouring communities). Some of these activities include:

- Providing an understanding of PES schemes (payment for ecosystem services) though FPIC carried out by RMI in October 2013. This resulted in the desire of the community to get help from outside to preserve and manage village forest areas sustainably and so as to benefit Durian Rambun villagers
- Increased village forest management capacity. Activities carried out on the 9-10 June 2014 aims to provide an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of each member LPHD and the role of the community in helping LPHD in carrying out its activities.
- Train LPHD and community members in the identification of biodiversity contained within Rio Kemunyang village forest
- Support the District government in Merangin by holding a workshop on the development of village forest in April 2014.
- FFI-IP Merangin project leader supported the development of the provincial REDD+ SRAP (Strategy and Action Plan Provincial REDD+) in Jambi province incorporating key information about community-level PES fund management
- In March 2015, the validation of the Project Design Document was conducted by a third party independent auditor, Koen Meyers, which included audits of all project documentation and interviews with LPHD members. No major CARs were identified and only 10 Minor CARs were raised..

A4 Future Developments

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS – DURIAN RAMBUN:

In the Jambi landscape, we expect to expand CFES in two additional sites, one in Solok Selatan District and one in Kerinci District, where Durian Rambun village is expected to be an example for these two villages.

Part B: Project activities

B1 Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

List the technical specifications being used in the project, the area covered and participants using these in table 3 below. Please only include those areas where PES agreements have been signed.

Table 1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No smallholder households	No Community Groups
Avoided deforestation (Durian Rambun)	2,516	78	1

B2 Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

ACTIVITIES ADDITIONAL TO THOSE GENERATING PV CERTIFICATES - DURIAN RAMBUN

Table 2: Additional Activities

No	Activity	More detail	Results
1	Routine assistance to activity groups and LPHD		Formal and informal discussions were conducted together with LPHD and other community members to assist in the implementation of planned activities. Capacity building through training of LPHD and other community members was delivered in village forest management and sustainable livelihoods.
2	Inventory of biodiversity found in forest villages	A survey of the local biodiversity (botany, mammals, birds and herpetofauna) was conducted using four transects and 20 plots.	Based on the survey, 731 tree species belonging to 29 families were recorded, with <i>Dipterocarpaceae</i> dominating other families,

			followed by <i>Moraceae</i> , <i>Sapotaceae</i> , and <i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . A total of 49 species have not been identified at the family level
3	Camera trap survey	Population survey targeted at tigers and other protected fauna in 9 stations in the village forest area	Found endangered and critically endangered species like Tapir (<i>Tapirus indicus</i>), the otter civet (<i>Cynogale Bennettii</i>), Asiatic wild dog (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>), Sumatran tiger (<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>) and the Asian forest tortoise (<i>Manouria emys</i>).
4	Build sustainable livelihoods strategies	Build demonstration plots with high-value annual crops (for rapid returns) with existing strong markets, such as peanuts and chilli.	3 women's groups with 26 people who manage 3 cayenne pepper demonstration plots. 8 villagers have received assistance for a particularly successful peanut initiative with a total of 468 kg of seed produced.

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission

C1 Contractual statement

This issuance is based on a signed PES agreement with participants complying with all minimum requirements stated in the agreement.

C2 Issuance Request

Table 3: Statement of tCO2 reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period 01/2014 – 01/2015

Tech. Spec. used	No of participants/ groups allocated	Total area allocated (ha)	Carbon Potential (tCO2/ha)	Total ER's (tCO2)	% buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer this	Saleable ER's (tCO2) from this	Issuance Request

						period	period	
REDD+ Unplanned deforestation (DURIAN RAMBUN)	1	2,516	3.29	8,272	20	1,654	6,618	6,618

C3 Allocation of issuance request

Table 4: Allocation of issuance request

Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available) or Project ID if destined for Unsold Stock	Tech spec(s) associated with issuance
CFES (unsold)	6,618	10300000009782	(1) REDD+ Unplanned deforestation (DURIAN RAMBUN),
TOTAL	6,618 tCO2-e		

C4 Data to support issuance request

Evidence has been included in PART E1, “Ecosystem service monitoring results”

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

No sales have been made yet.

Table 5: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

Vintage	Buyer	No of PVCs	Price per PVC (\$)*	Total sale amount (\$)*	Price to participants per PVC (\$)*	% Sale price received by participants
N/A						

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Ecosystem services monitoring

Table 6: MONITORING RESULTS – FOREST/ECOSYSTEM SERVICES – DURIAN RAMBUN

Activity group	PIC	Activity	Done		Result
			Yes	No	
Forest	Forest Patrol Team	Patrolling in the forest area villages	Yes		Seven patrols have shown that clearings amounting to 1 hectare have occurred in the protection zone, while the clearing of 30 hectares has occurred in the rehabilitation zone, and 25 hectares within the administration zone (outside protected zones and zones of rehabilitation but within the village administrative boundaries).
Forest	Forest Patrol Team	Measurement Permanent Sampling Plot, 20% of PSPs	Yes		Measurements have been carried out once (over 19 plots)
Forest Leakage Monitoring	FFI remote sensing expert	Monitoring the amount of land clearing by using methods leakage area for the village forest area	Yes		103 hectares of deforestation was detected in the leakage zone ³ via interpretation of remote sensing imagery during the monitoring period (see below and annex 1 for maps). The team's findings and the results of monitoring LPHD

³ As defined in the PDD; In HD Rio Kemunyang, the leakage zone is the land outside the project area (protection zone) but within the Durian Rambun village administrative boundary

				patrol Rio Kemuyang found that villagers Durian Rambun also opened some land outside the administrative borders of Durian Rambun village amounting to 5.5 hectares in Lubuk Birah village.
Remote sensing	FFI remote sensing expert	Monitoring of the project area land cover	Yes	Remote sensing interpretation analysed land use cover change in the project area (Protection Zone). In total 5.04 hectares of deforestation was detected in the HD protection zone from the time between April 2013 – February 2015 ⁴ (see section below and Annex 1 for further details and maps).

E1.1 Ecosystem services carbon performance and credit issuance request

Ex-ante and ex-post crediting:

As is permitted by Plan Vivo, emissions reductions for this project will be verified in year 5 of the project crediting period, including accounting for any deforestation above the ex-ante forecast of project scenario deforestation and deforestation resulting from leakage (see also section E1). Annual PVCs requested for issuance for the monitoring period are therefore considered ex-ante until such time they are fully verified at year 5, after which they will become ex-post. FFI has conducted an interim assessment of project performance during the monitoring period, to ensure that the ex-ante estimates and credit issuance request remains accurate with anticipated ex-post credit issuance verification at year 5.

Table 7: Ecosystem services carbon performance and credit issuance request

Target	Performance (interpretation of interim result)	Corrective actions	Issuance request adjustments (as applicable)

⁴ Note: while the crediting period is Jan - Dec 2014, the remote sensing imagery covers the time period April 2013 – February 2015. This varies due to the availability of satellite imagery for monitoring. The time period covered by the remote sensing data both overlaps and extends before and beyond the first crediting period, and so it is therefore conservative.

Target	Performance (interpretation of interim result)	Corrective actions	Issuance request adjustments (as applicable)
Deforestation	5.04 hectares of deforestation in the HD protection zone equates to a rate of 2.75 hectares of deforestation per year, or approximately 0.11% of the total forest area in the protection zone at year 0 (2516 ha). This area/rate of deforestation is less than the rate of deforestation incorporated into the project scenario emissions reductions calculations (0.5%) and therefore does not affect emissions reductions ⁵ .	Ongoing implementation of project activities, including forest patrols (as above).	Not applicable
Leakage	103 hectares in the project leakage zone equates to a deforestation rate of approximately 3.2% (see annex 1 table 6). However most of this deforestation is attributable to changes in local commodity prices (increasing price of coffee and decreasing price of rubber). Data collected on nearly 50 land owners and forest clearings created during the monitoring period show that the large majority of forest clearings in the leakage zone were created to establish coffee (see annex 1, Table 1).	Ongoing implementation of project leakage mitigation and monitoring activities (see below).	Not applicable; deforestation in the leakage area is primarily the result of commodity price fluctuations rather than directly attributable to the project activities.
	Monitoring data shows that 5.5ha of forest was cleared by Rio Kemunyang villagers in neighbouring Lubuk Birah village ⁶ .	1. Further investigation to understand the motivation of RK villagers for clearing and determine if these are attributable to the project (or not). 2. Ongoing leakage mitigation activities (see below).	Not applicable: Area of clearing detected is small and could be accounted for by the project buffer if it is determined as attributable to the project.

E1.2 Leakage mitigation

Table 8: Leakage Mitigation

Leakage mitigation activity (PDD page 31)	Summary of activities during monitoring period
Regular inter-village meetings	Meetings were held by the LPHD, for details see

⁵See Technical Specification calculations (PV Technical Specification DR v8.xls, summary tab D43) / Performance indicators and payment, PDD pg 47)

⁶See Annex 1, Table 1

	section H3 Community Participation.
Training on sustainable NTFP collection and agriculture intensification	Activities implemented have included coffee production (see section A2), women's' enterprise groups and demonstration crops (See section B2 and E3).
Tree planting and agroforestry (positive leakage)	Seedling nurseries have been constructed for timber tree species (see section E3)
Other	FFI has also facilitated the establishment of a 'Village Land Bank' in Durian Rambun, whereby villages can mortgage any forested land they own at a low rate of interest. This aims to reduce current pressure on villagers to sell their land for short term income needs (see section A2).

Table 9: Ecosystem service impacts and benefits

Ecosystem services maintained or enhanced by project activities in Durian Rambun	Ecosystem service impacts and benefits
Socio-cultural	Waterfalls within the village forest hold special significance and are often used as tourist attractions.
Water supply	Water sources coming from the forest supply Micro Hydro generated electricity for 90 households in the village.
Energy	The availability of firewood for villagers from naturally fallen timber
Land & tenure security	Reduced encroachment by settlers in the forest area of the village.
Timber & non-timber forest products	The availability of wood for housing construction. In 2014, five housing units were built
Use-rights for natural resources	Four community members have begun to harvest a high-value rattan species (Jernang or Dragon blood).
Food security through continued water availability	Seven families grow rice in 7 hectares of forest within village administrative borders village. In addition, there are seven families who grow rice fields outside the village

	forest area with an area over 6.5 ha.
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BENEFIT SHARING BREAKDOWN FOR PES PAYMENT- DURIAN RAMBUN

In order to address the main challenges faced by the village in the sustainable management of their forests (encroachment, lack of rural infrastructure, lack of sustainable enterprises as well as the need to strengthen customary law) the community designed the following PES fund benefit-sharing plan (amounting to 100,000,000 IDR).

Table 10: PES Payments

No	Field	Activities	% funds
1	LPHD (Village Forest Management Unit)		
	Management of village forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveillance or patrol in the forest area of the village. b. The establishment of security posts to patrol the village forest area c. Increased capacity of LPHD and communities through training, study etc. 	20%
	Improved community economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nursery activities focusing on forestry and large fruit species in accordance with the land rehabilitation and community needs b. Build productive enterprise groups (peanut, coffee, etc) to supplement household income (does not depend only on one commodity rubber). c. Procurement and distribution of nets and other equipment for productive agriculture (peanuts and others). 	25%
2	Village Government		
	Improved rural infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Village water supply (construction of clean water tub 1 unit and supplying machinery and 3 water pumps). b. Maintenance and improvement of village Micro Hydro Plant c. Construction of 3 latrines in the village d. Improve and repair of farm roads 	15%
	Social assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assistance for the 6 disabled people (chronic illness, mental disability, physical disability), 4 orphans, elderly, 6 widows who have no income, 3 elderly people with no income 	15%
	Improving the quality of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Providing 5 scholarships for children of school achievement (elementary, junior high, high school and university). b. Providing 5 scholarships for poor children so that they can continue their education at both the primary, junior 	5%

		high schools and universities. c. Three allowances or incentives for teachers	
3	Customary government (Adat)	a. Customary and traditional law enforcement. Maintain regular communication with the existing squatters with whom Durian Rambun village have an agreement b. Communication of customary rules to local and neighbouring communities	5%
4	Youth group	a. Providing training about traditional culture and sports for the youth in the village so they can represent the village at cultural and sports events at the sub-district or district level.	5%
5	Women's group	a. Formation and support groups for weaving. b. Formation and support for bamboo-based enterprises	10%

E2: Maintaining commitments

N/A

E3: Socioeconomic monitoring

Provide the results of monitoring of socioeconomic impacts according to your monitoring plan for the reporting period. These can be reported in annex 4 if preferred.

SOCIOECONOMIC MONITORING – DURIAN RAMBUN

Table 11: Socioeconomic Monitoring

Activity Group	Person in Charge	Activity / indicator	Implemented		Result
			YES	NO	
Socio-economic	Head of the women's enterprise group	Women's enterprise viability / Kilos of coffee processed / Number of IDR earned (profits earned are divided equally)	Yes		See enterprise development reporting in cells below
Social	Chairman of the LDPHD	Strengthening of village level forest management institution (LDPHD)/law enforcement / Number of problems encountered and number of problems solved	Yes		See Table H3
Social	Head of Human Resources	Increased access for poor and marginalised community members to healthcare and social services / Number of women-headed and poorest households receiving healthcare and social services as a proportion of all recipients	Yes		3.000.000IDR from PES payment was spend on social assistance. See section G1.

Socio-economic	LDPHD	PES funds spent on or by the poorest quartile of the community as agreed in management plan and PES agreement / Number of Indonesian rupiah (IDR) spent on poorest quartile of community (as a proportion of the total)	Yes		35% of funds were spent by the village government on social goods including provision of social assistance, development of infrastructure (clean water) and improving quality of education. 10% was spent on women's groups and 5% on youth group. See Section G1
Socio-economic	Project coordinator	Household survey / Assets, income and expenditure and participation in activity group		No	Reported on every 3 to 5 years, as per monitoring plan Table K2-1 in PDD, not applicable to this reporting period
Socio-economic	Project coordinator	Well-being assessment / Based on criteria identified by the communities themselves		No	Reported on every 3 to 5 years, as per monitoring plan Table K2-1 in PDD. Not applicable to this reporting period.
Leakage mitigation	Project coordinator, local partners and local authorities	Awareness raising and capacity building activities / Number of participants with attention to representation from all activity groups and when possible members from adjacent communities and local authorities	Yes		Integrated with other project activities.
Enterprise development					
Economic/Enterprise Development	Women's group	Cayenne pepper enterprise	Yes		Three women's groups tried to grow cayenne pepper. Two groups were able to harvest even though they could have harvested more if their gardens hadn't been targeted by wild pigs and 1 group was

					unfortunately not able to harvest due to goats damaging the crop.
Economic / Enterprise Development	LPHD Head, the Forest group, as well as FFI's NTFP specialist	Construction of nurseries for timber species	Yes		Development of forestry nursery plants with 11 kinds of commodities and 29,970 plant seeds that future will be partially distributed to the public and some will be used as seed for forest rehabilitation village.
Economic / Food and agricultural production	Women's group and their families	Groundnut enterprise	Yes		For crops with peanut commodity, in 2014 there were 14 families who planted peanuts with production of ± 2.5 tonnes.
Economic / Enterprise Development	Women's group	Coffee powder enterprise	Yes		30 women joined the coffee powder production business with raw materials purchased from local coffee farmers. This commodity is replacing rubber in terms of income by 50% as rubber prices are falling rapidly at the moment. Good quality coffee has really affected income levels allowing Durian Rambun villagers to send their children to schools outside of the village. Over the last year no elementary or junior high school graduates have left school, all of them continuing to pursue higher education.

E4: Environmental and biodiversity monitoring

Table 12: Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIODIVERSITY MONITORING – DURIAN RAMBUN		
Biodiversity impacts	Water/watershed impacts	Soil productivity/conservation impacts

<p>Through frequent forest patrols the village forest area has discouraged the influx of hunters coming from outside the village, with many protected species being encountered on patrols and being recorded regularly on camera traps. These species include the Sumatran tiger (Critically Endangered), the Malayan tapir (Endangered), the Asiatic golden cat (Near threatened), the clouded leopard (Vulnerable), the sun bear (Vulnerable), the great argus pheasant (Near Threatened), the banded palm civet (<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>) Vulnerable (recorded in Station 1). Sun bear recorded in Station 2. Sun bear, Banded Civet in 3 stations. Sumatran tiger recorded in Station 4. Banded palm civet, Asian palm civet (<i>Hermaproditus paradoxurus</i>) (in Station 5). Sumatran tiger (Station 6). Rail babbler (bird) <i>Eupetes macrocerus</i> (Near Threatened), Malayan tapir (<i>Tapirus indicus</i> - Endangered) and <i>Cervus unicolor</i> sambar deer (Vulnerable) (in Station 7). <i>Tragulus kanchil</i> deer (Least concern) (in Station 9).</p>	<p>The existence of the village forest ensures water supply for the Micro Hydro Plant in the village. The long dry season does not result in the Micro Hydro Plant stopping even though the voltage is reduced. To mitigate this, the village administration has made arrangements for all communities to turn off electronics at night until the rainy season comes. Throughout the year the river continues to provide a multitude of daily life supporting services.</p>	<p>Village forest soil productivity conditions within the protection zone have been maintained or enhanced. This is illustrated by the results of the identification/reassessment of the botanical plots contained in the forest area of the village.</p>
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Any changes to the monitoring plans or protocols of the project should be reported in the updates section of this report.

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

Please see monitoring section

Part G: Payments for Ecosystem Services

G1: Summary of PES by year

Table 13: Summary of payments made and held in trust

1. Reporting year (03/2014 -)	2. Total previous payments (previous reporting)	3. Total ongoing payments (in this reporting)	4. Total payments made (2+3)	5. Total payments held in trust	6. Total payments withheld

03/2015)	periods)	period)			
DURIAN RAMBUN	~7,656 USD (100 million IDR) in March 2014	~11,484 USD (150 million IDR) in Sept 2015	~19,140	At least 2 more years worth of payments but there is some flexibility depending on whether communities meet their targets and how many others join the project	NA

Since 2012, communities started the discussion within the community members to collectively arrive at a decision on the PES benefit sharing. In March 2014, LPHD PES received funds amounting to Rp. 100.000.000, was distributed across five groups as decided by the community.

Table 14: Allocation of PES funds

No	Planned activities	Benefit sharing	Realisation	Remarks
1	LPHD (40%)			
	a. Security / village forest patrol	Rp. 20.000.000,	Rp. 42.123.000,	Additional patrol activity was carried not only in the HD region but also in the outside administrative region of village forest adjacent to the villages - Kotorami and Rancan, as squatters began to shift their activities out of the village forests. Patrols' not carrying out in July as it is the month of Ramadan (fasting).
	b. Development nurseries	Rp.25.000.000,	Rp. 0,	Nursery development activity was not carried because the funds re-allocated for manufacturing and installation of boundary markers in the villages and village forest areas, extending up to the boundary of adjacent villages Kotorami and Rancan.
	c. LPHD Administration	Rp. 0	Rp. 2.877.000,	Funds for LPD administration was not included while planning, so this fund had to be re-allocated from the nurseries development fund.
2	Village government (35%)			
	a. Provision of social assistance	Rp. 15.000.000,-	Rp. 3.000.000,-	Social grants are only given to three categories- elderly people, the poor and to individuals with disability. The excess funds were transferred to the

				infrastructure development fund for places of worship in the village.
	b. Development of rural infrastructure	Rp. 15.000.000,-	Rp. 31.750.000,-	Four infrastructure development projects were planned. Of these, only infrastructure developments for clean water supply carried out with the support funding from PAMSIMAS. Other three pending agendas were: construction of latrines, MHP maintenance and construction of farm roads. Funds allocated for these activities transferred to support the infrastructure development of houses of worship.
	c. Improving the quality of education	Rp. 5.000.000,-	Rp. 250.000,-	This funds was initially planned to be used as scholarships for poor students and academically well-performing students, salaries for madrasah teachers and for early childhood development. Only funds allocated to scholarship for poor students were utilised during this period. For early childhood development, the village had gained direct assistance from the district government project fund. Teacher's salaries have not been utilised and construction of the school building is still unfinished.
3	Women's group (10%)			
	a. Productive economic activities	Rp. 10.000.000,-	Rp. 9.174.500,-	Women groups were active since 2014, but still fund utilisation was only about 90% due to limited resources and knowledge among the group members about the coffee powder production. However, sales of coffee powder produced by women's groups have generated a profit of Rp. 1.700.000, which is retained by the group. The remaining un-utilised PES fund of Rp. 825 500, was retired as a cash with the women groups.
4	Youth group (5%)			
	a. youth activities	Rp. 5.000.000,-	Rp. 5.000.000,-	The initial agenda of the youth groups were to promote sports and cultural activities. This time, the group decided to build a performance stage to host various events and also generate revenue by renting out for events.
5	Customary group (5%)			
	a. Customs	Rp.	Rp.	The activities of indigenous groups

	enforcement and communication with the encroachers	5.000.000,-	5.000.000,-	only run 60% ie customs enforcement against encroachers who penetrated within the forest villages. The result is an agreement between the browser with villagers Durian rambun. The process of customs enforcement at the village level has not been implemented because the existing rules of customary law are still in an oral form and need to be in written.
Total	Rp.100.000.000,-	Rp. 99.174.500	The remaining fund of Rp. 825. 500 after distribution of PES funds were handed over to women group initiative.	

All payment have been made in line with the terms of the PES agreements signed.

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

No further recruitment has taken place in this period.

H2: Project Potential

In the Jambi landscape, we expect to expand CFES to two additional sites, one in Solok Selatan District and one in Kerinci District, where Durian Rambun village is expected to be an example for these two villages.

Table 15: Details of potential project participants

Wider engagement	
No smallholder households with <i>plan vivos</i>	
No community groups with <i>plan vivos</i>	
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups (if known)	

H3: Community participation

Below is the detailed description of activities undertaken by LPHD during 2014 with the support and cooperation of community members of Durian Rambun.

Table 16: Community Meetings

No	Type of Activity	Date	Purpose	Outcome
1	LDPHD Meeting	02 May 2014	Fund disbursement to the groups	Agreed to distribution of funds on 03 May 2014

2	LPHD Meeting	06 May 2014	Discussing the action plans for 2014	Agreement reached to conduct surveillance and patrolling in village forest and within village administrative boundaries.
4	LDPHD Meeting	16 May 2014	Discussion on the protection of village forest with administrative borders with Koto Rami, Rancan, Sepantai and Lubuk Birah.	Group agreed to surveillance and patrolling.
6	LDPHD Meeting	22 June 2014	Group discussed on the possible solution to encroachment issues near village borders.	Agreed to construct boundary track lane, boundary line clearance and installation of boundary markers by village administration.
9	LDPHD Meeting	04 September 2014	Evaluating the effectiveness of LDPHD in forest conservation.	Result of the evaluation suggest LDPHD to be more vigilant
13	LDPHD Meeting	10 October 2014	Discuss about the progress of boundary line clearance and location bar installations.	Group agreed to go forward with boundary line clearance to completion.
19	LDPHD Meeting	25 December 2014	End of year financial summary, and to plan future activities.	Group agreed to continued surveillance and conservation of village forest.

Part I: Project operating costs

I1: Allocation of costs

Table 17: Allocation of costs

Expense	Narrative	Amount (if possible in USD\$)	Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
Support personnel (~100,000 USD), Travel and other costs (~15,000 USD)	It is very difficult to account for expenses incurred during this reporting period, as these projects are nested within broader programmes. Effectively the continued existence of these projects relies on keeping field staff in employment (which is very	115,000 USD	None	115,000 USD (all grant-based finance)

<p>expensive) even if they are not working on facilitating these projects 100% of their time. A conservative estimate of the staff time dedicated to supporting these projects is 100,000 USD, though the real cost for the reporting period is likely higher. Going forward, once communities have attained a higher level of independence implementing activities and require less support for monitoring we are aiming for a financial model that requires 53,000 USD in personnel costs per year, of which about 28,000 USD would require ongoing fundraising and 25,000 would be covered through certificate sales</p>			
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Annexes

Annex 1 Laporan Monitoring dan Verifikasi HD Rio Kemunyang_2015.doc