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IFACS
INDONESIA FOREST AND CLIMATE SUPPORT

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FINAL REPORT

AUGUST 2015



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Cover photo: Clockwise from left: IFACS at work, monthly thematic held to raise awareness of climate change and mitigation impact in Mimika, Aceh landscape, orangutan conservation in Gunung Leuser National Park, organic farmers working in fields near the Gunung Palung National Park, forest rangers on patrol at the Gunung Leuser National Park.

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ACRONYMS

ADF	The Aceh Development Fund
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah. (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BKSDA	Ministry of Forestry's regional Conservation of Natural Resources Office.
BMP	Best Management Practices
CCLA	Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements
CC VA	Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation
CMMP	Conservation Management & Monitoring Plan
FKPSM	<i>Forum Komunikasi Pekerja Sosial Masyarakat</i>
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FMUL	<i>Forum Masyarakat Uten Leuser</i> (Leuser Forest Community Forum)
FORPALA	Forum Pala Aceh
FORINA	<i>Forum Orangutan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Orangutan Forum)
FoLAT	<i>Forum Leuser Aceh Tenggara</i>
HCV	High Conservation Value
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
KLHS	<i>Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis</i> , (Strategic Environmental Assessment)
KMCP	Kamoro Mangrove Conservation Project
KPH	<i>Keastuan Pengelolaan Hutan</i> (Forest Management Unit)
KPHAS	<i>Konsorsium Peduli Hutan Aceh Selatan</i>
LEDS	Low-Emission Development Strategy
LENERA	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sejahtera
LIF	Leuser International Foundation
MSF	Multi-stakeholder Forum / Fora
MOF	Ministry of Forestry
OCSP	Orangutan Conservation Services Program

PDGA	<i>Pusat Data Geospasial Aceh</i> (Aceh Geospatial Data Center)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri</i> (National Program on Community Empowerment and Self-reliance)
PTFI	PT Freeport Indonesia
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (and Conservation) in Developing Countries
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation
SIMTARU	<i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen Tata Ruang</i> (Spatial Planning Management Unit)
TFCA	Tropical Forest Conservation Act
TNGL	<i>Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser</i> (Gunung Leuser National Park)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID IFACS	USAID Indonesia Forestry and Climate Support Project
USFS	United States Forest Service
YCI	<i>Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia</i>
YIPD	<i>Yayasan Inovasi Pembangunan Daerah</i>
YGHL	<i>Yayasan Gampong Hutan LESTARI</i>
YLI	<i>Yayasan Leuser Indonesia</i>
YOSL	<i>Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera LESTARI</i>
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Final Report summarizes the activities and achievements of the USAID Indonesia Forest and Climate Support (IFACS) project. IFACS supports the Government of Indonesia's commitment to lower greenhouse gas emissions through conservation of carbon-rich forests and peatlands.

IFACS Contract Information

USAID IFACS (Contract No. AID-EPP-I-00-06-00008, TO No. AID-497-TO-11-00002) is funded by the United States Agency for International Development and is a task order under USAID's Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) IQC. The period of performance for the IFACS project, initially ran from November 5, 2010 to September 30, 2014. It was extended by an additional six months, to March 30, 2015, under Contract Modification #8. On December 31, 2014, it was extended by an additional six months, to September 30, 2015, under Contract Modification #13.

Background

IFACS activities contribute to reduced carbon emissions in Indonesia's land-use sector by integrating the conservation of forests and peatlands with low-emission development strategies (LEDS). This has been achieved through partnerships with district governments, local communities and non-governmental organizations to promote conservation policies and livelihoods that reduce deforestation and ensure sustainable forest management. The project also works with private sector partners in the forestry, plantation and mining sectors to introduce best management practices to conserve high-conservation value (HCV) forests and integrate LEDS into their business operations.

IFACS activities are designed around two main pillars – environmental governance and improved forest management – and are implemented through four complementary components:

1. Land and Forest Resource Governance
2. Forest Management and Conservation
3. Private Sector, Local Enterprise and Market Linkages
4. Project Coordination and Management

Crosscutting activities dedicated to supporting these four components in the various landscapes include: Communication and Outreach; Grants; Training and Capacity Building; and Monitoring and Evaluation.

A team of about 100 IFACS staff and consultants in the project's Jakarta and regional offices have led activities in the IFACS Landscapes through a combination of direct implementation, subcontracts and grants. Technical guidance and oversight are provided by advisors and technical specialists in the Jakarta office, with day-to-day facilitation and coordination managed by regional field teams.

IFACS activities are implemented in eight strategic landscapes on three of Indonesia's largest islands, where primary forest cover remains mostly intact and carbon stocks are greatest. In Sumatra, the project landscapes – Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara – includes the focal districts of Aceh Selatan, Gayo Lues and Aceh Tenggara, located within the Leuser Ecosystem, which hosts orangutan and other endangered wildlife species and the third

largest tropical rainforest in the world. In Kalimantan, IFACS works in two landscapes: the West Kalimantan Landscape of Ketapang, comprises the focal districts of Ketapang, Kayong Utara and Melawi; and the Central Kalimantan Landscape of Katingan, comprises the focal districts of Katingan, Pulang Pisau and Palangka Raya. IFACS also works in four Papua landscapes, Sarmi and Mamberamo in the north, and Mimika and Asmat in the south. Under guidance from USAID, IFACS has also commenced limited work in support of collaborative conservation management of the Cyclops Nature Reserve, managed from the IFACS office in Jayapura.



IFACS Achievement of Objectives

IFACS started slowly, with staffing and recruitment challenges making it difficult to manage or implement a program in very remote parts of the country. Once those staffing challenges were managed – both from the Jakarta and the regional offices – the project was able to gain momentum and has emerged with an impressive roster of results against its Project Monitoring Plan. More importantly, the change in the paradigms and behavior of local partners in the landscape for improved governance and management of land and forest resources will be IFACS' lasting contribution to the field.

IFACS entered its final year of the project on track to meet and surpass most contract results and deliverables. Year 4 was especially productive, with IFACS staff and partners able to achieve significant results based on the hard work and solid foundation established earlier in the project. While the first three years of IFACS were largely foundational, Years 4 and 5 saw a fuller achievement of results in all technical components and, ultimately, in the main objective of reduced GHG emissions from the forest and land-use sectors.

The governance pillar, captured primarily through Component 1 (Land and Forest Resource Governance) saw exceptional progress in most of the 13 focal districts through its work strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSF) and government working groups. Key to this achievement was the successful facilitation of 11 LEDS-based Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) augmented by Landscape Conservation Plans (LCP) that are now being integrated into district spatial plans in order to more clearly emphasize commitments to forest and peatland conservation as well as LEDS development strategies. Related to this, the GIS Team made exceptional strides in Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) development. MSFs have met and continue to meet regularly and are showing significant leadership on elaborating and supporting IFACS principles, even beyond the life of the project. Their efforts were reflected in substantial financial leveraging from district level government necessary to amplify the impact of IFACS work.

The forest conservation management pillar achieved through Components 2 and 3 (Improved Management & Conservation of Forest Resources in a Changing Climate, and Private Sector, Local Enterprises and Market Linkages) made great progress with on-the-ground forest and peatland conservation, climate change adaptation and LEDS. Substantial progress was made in competing and rolling out Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans with private sector partners, with this work further bolstered through effective RIL training in natural forest concessions. Hundreds of communities actively participated in establishing community conservation agreements and in preparing and implementing climate change adaptation action plans. LEDS-based livelihoods development saw farmers increase incomes through improved management of cacao, nutmeg and rubber gardens.

Notable IFACS achievements through the five years of the project include:

- ✓ Nearly 5.3 million tons of CO₂ were sequestered, as a result of IFACS-led activities to improve forest management and restore deforested areas
- ✓ All 11 districts now have spatial plans incorporating recommendations from LEDS-based Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)
- ✓ All 11 districts now have operational MSFs, which are becoming lively and inclusive venues for multi-stakeholder collaboration and participation, thereby improving the transparency of land-use planning and management in the landscapes
- ✓ 12,728 people (106% of the target value) are receiving economic benefits from LEDS activities promoted by IFACS in the landscapes
- ✓ Five forest carbon finance concept notes that allow for investors to buy and save carbon offsets have been prepared for initiatives in Aceh (2), West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and Papua
- ✓ Over 4.1 million ha of land (138% of the target value) are under improved and sustainable natural resource management
- ✓ Investments leveraged from private and public sources to support forest conservation and climate change adaptation initiatives now total over US\$ 5.2 million, 130% of the target value of US\$ 4 million
- ✓ 269 villages have signed Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements (CCLA), confirming their commitment to engage in conservation efforts to protect HCV forest areas bordering their villages. This represents 168% of the original target value of 160 CCLAs
- ✓ 76 villages have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change
- ✓ IFACS has influenced 19 regulations and plans that promote sustainable natural resource management principles and strategies throughout the landscapes

IFACS Final Report Presentation

The IFACS Final Report presents a comprehensive record of IFACS' activities over the five years of its implementation. The Final Report is presented in three chapters:

Section 1 presents a year-by-year history of IFACS, and its evolution in the landscapes. This begins with the site selection process in Year 1, which included the CCVA Regional Workshops, the signing of MOUs and Technical Assistance (TA) agreements with field

partners, as well as the mobilization of field offices in the various regions. Year 2 captures the mobilization of landscape-level partners. Year 3 saw a significant ramp-up of grants, sub-contracts and direct implementation activities, as well various revisions to strengthen project management following a Mid-Term Evaluation and Regional Inspector General (RIG) audit of the project. Year 4 saw IFACS begin to achieve results as the project moved into full-scale implementation. Finally, Year 5 saw a draw-down of field work, and the capturing of lessons learned and outreach efforts, complemented by a transition into the forthcoming USAID LESTARI project.

Section 2 examines the technical components of the IFACS project approach, namely the Land & Forest Governance; Improved Forest Management and Conservation; Private Sector, Local Enterprise and Market Linkages; and the Project Coordination and Management components. These are followed by the ‘cross-cutting’ management activities of grants and sub-contract management, Monitoring and Evaluation activities, training and capacity building, and communications and public outreach. Each of the above sections are organized into sub-sections that outline the Development Hypothesis behind the technical component and how they contributed to reduced GHG emissions through improved forest and peatland management; the individual tools and approaches used; significant achievements and results from the landscapes; obstacles to implementations and lessons learned by the IFACS team; and finally recommendations and insights for the forthcoming USAID LESTARI project.

Section 3 provides a summary of significant impacts and achievements for each of the IFACS Landscapes, providing a background of the landscape; visual maps and diagrams of observed impacts; information about grantees and sub-contract partners; a recording of significant achievements; and recommendations for landscape-level engagement for the USAID LESTRI project.

The Appendices at the end of this Final Report present information about IFACS Grantees, Sub-Contract recipients, Private Sector Partners, and the Final Indicator Results of the project.

IFACS LIFE OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Note: IFACS modified its performance indicators in Year 3, a process documented in the USAID IFACS Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (PMP) from October 2013.^{1,2}

Indicator	Target Over the Life of Project	Actual (Y1)	Actual (Y2)	Actual (Y3)	Actual (Y4)	Actual (Y5)	Total Achievements	% of Completion (Actual vs Target)	Notes
#1 - Quantity of CO2 emission benefits per annum from improved forest management, improved forest protection, and afforestation	6,000,000 tCO ₂ e	0	0	4,877,921 tCO ₂ e	4,425,797 tCO ₂ e	5,326,656 tCO ₂ e	5,326,656 tCO ₂ e (not accumulative)	89% (not accumulative)	This is an estimate based on current GHG Calculator settings. Numbers may change if there are any further modifications to the calculator.
#2 - Number of districts with draft Spatial Plans incorporating recommendations from Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	11 districts	0	0	0	11 districts	0	11 districts	100%	-
#3 - Percentage of people with increase capacity to	75%	0	0	0	67%	0	67%	89%	This result is based on long-term capacity

¹ USAID IFACS Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Plan, October 2013. Available here: <http://www.ifacs.or.id/wp-content/uploads/pdf/USAID-IFACS-PMP-Final-October-2013.pdf>

² The PMP was revised in August 2012 and January 2013 since it was first approved in May 2011, with each revision helping to refine data collection management and methodologies, in order to ensure higher data quality and more precise attribution. In 2013, a Regional Inspector General (RIG) audit and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) provided findings and recommendations for identified weaknesses in the project's data management systems, relevance and attribution of performance indicators, and standardization and accuracy of reporting.

Indicator	Target Over the Life of Project	Actual (Y1)	Actual (Y2)	Actual (Y3)	Actual (Y4)	Actual (Y5)	Total Achievements	% of Completion (Actual vs Target)	Notes
apply spatial planning									building programs in GIS, SDI and SEA-LEDS. Numbers are lower than targeted as we had anticipated more participants overall in the SEA-LEDS training series. Still, we are pleased with the quality of training provided and the targeting of relevant leaders gaining useful capacity as a result of the trainings.
#4 - Number of beneficiaries receiving economic benefits from Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) activities	12,000 people	0	0	1,358 people	2,562 people	8,808 people	12,728 people	106%	-
#5 - Number of hectares under improved sustainable natural resources management	3,000,000 ha	0	0	1,464,498 ha	1,016,736 ha	4,143,578 ha	4,143,578 ha (not accumulative)	138% (not accumulative)	-

Indicator	Target Over the Life of Project	Actual (Y1)	Actual (Y2)	Actual (Y3)	Actual (Y4)	Actual (Y5)	Total Achievements	% of Completion (Actual vs Target)	Notes
#6 - Number of villages with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variably and change	54 villages	0	0	0	35 villages	41 villages	76 villages	141%	-
#7 - Amount of investment leveraged in USD from private and public sources for climate change, conservation, and spatial planning	USD 4,000,000	0	0	USD 1,012,495	USD 3,530,275	USD 672,062	USD 5,214,832	130%	-
#8 - Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes	50%	0	0	0	Measured in 2015	46%	46%	92%	-
#9 - Number of multi-stakeholder fora (MSF) operational	11 MSFs operational	0	0	0	5 MSFs operational	6 MSFs operational	11 MSFs operational	100%	-
#10 - Number of Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs) with increase	11 SDIs	0	0	0	0 SDI	7 SDIs	7 SDIs	64%	IFACS targeted completion of SDIs in 11 focal districts, but only

Indicator	Target Over the Life of Project	Actual (Y1)	Actual (Y2)	Actual (Y3)	Actual (Y4)	Actual (Y5)	Total Achievements	% of Completion (Actual vs Target)	Notes
capacity to collect, analyze, and report valid data									7 focal districts chose to invest necessary resources for this work. The seven are Aceh Selatan, Gayo Lues, Kayong Utara, Melawi, Mimika, Pulang Pisau, Sarmi. Interestingly, all other focal districts have asked to participate in this, possibly through the LESTARI project.
#11 - Number of districts with an operational monitoring system in place	11 districts	0	0	0	1 district	7 districts	8 districts	73%	SDI SOPs have been completed and are under implementation in 7 districts (2 with existing monitoring systems, thus bringing the total to 8). This brings IFACS to 73% of target.
#12 - Number of regulations and plans promoting sustainable natural resources	5 regulations/plans	0	0	0	12 regulations/	7 regulations/	19 regulations/	380%	-

Indicator	Target Over the Life of Project	Actual (Y1)	Actual (Y2)	Actual (Y3)	Actual (Y4)	Actual (Y5)	Total Achievements	% of Completion (Actual vs Target)	Notes
management developed					plans	plans	plans		
#13 - Number of private sector entities (concessionaires) that implement Conservation and Management Monitoring Plans (CMMPs)	15 CMMPs implemented	0	0	0	6 CMMPs implemented	5 CMMPs implemented	11 CMMPs implemented	73%	CMMPs were completed and are under implementation with 11 private sector entities – timber concessions, a palm oil plantation and a mining company. We are unable to meet the target of 15 due to lack of interest among landscape-based private sector partners.
#14 - Number of Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs) signed	160 CCLAs signed	0	0	0	162 CCLAs signed	107 CCLAs signed	269 CCLAs signed	168%	-
#15 - Number of people exposed to USAID IFACS supported information on forest and land-use	143,000 people exposed	0	0	0	317,817 people exposed	121,220 people exposed	439,037 people exposed	307%	-

Indicator	Target Over the Life of Project	Actual (Y1)	Actual (Y2)	Actual (Y3)	Actual (Y4)	Actual (Y5)	Total Achievements	% of Completion (Actual vs Target)	Notes
based conservation issues									
#16 - Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	3,500 people trained	0	250 people trained	2,939 people trained	5,135 people trained	302 people trained	8,626 people trained	246%	-

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Laporan akhir ini merangkum kegiatan dan pencapaian dari proyek USAID Indonesia Forest and Climate Support (IFACS). IFACS mendukung komitmen pemerintah Indonesia untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca melalui konservasi hutan yang kaya karbon dan lahan gambut.

Informasi Kontrak IFACS

USAID IFACS (Kontrak No. AID-EPP-I-00-06-00008, TO No. AID-497-TO-11-00002) didanai oleh United States Agency for International Development dan merupakan suatu kontrak kerja di bawah lembaga USAID Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) IQC. Masa kerja proyek IFACS mulai November 5, 2010 hingga September 30, 2014. Kontrak diperpanjang dengan menambah masa enam bulan hingga March 30, 2015, dengan amandemen kontrak Contract Modification #8. Pada Desember 31, 2014, kontrak diperpanjang tambahan enam bulan lagi hingga September 30, 2015, dengan amandemen kontrak Contract Modification #13.

Latar Belakang dan Hipotesis Pembangunan

Kegiatan IFACS telah memberikan sumbangsih pada pengurangan emisi karbon di sektor pemanfaatan lahan di Indonesia dengan mengintegrasikan konservasi hutan dan lahan gambut melalui strategi pembangunan emisi rendah (LEDS). Hal ini telah dicapai melalui kerjasama kemitraan antara pemerintah kabupaten, masyarakat setempat dan LSM untuk memperbaiki kebijakan konservasi dan penghidupan masyarakat dengan mengurangi penggundulan hutan dan memastikan pengelolaan hutan yang berkelanjutan. Proyek ini juga bekerjasama dengan mitra sektor swasta di bidang kehutanan, perkebunan dan pertambangan untuk memperkenalkan praktik terbaik dalam melestarikan hutan yang bernilai konservasi tinggi (HCV) dan mengintegrasikan LEDS ke dalam operasi bisnis mereka.

Kegiatan IFACS dirancang untuk bekerja di antara dua pilar – tata kelola lingkungan hidup dan perbaikan pengelolaan hutan – dan keduanya dilaksanakan melalui empat komponen pelengkap:

1. Tata Kelola Lahan dan Sumber Daya Hutan
2. Pengelolaan dan Konservasi Hutan
3. Sektor Swasta, Wirausaha Lokal dan Jaringan Pemasaran
4. Koordinasi dan Pengelolaan Proyek

Kegiatan lintas sektor yang diarahkan untuk mendukung keempat komponen ini di berbagai bentang alam mencakup: Komunikasi dan Sosialisasi; Hibah; Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Kapasitas; serta kegiatan Monitoring dan Evaluasi.

Suatu tim yang terdiri dari sekitar 100 staff dan konsultan IFACS di kantor proyek di Jakarta dan kantor regional telah melaksanakan kegiatan di bentang alam IFACS dengan melakukan kombinasi implementasi langsung, sub-kontrak dan hibah. Bimbingan teknis dan pengawasan diberikan oleh para penasehat dan spesialis teknis dari kantor Jakarta dan dengan koordinasi dan pembinaan sehari-hari dilakukan oleh tim lapangan regional.

Kegiatan IFACS dilaksanakan di delapan bentang alam strategis pada tiga pulau terbesar di Indonesia, di mana tutupan hutan utamanya sebagian besar masih utuh dan memiliki

persediaan karbon yang terbesar. Di Sumatra, bentang alam dalam proyek - yang meliputi Aceh Selatan dan Aceh Tenggara – mencakup kabupaten yang diikuti-sertakan adalah Aceh Selatan, Gayo Lues dan Aceh Tenggara, adalah termasuk dalam wilayah ekosistem Leuser, yang menjadi habitat bagi orangutan dan satwa liar lainnya yang terancam punah dan hutan ini merupakan hujan tropis ketiga terbesar di dunia. Di Kalimantan, IFACS bekerja pada dua bentang alam: Kalimantan Barat pada Bentang Alam Ketapang, yang terdiri dari Kabupaten peserta IFACS: Ketapang, Kayong Utara dan Melawi; dan di Kalimantan Tengah, Bentang Alam Katingan, yang terdiri dari Kabupaten Katingan, Pulang Pisau dan Palangka Raya. IFACS juga bekerja di empat bentang alam Papua, Sarmi dan Mamberamo di utara, serta Mimika dan Asmat di selatan. Di bawah bimbingan USAID, proyek IFACS juga telah mulai bekerja secara terbatas dalam mendukung pengelolaan konservasi secara kolaboratif di Cagar Alam Cyclops, yang dikelola oleh kantor IFACS di Jayapura.



Pencapaian Target IFACS

IFACS mulai secara perlahan-lahan, dengan menghadapi hambatan dalam hal jumlah staf dan masalah perekrutan pegawai, sehingga sulit untuk mengelola atau melaksanakan program di wilayah yang sangat terpencil. Namun, setelah masalah kepegawaian dapat di atasi - baik yang berasal dari Jakarta maupun di kantor regional - proyek IFACS semakin mampu mencapai target memperoleh hasil yang baik dibandingkan dengan Rencana Pemantauan Proyek nya. Yang lebih penting lagi adalah perubahan paradigma dan perilaku mitra lokal di bentang alam untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan manajemen sumberdaya lahan dan hutan akan menjadi kontribusi abadi IFACS di bidang ini.

IFACS memasuki tahun akhir proyek pada jalur yang tepat untuk mencapai bahkan melampaui sebagian besar target hasil kontrak dan hasil kerja yang telah dijanjikan. Tahun ke-4 adalah tahun yang sangat produktif, dengan staf IFACS dan para mitra kerja yang mampu mencapai hasil yang signifikan dari kerja keras dan pijakan dasar yang kuat yang telah dibentuk di awal proyek. Sementara tiga tahun pertama IFACS sebagian besar masih berfokus pada pembentukan fondasi, tahun ke- 4 dan ke- 5 merupakan pencapaian prestasi yang lebih lengkap dari semua komponen teknis dan, pada akhirnya, tujuan akhir adalah pengurangan emisi gas rumah kaca dari sektor kehutanan dan penggunaan lahan.

Pada sektor pilar pemerintahan, terutama melalui Komponen 1 (Tanah dan Tata Kelola Sumber Daya Hutan), terlihat kemajuan yang luar biasa di sebagian besar dari 13 kabupaten fokus yang dilakukan melalui kegiatan penguatan Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) dan kelompok kerja pemerintah. Kunci keberhasilan pencapaian ini adalah dengan kegiatan memfasilitasi 11 Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis (KLHS) yang berbasis LED ditambah lagi dengan Rencana Konservasi Bentang Alam (RKBA) yang sekarang sedang

diintegrasikan ke dalam rencana tata ruang kabupaten agar dapat lebih jelas mempertegas komitmen untuk konservasi hutan dan lahan gambut dan juga sebagai strategi pembangunan LED. Terkait hal ini, Tim GIS membuat langkah luar biasa dalam menyusun Infrastruktur Data Spasial (SDI). MSFS telah mengadakan pertemuan dan terus melanjutkan pertemuan rutin dan menunjukkan kepemimpinan yang signifikan dalam mengelaborasi dan mendukung prinsip-prinsip IFACS, bahkan setelah selesainya masa proyek. Upaya mereka tercermin dalam alokasi keuangan yang cukup besar dari pemerintah tingkat kabupaten yang dianggarkan untuk memperkuat hasil dari kegiatan IFACS.

Dari aspek pengelolaan konservasi hutan, hasil yang dicapai melalui Komponen 2 dan 3 (Peningkatan Manajemen & Konservasi Sumber Daya Hutan dalam Iklim yang Berubah, dan Sektor Swasta, Perusahaan Lokal dan Keterkaitan Pasar) terjadi kemajuan besar dengan konservasi lahan hutan dan tanah gambut, adaptasi perubahan iklim dan LEDs/SPER. Kemajuan substansial dibuat dalam hal berkompetisi dan meluncurkan Manajemen Konservasi dan Pemantauan Rencana dengan mitra swasta, dengan kegiatan ini lebih lanjut didukung melalui pelatihan RIL yang efektif dalam konsesi hutan alam. Ratusan komunitas secara aktif berpartisipasi dalam membangun kesepakatan konservasi masyarakat dan dalam mempersiapkan dan melaksanakan rencana aksi adaptasi perubahan iklim. Pengembangan mata pencaharian berbasis LED berhasil meningkatkan pendapatan petani melalui peningkatan pengelolaan kebun kakao, pala dan karet.

Pencapaian penting dari proyek yang selama lima tahun dilakukan oleh IFACS meliputi:

- ✓ Hampir 5,3 juta ton CO₂ yang diserap, sebagai hasil dari kegiatan yang digerakkan oleh IFACS untuk meningkatkan pengelolaan hutan dan memulihkan daerah yang telah gundul
- ✓ 11 kabupaten seluruhnya sekarang memiliki rencana tata ruang yang memasukkan rekomendasi dari Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis (KLHS) yang rencana pembangunan yang berbasis pada Pembangunan Beremisi Rendah (LED)
- ✓ Keseluruhan 11 kabupaten sekarang telah memiliki MSFS yang aktif dan operasional, yang menjadi tempat yang hidup dan inklusif untuk melakukan kolaborasi dan partisipasi dari berbagai pemangku kepentingan, dengan demikian meningkatkan transparansi perencanaan dan pengelolaan penggunaan lahan pada bentang alam masing-masing wilayah.
- ✓ 12.728 orang (106% dari target) menerima manfaat ekonomi dari kegiatan LED yang dipromosikan oleh IFACS dalam bentang alam mereka
- ✓ Konsep pembiayaan karbon untuk lima hutan yang membolehkan para investor membeli dan menyimpan ganti rugi karbon yang telah disiapkan untuk kegiatan di Aceh (2), Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, dan Papua
- ✓ Lebih dari 4,1 juta ha lahan (138% dari target) berada di bawah pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang meningkat dan berkelanjutan
- ✓ Investasi yang diperoleh dari berbagai sumber swasta dan publik untuk mendukung konservasi hutan dan inisiatif adaptasi perubahan iklim kini berjumlah lebih dari US \$ 5,2 juta, 130% dari nilai target US \$ 4 juta
- ✓ 269 desa telah menandatangani Konservasi Komunitas dan Kesepakatan mengenai mata pencaharian, memastikan komitmen mereka untuk terlibat dalam upaya konservasi untuk melindungi kawasan hutan yang memiliki nilai konservasi tinggi yang berbatasan

dengan desa mereka. Jumlah ini merupakan 168% dari nilai target semula sebanyak 160 desa

- ✓ 76 desa telah meningkatkan kapasitas untuk beradaptasi terhadap dampak keragaman dan perubahan iklim
- ✓ IFACS telah mempengaruhi 19 peraturan dan perencanaan yang mendorong prinsip-prinsip dan strategi pengelolaan sumber daya alam berkelanjutan di seluruh bentang alam

Presentasi Laporan Akhir IFACS

Laporan akhir IFACS menyajikan catatan yang komprehensif mengenai kegiatan IFACS selama lima tahun pelaksanaan proyek. Laporan Akhir disajikan dalam tiga bab sbb:

Bab 1 menyajikan sejarah IFACS dari tahun ke tahun dan evolusi bentang alamnya. Dimulai dengan proses seleksi Tahun 1, yang mencakup Lokakarya CCVA Regional, penandatanganan perjanjian Nota Kesepahaman (MOU) dan Bantuan Teknis (TA) dengan mitra kerja di lapangan, dan juga mobilisasi kantor lapangan di berbagai wilayah. Tahun 2 mencakup mobilisasi mitra kerja ditingkat bentang alam. Tahun 3 mencatat peningkatan hibah, sub-kontrak dan kegiatan implementasi langsung, selain berbagai revisi untuk memperkuat manajemen proyek setelah dilakukan audit proyek pada Evaluasi Tengah-Periode dan audit oleh Inspektur Jenderal Regional (RIG). Tahun 4 mencatat bahwa IFACS mulai memperlihatkan hasil seiring dengan berjalannya proyek secara penuh. Pada akhirnya, Tahun 5 menunjukkan adanya penurunan kerja lapangan dan terserapnya pembelajaran dan upaya sosialisasi yang didukung oleh masa transisi ke proyek USAID LESTARI berikutnya.

Bab 2 membahas komponen teknis dari pendekatan proyek IFACS, yakni Tata Kelola Lahan dan Hutan; Pengelolaan dan Konservasi Hutan yang diperbaiki; Membangun Jejaring Sektor Swasta, Wirausaha lokal dan Jaringan Pasar Lokal; serta komponen Koordinasi dan Manajemen Proyek. Semua ini diikuti dengan kegiatan manajemen lintas sektor dari manajemen hibah dan sub-kontrak, kegiatan Monitoring dan Evaluasi, pelatihan dan pengembangan kapasitas serta komunikasi dan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat. Tiap seksi tersebut diatur ke dalam sub-seksi yang mengikuti hipotesis pembangunan yang didukungnya; perangkat individu dan pendekatan yang digunakan; pencapaian yang signifikan dan hasil dari bentang alam; hambatan yang dialami dalam melaksanakan kegiatan; dan rekomendasi untuk proyek USAID LESTARI berikutnya.

Bab 3 memaparkan ringkasan dari dampak dan pencapaian dari tiap bentang alam IFACS, menyajikan latar belakang bentang alam ybs.; peta visual dan diagram dari dampak yang diamati; informasi mengenai penerima hibah dan mitra sub-kontrak; catatan mengenai pencapaian yang signifikan; dan rekomendasi untuk melibatkan masyarakat pada tataran bentang alam dalam proyek USAID LESTARI.

Lampiran pada bagian akhir dari Laporan ini disajikan informasi mengenai penerima hibah IFACS, pelaksanaan Sub-Kontrak, Mitra Kerja Swasta dan Indikator Final dari Hasil Proyek.

PENCAPAIAN IFACS SAMPAI SAAT INI

Catatan: IFACS memodifikasi indikator kinerjanya pada Tahun ke 3, yang prosesnya didokumentasikan dalam dokumen USAID IFACS Rencana Monitoring Kinerja & Rencana Evaluasi (PMP) sejak Oktober 2013.^{3,4}

Indikator	Target sampai akhir masa Proyek	Realisasi (Y1)	Realisasi (Y2)	Realisasi (Y3)	Realisasi (Y4)	Realisasi (Y5)	Total Pencapaian	% Penyelesaiann (Realisasi vs Target)	Keterangan
#1 – Jumlah manfaat emisi CO2 per tahun akibat dari perbaikan manajemen hutan, perbaikan perlindungan hutan, dan penggundulan hutan	6,000,000 tCO ₂ e	0	0	4,877,921 tCO ₂ e	4,425,797 tCO ₂ e	5,326,656 tCO ₂ e	5,326,656 tCO ₂ e (tidak akumulatif)	89% (tidak akumulatif)	Ini merupakan perkiraan berdasarkan kondisi kalkulasi emisi gas rumah kaca. Angka ini dapat berubah jika ada modifikasi pada kalkulasi.
#2 – Jumlah Kabupaten yang memiliki konsep rencana tata ruang yang memasukkan rekomendasi dari KHLS	11 kabupaten	0	0	0	11 kabupaten	0	11 kabupaten	100%	-
#3 – Persentase orang yang telah mengembangkan kemampuannya untuk menerapkan	75%	0	0	0	67%	0	67%	89%	Hasil ini berdasarkan program pengembangan kapasitas jangka panjang dalam program

³ USAID IFACS Rencana Monitoring Kinerja & Rencana Evaluasi, Oktober 2013. Bisa di akses di sini: <http://www.ifacs.or.id/wp-content/uploads/pdf/USAID-IFACS-PMP-Final-October-2013.pdf>

⁴ PMP direvisi pada bulan Agustus 2012 dan Januari 2013 sejak pertama disetujui pada Mei 2011, dengan setiap revisi diperbaiki manajemen dan metode pengumpulan data, iagar memastikan kualitas data yang lebih baik dan lebih akurat. Pada tahun 2013, satu Regional Inspector General (RIG) melakukan audit dan Evaluasi Tengah Periode Waktu on (MTE) menghasilkan temuan dan rekomendasi mengenai kelemahan yang diidentifikasi dalam system manajemen proyek, relevansi dan hubungan dengan indikator kinerja yang distandardisasi dan akurasi pelaporan.

Indikator	Target sampai akhir masa Proyek	Realisasi (Y1)	Realisasi (Y2)	Realisasi (Y3)	Realisasi (Y4)	Realisasi (Y5)	Total Pencapaian	% Penyelesaiann (Realisasi vs Target)	Keterangan
rencana tata ruang									GIS, SDI dan SEA-LEDS. Jumlah ini lebih rendah dari target peserta yang diharapkan secara menyeluruh dalam seri pelatihan SEA LEDS. Namun, kami puas dengan kualitas pelatihan yang diberikan dan target para pemimpin yang memperoleh manfaat dari pelatihan ini.
#4 – Jumlah penerima manfaat yang menerima manfaat ekonomi dari kegiatan strategi pembangunan emisi rendah (LEDS)	12,000 orang	0	0	1,358 orang	2,562 orang	8,808 orang	12,728 orang	106%	-
#5 – Luas wilayah hektar dalam diperbaiki manajemen sumber daya alamnya	3,000,000 ha	0	0	1,464,498 ha	1,016,736 ha	4,143,578 ha	4,143,578 ha (tidak akumulatif)	138% (tidak akumulatif)	-
#6 - Jumlah desa yang meningkat kemampuannya beradaptasi dengan dampak dari variabilitas dan	54 desa	0	0	0	35 desa	41 desa	76 desa	141%	-

Indikator	Target sampai akhir masa Proyek	Realisasi (Y1)	Realisasi (Y2)	Realisasi (Y3)	Realisasi (Y4)	Realisasi (Y5)	Total Pencapaian	% Penyelesaiann (Realisasi vs Target)	Keterangan
perubahan iklim									
#7 - Jumlah Investasi yang diberikan dalam USD dari sumber pihak swasta dan pemerintah untuk mengatasi perubahan iklim, konservasi, dan rencana tata ruang	USD 4,000,000	0	0	USD 1,012,495	USD 3,530,275	USD 672,062	USD 5,214,832	130%	-
#8 - Kenaikan Persentase pengenalan dan pemahaman mengenai masalah konservasi, keehatan, iklim yang utama oleh pihak pemerintah, pemangku kepentingan dan masyarakat setempat pada target bentang alam	50%	0	0	0	Diukur pada tahun 2015	46%	46%	92%	-
#9 - Jumlah forum multi-pihak (MSF) yang aktif operasional	11 MSFs yang operasional	0	0	0	5 MSFs operasional	6 MSFs operasional	11 MSFs operasional	100%	-
#10 - Jumlah Infrastruktur Data Ruang (SDI) yang meningkat	11 SDI	0	0	0	0 SDI	7 SDI	7 SDI	64%	IFACS menargetkan penyelesaian SDI di 11 kabupaten peserta, namun hanya 7

Indikator	Target sampai akhir masa Proyek	Realisasi (Y1)	Realisasi (Y2)	Realisasi (Y3)	Realisasi (Y4)	Realisasi (Y5)	Total Pencapaian	% Penyelesaiann (Realisasi vs Target)	Keterangan
kapasitasnya untuk mengumpulkan, menganalisis dan melaporkan data yang absah									kabupaten yang melakukan investasi yang dibutuhkan untuk infrastruktur ini. Tujuh kabupaten itu adalah Aceh Selatan, Gayo Lues, Kayong Utara, Melawi, Mimika, Pulang Pisau, Sarmi. Namun yang menarik adalah kabupaten yang lain telah mengajukan permintaan untuk mengikuti pelatihan, mungkin melalui proyek LESTARI.
#11 - Jumlah kabupaten yang tela memiliki sistem monitoring yang operasional	11 kabupaten	0	0	0	1 kabupaten	7 kabupaten	8 kabupaten	73%	Prosedur Tetap (Protap) SDI SOPs telah disusun dan dilaksanakan di 7 kabupaten dengan system monitoring, sehingga total kabupaten menjadi 8). Dengan demikian IFACS mencapai 73% dari target.
#12 - Jumlah peraturan dan rencana yang mengelola sumber daya alam secara berkelanjutan telah	5 peraturan /rencana	0	0	0	12 peraturan/ rencana	7 peraturan/ rencana	19 peraturan/ rencana	380%	-

Indikator	Target sampai akhir masa Proyek	Realisasi (Y1)	Realisasi (Y2)	Realisasi (Y3)	Realisasi (Y4)	Realisasi (Y5)	Total Pencapaian	% Penyelesaiann (Realisasi vs Target)	Keterangan
disusun									
#13 - Jumlah perusahaan sektor swasta (pemegang konsesi) yang melaksanakan Manajemen dan Rencana Monitoring (CMMPs)	15 CMMPs terlaksana	0	0	0	6 CMMPs terlaksana	5 CMMPs terlaksana	11 CMMPs terlaksana	73%	CMMPs selesai dan dilaksanakan di 11 perusahaan swasta – pemegang konsesi hutan, satu perusahaan kelapa sawit dan satu perusahaan tambang. Kami tidak dapat mencapai target 15 perusahaan karena kurang berminatnya para mitra swasta di bentang alam ybs.
#14 - Jumlah Kesepakatan Perjanjian Konservasi dan Penghidupan Masyarakat Community Conservation and Livelihood (CCLAs) yang ditandatangani	160 CCLAs ditandatangani	0	0	0	162 CCLAs ditandatangani	107 CCLAs ditandatangani	269 CCLAs ditandatangani	168%	-
#15 - Jumlah orang yang memperoleh/terpapar informasi dari USAID IFACS mengenai masalah konservasi berbasis hutan dan pemanfaatan	143,000 orang terpapar	0	0	0	317,817 orang terpapar	121,220 orang terpapar	439,037 orang terpapar	307%	-

Indikator	Target sampai akhir masa Proyek	Realisasi (Y1)	Realisasi (Y2)	Realisasi (Y3)	Realisasi (Y4)	Realisasi (Y5)	Total Pencapaian	% Penyelesaiann (Realisasi vs Target)	Keterangan
#16 - Jumlah orang menerima pelatihan yang didukung USG dalam bidang manajemen sumber daya alam atau konservasi keanekaragaman hayati	3,500 orang mengikuti pelatihan	0	250 orang mengikuti pelatihan	2,939 orang mengikuti pelatihan	5,135 orang mengikuti pelatihan	302 orang mengikuti pelatihan	8,626 orang mengikuti pelatihan	246%	-

IFACS HISTORY

Year 1

Most of Year 1 was dedicated to a rigorous site selection process and staffing of technical and field positions. The USAID IFACS landscapes were selected at the start of the Project through a site selection process that prioritized the following:

- Large blocks of contiguous forests;
- Preference for primarily lowland forests and peat forests;
- At least 3.5 million hectares of HCV in forests;
- Areas where net rates of GHG emissions can be reduced through avoided deforestation, reduced degradation, and afforestation; and
- At least four sites with viable orangutan populations, with a minimum of 1.7 million ha split between Kalimantan and Sumatra.

USAID IFACS collaborated with the U.S. Forest Service International Program and experts from Indiana University to conduct an initial screening of forest areas and the Indonesian archipelago to identify sites that meet the basic biophysical criteria described above. In addition to finding large blocks of intact lowland forest, they also tried to determine the area of peat forest within the larger forest blocks as well as levels of degradation, fragmentation, and connectivity. The results of this analysis were accurate enough to identify large landscapes meeting the general selection criteria but not detailed enough to determine the most appropriate boundaries for the areas or to understand the ecological and land use characteristics of these forests.

USAID IFACS hosted a workshop on 26 November 2010 at Le Meridian Hotel, Jakarta to discuss 1) the validity of the selection criteria to select sites; 2) the characteristics of identified sites (biological, governance, and socioeconomic); and 3) additional sites that might meet the criteria. The participants suggested that additional—mostly socioeconomic and governance—criteria be considered in the site selection process and that either the boundaries of the proposed landscapes be adjusted or that new landscapes be considered for inclusion. Subsequent to the workshop, additional information was gathered from workshop participants, available literature, and USAID IFACS staff.

The Landscapes that were selected were: Aceh Selatan, Aceh Tenggara, Ketapang, Katingan, Mamberamo Raya, Sarimi, Mimika, and Asmat. The landscapes comprise two adjacent areas in Aceh; one in West Kalimantan and one in Central Kalimantan; and four in Papua—two adjacent ones in the northern part of Papua and two adjacent ones in the southern part of Papua.

Following USAID's approval of the landscapes, IFACS completed baseline data collection, finalized landscape boundaries, and confirmed the initial target districts where work would begin within each landscape. Additional steps included local landscape partners consultations; biophysical assessments capturing threats to forests, biodiversity and forest quality values and GHG emissions reduction potential; socio-economic factors such as the commitment and capacity of communities and civil society to participate in IFACS activities, as well as that of local private sector partners. Additional considerations on the governance, technical, and financial capacity of local government partners, and political support from the regional and district governments were also critical factors. Finally, the potential to collaborate with other donor, NGO, or private sector projects and the logistics and cost of working in landscapes, particularly relevant in Papuan districts, were taken into account and finalizing the final site selection

Also in Year 1, IFACS hosted Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation workshops in each of its target landscapes: Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara (Aceh); Ketapang (West Kalimantan); Katingan (Central Kalimantan); Sarmi, Mamberamo Raya, Mimika and Asmat (Papua). The workshops introduced the concept of climate change and provided information on anticipated climate change impacts globally, nationally, and at the target district level. Workshop participants were also shown data models of how climate change would impact their districts. Finally, those participants prioritized a list of adaptation options, select the top priority adaptation intervention, and then develop a brief narrative strategic plan for each of the two target districts.

Each of the climate change workshops identified district-specific adaptation strategies, which proved useful in highlighting potential strategies for community adaptation. For example, the selected priority adaptation activity for Katingan was to "build a forest-based sector in reforestation and forest and land fire control to enhance resilience to impacts of climate", while for Pulang Pisau, the selected priority adaptation activity was "Diversification of livelihoods to enhance resilience to impacts of climate change." In general, the indicative pilot activities developed by communities were consistent with the higher-level strategies identified in the workshops; there was an emphasis on shifting local livelihoods dependence from a few key crops as well as improving local fire prevention strategies. IFACS found this to be consistent across the landscapes, namely that the strategies identified by the regional workshops were relevant to the community-generated RAPIs.

IFACS initially struggled with recruiting and retaining qualified staff for a number of reasons including sourcing technically qualified individuals at affordable compensation rates and placing staff in remote areas with limited amenities. As a response, IFACS provided boarding facilities for field-based staff in three landscapes and more favorable mobilization packages to help address these issues. Significant vacancies and high staff turnover remained going into Year 2.

Year 2

During Year 2, IFACS worked to socialize the project at the landscape level, nurturing formal and informal networks with government, private sector and civil society leaders to drive work forward in the field. IFACS significantly ramped up other activities in the landscapes and refined approaches, with many of the activities achieving significant results based on the year-by-year objectives. There were several key changes to the project design in Year 2, which are summarized below: changed landscape boundaries; an increased focus on 13 of the original focal districts; a modified matrix management approach; and greater emphasis on Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSFs) as a way to increase involvement of both civil society and the private sector.

IFACS reached technical assistance agreements with district governments, private sector and communities in Year 2 on its wide range of activities. Key accomplishments included: trainings in conservation BMPs; surveying of Government GIS requirements and the initiation of SEA and SDI technical assistance packages; surveys of LEDS options in landscapes; and the establishment of the grants and sub-contract program.

The initial landscape selection process in Year 1 recognized the reality that some of the landscape boundaries may need to be altered to capture important areas or partners that were not in the initial boundaries. This proved to be the case, as the initial survey of the Ketapang landscape identified two private sector partners (PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma Tontang and CV. Pangkar Begili) that wanted to partner with IFACS but which lay outside the initial Ketapang boundary. This boundary was enlarged to include these concessions.

The follow up on the initial survey of potential partner private entities in each landscape, including concerted discussions/presentations and the above mentioned boundary change, captured 15 partners willing to collaborate with IFACS. Notably, however, oil palm, industrial plantation and mining concessions were poorly represented among these partners. Industrial plantations because there was only one in each of the Ketapang and Katingan Landscapes; mining because there was only one large company within the IFACS landscapes (PT Freeport Indonesia in Mimika). Sustainable oil palm plantations conform to the RSPO certification process and while RSPO requires identification and management of HCVs, the assessment process does not yet have the rigor of the FSC process for forest concessions.

The boundaries of the Ketapang and Katingan landscapes were adjusted to capitalize on climate change and sustainable natural resource management benefits that were able to be achieved with private sector companies and proposed landscapes. A renewed focus on 13 of the original 19 focal districts was conducted to ensure that IFACS increased efficiency and impact in the landscapes. This included more focus on grant and sub-contract activities, and direct IFACS interventions in villages that lied in the focal districts.

From a project management approach, there was a significant shift in IFACS' implementation strategy, which evolved from a top-down approach driven by the Jakarta-based Technical Component Teams to a modified matrix management approach driven largely by work plans prepared by field staff and partners in the separate landscapes. Jakarta-based teams provided services to the regional teams, who endorsed the matrix approach. The new approach was mandated by the realities of the regional teams who are instrumental at interfacing with local stakeholders, grantees, and sub-contractors.

Finally, MSFs were given greater emphasis in Year 2 in order to help IFACS achieve its goals and support implementation of landscape-based activities. They were seen as a key avenue for increasing the involvement of civil society and private sector partners – and consequently the level of transparency – on all matters related to district-level environmental planning.

Year 3

In Year 3, IFACS made significant strides in building a solid technical foundation at the landscape level, which enabled the project to progress toward targeted outcomes and deliverables.

Year 3 saw a marked acceleration of field activities in the project's 13 focal districts, with IFACS grants and subcontracts providing training and technical assistance and facilitating community development initiatives that have significantly broadened the technical breadth and capacity of the project. Multi-stakeholder forums (MSFs), a key vehicle for implementing project activities, provided increasing transparency and stakeholder participation in forest governance. Bringing together local government, community leaders, NGOs and the private sector to promote forest conservation and sustainable land-use policies, the MSFs helped to shape district spatial plans by advocating improved protection for high conservation value (HCV) forests and directing agricultural activities, oil palm plantations and infrastructure development on already degraded land. IFACS devoted much of Year 3 facilitating workshops and training programs to strengthen MSF leadership and technical capacity.

In January 2013 IFACS released a revised site selection report, which identified a need to modify the boundaries of the initial landscapes following mobilization of IFACS staff in the field and the practicalities of working with partners, especially large business entities and grantees. Changes made to the boundaries of the Ketapang, Sarmi and Mamberamo Landscapes included villages that are the focus of activities by grantees and sub-contractors. These changes enlarged the Ketapang Landscape in the south western edge

and extended the boundaries in both Sarmi and Mamberamo Raya at the edge of the coast. Further, both the Ketapang and Katingan landscapes were enlarged to incorporate several natural resource concessions. These modifications enlarged the total area of the combined eight landscapes from 10,837,182 ha to 11,751,893 ha.

IFACS subcontractors worked closely with private sector partners to promote Best Management Practices (BMP) in concessions located within the IFACS landscapes. In Year 3, IFACS gained its first palm oil company partner, PT Pacific Agro Sentosa, which signed a Memorandum of Understanding to institute low-emission development strategies in its three Ketapang concessions. The company also agreed to collaborate with IFACS and Fauna and Flora International (FFI) to develop a conservation management and monitoring plan (CMMP) to help protect orangutan habitat in their concessions.

IFACS grants in Year 3 provided about USD 800,000 to support community projects aimed at developing alternative livelihoods based on non-timber forest products, sustainable agricultural practices and reduced economic dependence on logging activities. IFACS targeted 160 villages in the project landscapes to implement Community Conservation Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs) that secured community commitments to forest and peat land conservation in exchange for IFACS grants providing livelihood support.

IFACS concluded Year 3 with a strong foundation of field activities and a focused strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through integrated forest conservation and low-emission development strategies. A diverse group of subcontractors and grants partners provided a broad range of technical expertise, and increasingly effective MSFs promoted IFACS activities in the project focal districts.

A Regional Inspector General (RIG) performance audit and Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) conducted in February 2013 identified several opportunities for improved performance. The recommendations from these reviews prompted IFACS to make significant revisions to strengthen project management. These included: a revised staffing plan to increase the number of technical and operations staff, especially in the field; preparation and roll-out of a stakeholder communications and a capacity building plan to ensure greater focus and impact on landscape-based work; revision of the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) to ensure indicators are attributable to project inputs and measurable with accurate data; and development of a Management Information System (MIS) to strengthen the quality and accuracy of PMP reporting and Work Plan implementation. These changes to the project, developed under close guidance by USAID, helped to strengthen and sharpen IFACS' ability to achieve significant results in the project's remaining period of performance.

Several districts where IFACS staff and partners worked experienced political transition characterized by frequent changes in posts among civil servants, especially in newly-established districts in Papua and Aceh. In many districts, progress in IFACS implementation was delayed significantly by the low technical capacity of government partners for spatial planning, SEA development and GIS mapping work.

Other challenges included a lack of coordination between district and provincial government on spatial plans, with provincial spatial plans often including infrastructure development that threatens forest and peatland conservation. This was compounded by the lack of effective enforcement necessary to mitigate ongoing forest and peatland conversion and the lack of reliable alternative financing mechanisms to counter clearing for oil palm and industrial forest concessions. In many cases, district government leadership had a greater interest in immediate economic development opportunities than on long-term sustainable development and conservation strategies.

IFACS regional offices also faced difficulties in recruiting and retaining strong staff, especially in isolated field sites. Additional challenges in the field were caused by the weak

capacity of many local NGOs to prepare and then implement community livelihood projects through the Grants under Contract mechanism.

Year 4

Following the surge in IFACS field activities in Year 3, Year 4 saw significant results in the project's key target initiatives to strengthen forest governance and improve forest management. Across the project landscapes, the success of IFACS' multi-stakeholder approach to conservation was evident in the gains made in winning district government support, community cooperation and private sector engagement in IFACS programs. Established multi-stakeholder forums (MSF) led conservation activities in the IFACS focal districts, bringing together government and civil society to take collaborative action on protecting high-conservation value (HCV) forests in watersheds, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and coastal wetlands.

Steady progress in the development of Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) led to the completion of SEA documents in 11 of the project's 13 focal districts, with strong support from senior district officials. Winning political support for the SEA process was achieved largely by fostering district engagement through MSF workshops and monthly thematic meetings (MTMs). These regular gatherings enabled stakeholders to coordinate strategies for implementation of conservation action plans, LEDS, and public outreach programs to promote climate change awareness. SEA facilitation workshops and Geographic Information System (GIS) trainings provided to 1,400 district government staff and MSF members across the IFACS landscapes also played a critical role in bolstering SEA development. Landscape Conservation Plans (LCP) facilitated by MSFs, with technical guidance from IFACS, defined conservation targets to incorporate with SEAs and LEDS in district spatial plans.

Great strides also were achieved in leveraging funds from IFACS district partners for conservation initiatives. Year 4 saw significant amounts of funding leveraged from district government budgets totaling US\$3.3 million to support conservation programs, low-emissions development, and capacity building for SEA and spatial planning. Successful partnerships with MSFs were key to securing these funds, an encouraging indication that climate change issues are becoming mainstreamed in local government policies and land-use planning in the IFACS focal districts.

The MSF's close collaboration with IFACS in Gayo Lues contributed to the establishment of an environment Agency, which subsequently issued a district regulation (*qanun*) to strengthen forest conservation measures. Following this, Gayo Lues District allocated more than US\$700,000 to support natural resource conservation, improvement of environmental quality standards and the establishment of "green spaces" in Gayo Lues. The *bupati* (district head) also instructed government agencies to allocate more funding to support the MSF in future, which will be critical for sustainability of the MSF beyond the IFACS project.

In Papua's Mimika District, the local government allocated US\$80,000 to support the IFACS project through the provision of facilities for MSF meetings, discussions on mangrove conservation and the development of a draft mangrove regulation. This support has contributed to the gains achieved this year in fostering collaborative management of 250,000 hectares of mangroves and 500,000 hectares of swamp forest in Mimika that form part of one of the largest, richest, and most intact wetland ecosystems in the world.

In Pulang Pisau, Central Kalimantan, the MSF grew particularly strong in Year 4, assuming a leadership role in fire prevention in the district's peatlands that have been experiencing extensive fires this year. Inspired by results achieved by IFACS' firefighting training program in neighboring Palangkaraya, Pulang Pisau District allocated funds from its annual budget to support firefighting training for staff from the district Environment Agency (BLH), the Forest

Agency, the Natural Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), and community volunteer groups. In September, responding to an outbreak of forest fires spreading across Kalimantan, the *bupati* launched a comprehensive firefighting campaign, directing district officials and police to deliver aggressive warnings to 13 oil palm companies against igniting fires to clear land for their plantations. The new policy resulted in several high-level arrests and alerted concessionaires to the district's new "shock therapy" approach to battling forest fires in the region.

MSFs in the project focal districts took on leading roles in promoting Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs), in particular in Aceh, where they are seen as a vital partner in sustaining CCLAs beyond the life of the IFACS project. Cacao and nutmeg livelihood development programs in Aceh have gained district funding support. In Papua's Sarmi District, virgin coconut oil production supported through an IFACS grant to the Institute of People Independence has secured follow-up funding from the district's development planning agency BAPPEDA (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*).

IFACS climate change adaptation action plans were initiated in Year 4 through a subcontract with the Farmers' Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD). The program conducted climate change vulnerability assessments (CCVA) and action plans for 90 target villages. Implementation of the climate change adaptation plans, known in local villages as *Rencana Aksi Perubahan Iklim* or RAPI, were initiated in 76 villages this year. Designed to build community resilience to climate change impacts, the CCVA and action plans support forest-dependent communities most impacted by deforestation as well as coastal farming communities most vulnerable to sea-level rise and extreme weather events caused by climate change.

Engaging district government at the highest levels in forest conservation strategies resulted in significant gains in Year 4 across the IFACS Landscapes. In Aceh, IFACS subcontractor Yayasan Leuser International (YLI) won the support of the *bupati* in Aceh Selatan District for a proposal to reclassify the status of a wildlife corridor, known locally as the Trumon Corridor, for management under a *taman hutan* (forest park) scheme in order to expand and safeguard the orangutan habitat in the Leuser Ecosystem. The *bupati* has asked the district BAPPEDA and the Forest and Estate Crops Agency (DISHUTBUN) to analyze the proposal to review funding availability and provide support for its synchronization with the district spatial plan.

In Aceh Tenggara Landscape, the Gayo Lues MSF, through an active engagement with the district Environment Office, won district support for development of a *qanun* to safeguard critical watershed areas. This was followed by funding allocation from the district annual budget to support a watershed conservation program. Strong commitments from the MSF government and civil society members also ensured the successful implementation of other IFACS activities in Gayo Lues District. In Ketapang Landscape in West Kalimantan, MSF sunset discussions in Kayong Utara District have resulted in a collaborative management approach involving local communities and district government to improve protections for Gunung Palung National Park. In support of this MSF-led initiative, the *bupati* of Kayong Utara District issued a decree to promote conservation in the buffer zone bordering the national park. The decree allocated land for rice production to support local farmers and discourage villagers from illegal logging activities. The decree also supported ecotourism development as a low-emission strategy for providing another alternate source of livelihood for local communities.

IFACS Jakarta and regional staff worked closely with grantees and subcontractors throughout Year 4 to complete development of CCLAs in villages across the project landscapes. A total of 162 community villages, out of 160 targeted villages, have now signed CCLAs. These communities began to implement agreements in their villages, conducting

conservation activities in exchange for livelihood support facilitated by IFACS grant partners. This arrangement has contributed significantly to increasing forest areas under improved management in the IFACS landscapes. An estimated 362,000 hectares of forest and other HCV areas were covered by the CCLAs under development. IFACS verified that 32,000 hectares of forest to date are presently under improved management as a result of community participation in conservation efforts. The CCLAs contributed to growing public awareness of climate change issues in villages across the IFACS landscapes.

Year 5

IFACS entered the final year of the project on track to meet and surpass most contract results and deliverables. Year 4 was an especially productive year, with IFACS staff and partners able to achieve significant results based on the hard work and solid foundation established earlier in the project. While the first three years of IFACS were largely foundational, Year 4 saw achievement of results in all technical components and, ultimately, in the main objective of reduced greenhouse gas emissions from the forest and land-use sectors. Year 5 activities were divided into four main themes: Technical Wrap-Up, Knowledge Management, Close-out, and the LESTARI bridge.

IFACS Technical Wrap-Up covered the period from October through January, and focused on the completion of most technical work. Many of these activities were carryovers from the Year 4 Work Plan, and all technical activities were selected for their ability to contribute to achieving results and sustainability. The entire first quarter of Year 5 was dedicated almost entirely to technical wrapup, with a reduction of field activities commencing in January. Key technical wrap-up priorities included:

- Spatial Plan integration of SEA-LEDS Optimal Scenarios and Landscape Conservation Plans (LCPs) in 11 focal districts, to ensure spatial plans capture clear commitments to LEDS and forest and peatland conservation. This work built on recently completed SEA-LEDS and LCP work from Year 4.
- CMMP, CCLA and CCVA Wrap-Up. Year 4 saw significant progress made in the preparation and implementation of CMMPs with the private sector, and CCLAs and CCVAs with forest dependent communities. During the Technical Wrap-Up phase of the Final Work Plan, IFACS staff and partners completed all of these commitments in order to meet and even surpass PMP targets.
- LEDS Livelihoods Wrap-Up. IFACS staff and partners worked to increase the total number of beneficiaries from LEDS-based livelihoods development for forest dependent communities. This included continuing work in cacao in Aceh, and further ramping up rubber work in Kalimantan.
- Forest and Peatland Conservation and Carbon Financing. IFACS worked with local partners towards completing the Mimika mangrove conservation carbon finance plan, and marketed this along with four other forest carbon finance concept notes for possible financing from various Indonesian and international sources.

Knowledge Management focused on integrating rigorous monitoring and evaluation with effective communications in order to measure the impact of the project, document and share lessons learned, and finish the project by leaving a legacy of sustainability in terms of institutional capacity and long-term commitment to IFACS principles. Knowledge Management continued throughout the entire Final Work Plan period.

Besides routine performance monitoring, the M&E Team conducted a final Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey and an impact assessment to ensure IFACS achieved meaningful results. Additionally, the Communications Team worked with staff and partners

to document lessons learned and 'voices from the field' in order to capture and communicate the impact of IFACS to landscape, national and international audiences. Key to this was ensuring sustainability of project platforms including MSFs, government working groups and community organizations.

Over the final few months of the project, a series of closeout events were held in various focal districts at the landscape level and in Jakarta. This included sharing experience and results with government, private sector, community and civil society partners as well as the donor community. A series of workshops in Jakarta brought together project partners and proponents to share lessons learned and advocate for policy reform in forest and land-use management.

The IFACS Closeout included the operational closeout of this large and geographically dispersed project. Presented as a separate Closeout Plan in an Annex to the Final Workplan 2014-15, revised closeout activities were scheduled primarily for July through September 2015. The closeout was clearly linked to the LESTARI transition, with many aspects of closeout, including inventory disposition and office closures, designed as more of a transition and handoff to the new LESTARI team.

The LESTARI bridge provided seamless transition, technically and operationally, from USAID IFACS to LESTARI, and covered the April-September 2015 period. During this time, a limited number of IFACS technical and operational staff in Jakarta and the field facilitated a modest level of field activities and outreach events designed to keep government, MSF, private sector and other IFACS partners engaged and enthusiastic about the forthcoming LESTARI project. At the landscape level, this included a variety of events with government and MSF partners with an emphasis on leveraging government budget allocations to LESTARI Year 1 activities. In Jakarta, this included a range of outreach events as well as technical support to the Ministry of Environment & Forestry during its transition and establishment of the new Climate Change Directorate General. Besides limited staff, USAID IFACS budgeted for emerging opportunities that required short-term technical assistance or procurement of services through subcontracts.

Key aspects of the LESTARI Bridge included the following:

- Continue to work with government, MSF and other partners at the landscape level to keep partners engaged and enthusiastic about the transition from USAID IFACS to LESTARI. Through regular thematic meetings, this includes providing information about LESTARI as well as seeking budget support for LESTARI Year 1 activities. Additionally, staff will keep offices open and functioning and maintain inventory.
- In Aceh and Central Kalimantan, continue support for LEDS-based livelihoods development for forest dependent communities. This includes providing support to increase impact of cacao work in Aceh and rubber work in Kalimantan through direct technical assistance and further catalyzation of spill-over effect to increase total number of beneficiaries.
- In Jakarta, provide technical assistance and policy support to the Ministry of Environment & Forestry to facilitate a smooth and effective merging. Specific emphasis was given to Directorate Generals responsible for conservation area management and climate change.
- Maintain the ability to be responsive to emerging opportunities evolving through the current political transition in Indonesia, allocating reasonable budget resources for short-term technical assistance and procurement of services through subcontracts that can be programmed efficiently to achieve results.
- Support up to two (2) USAID IFACS partners to attend relevant USFS-sponsored workshops or trainings in the United States or Asia region, in consultation with USAID.

- Implement an expanded number of USAID IFACS events in Jakarta and the field to increase awareness of the positive impact USAID has had through this project.

In the final quarter of Year 5 IFACS managed three additional short-term assignments in support of the broader Land Use and Forestry sector in Indonesia:

- support to Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) in identifying and developing up to five projects that contribute to reduced GHG emissions through sustainable landscape management, preferably within current USAID IFACS landscapes.
- conduct an analysis to identify opportunities that lead to strengthened collaborations between the Indonesia Palm Oil Platform (InPOP), the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN), GOI through the Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil System (ISPO) and donors including but not limited to USAID and UNDP to achieve more sustainable palm oil production in Indonesia.
- Blue Forests, a registered non-profit, non-governmental organization with main offices in Yogyakarta and Makassar was contracted by the USAID IFACS program to undertake rapid feasibility assessments in critical mangrove landscapes in Indonesia. Blue Forests managed a multi-disciplinary team of ecologists and social scientists to develop a research methodology, undertake a literature review, and engage in weeklong field assessments in four distinct mangrove management areas including: Kubu Raya – West Kalimantan, Mahakam Delta – East Kalimantan, Rawa Aopa Watumohai – Southeast Sulawesi, and Bintuni Bay – West Papua. The main objective of the assessments was to determine the feasibility of the establishment of public-private partnerships to co-support management interventions including ecological rehabilitation, sustainable economic development and improved systems management, and improvement of the overall condition and resilience of the social-ecological mangrove system.

IFACS TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

Component 1: Land & Forest Resource Governance

Development Hypothesis

IFACS supported the strengthening of land and forest governance capacity in target district governments via improvements in multi-stakeholder spatial and development planning initiatives. Collectively these initiatives helped to enhance forest management and conservation and supported the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. This included strengthening capacity for the enforcement of laws related to forests and biodiversity.

Over the project's duration, IFACS initiatives helped to mainstream MSF partners in leading the development of district-level Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Landscape Conservation Plans (LCPs) to integrate forest conservation and Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) in spatial planning. IFACS achieved these advances through active engagement with district governments and local communities to foster collaborative approaches in reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

Component 1 activities included: (1) strengthening stakeholder engagement at the district level through active MSFs; (2) developing and integrating SEAs and LEDS in district spatial plans, and gathering MSF stakeholder conservation objectives in the LCPs; (3) conducting capacity-building activities to support spatial data infrastructure (SDI) development, and (4) leveraging public funds to support and sustain improved forest and land-use management strategies beyond the completion of the IFACS project in September 2015.

IFACS Tools and Approaches

SEA-LEDS to Guide Spatial Planning

SEAs are a key part of the spatial planning process in Indonesia, and formed an important entry point for IFACS' work. SEAs are a requirement of Law No. 32 / 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, which calls for regional governments to design SEAs that can act as "a systematic, comprehensive and participative analytical framework to ensure that principles of sustainable development are ensured and integrated into jurisdictional development policies, plans, and/or programs."

A SEA is a document, usually written by a team within the district government – the *Tim Penyusun*, or 'drafting team' – that contains information and analysis on: the biophysical, ecological, social, cultural, and economic aspects of the landscape; the ways that parts of the landscape interact and affect each other; how government plans, policies, and programs (PPPs) are likely to be impacted by climate change, poverty, social cohesion, ecosystems, and biodiversity; development priorities from multiple perspectives, such as economic development, health, biodiversity conservation, watershed rehabilitation or infrastructure construction; and finally options for integrating sustainable development and LEDS into government PPPs.

A SEA that is done well – ie. one that is comprehensive, accurate, and participatory – gives the government the data it needs to make a spatial plan that incorporate Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS). LEDS are effective strategies for a district government to reduce emissions, maintain growth, employment and investment and provide other economic, social and environmental benefits in the medium- to long-term. These district-driven strategies catalyze cooperative public and private actions to support the transition to low carbon economic development as a major contribution to climate change mitigation.

However, many district governments in Indonesia lack the skills and resources to complete a high-quality SEA, let alone one that fully integrates LEDS. Often they hire external consultants, who may fail to consider the local context and conditions in their work. To address this issue, IFACS provides technical support to participating district governments to develop analytically rigorous SEAs and LEDS. IFACS promotes the synchronization of SEAs and LEDS throughout its work with district governments and the two components are referred to interchangeably as ‘SEA-LEDS’.

Beyond satisfying their legal obligations for improved spatial planning, district governments benefited from rigorous SEA-LEDS because they help to assure sustainable development principles as the basis for development planning in the district. IFACS’ SEA-LEDS approach helped district government partners to:

- Evaluate individual PPPS, either *during* (to provide alternatives and refinements to minimize or avoid impacts), or *after* (to evaluate and provide future refinements and mitigation actions needed) the PPP’s implements
- Understand all aspects of a jurisdictional landscape and how they fit together
- Obtain an exhaustive list of possibilities for development and the likely effects of each option and ensure that plans are based on accurate and relevant data
- Clarify the district’s development priorities and see how they can be achieved in a sustainable manner
- Secure local ownership over the process and understand how development plans will affect communities, the environment, health and the economy, and also to understand the implications of any development for climate change

Finally, SEA-LEDS help governments to elicit input and feedback from other stakeholders. SEA-LEDS are important tools for local stakeholders to use data to influence planning and conservation outcomes in participating districts. By promoting multi-stakeholder participation in the planning process, IFACS hopes to help strengthen district and regional governance, particularly in the formulation of key government documents such as Protection & Environmental Management (RPPLH) and Spatial Plans (RTRW). Principles of improved participation and transparency are not unique to IFACS; in fact they are outlined in the Environmental Law No. 32/2009, which calls for sustainable development strategies to be developed by local stakeholders; the continuous improvement of PPPs to account for environmental and social impacts; improved capacity and learning amongst local stakeholders about sustainable development issues; and an iterative development process that is accountable, participative and transparent. IFACS has helped to promote and make those principles actionable over the course of its engagement with focal district governments.

SEA-LEDS provided an excellent opportunity for engagement and capacity building with focal district partners. IFACS targeted SEA-LEDS as an intervention point – rather than the formal spatial planning (RTRW) process – because when IFACS began in 2010 the spatial planning process was well underway in many districts and even complete in some. SEAs, on the other hand, were mostly ignored by district governments, as were LEDS, which were

sparse in the RTRW documents. The SEA process is itself also more open to external technical assistance, compared to the process for spatial plans, which are usually contracted out to a team of consultants that writes the document on the government’s behalf. While the RTRWs are required to follow strict guidelines and regulations, IFACS found the SEA development process to be more amenable to incorporating new elements, such as criteria and indicators that measure sustainability and improved land-use. The SEAs’ emphasis on new learning and capacity building was also seen as a boon for engagement with focal district governments. Finally, SEAs are focused on assessing environmental services for sustainability, compared to the RTRWs’ overt emphasis on development and economic growth.

IFACS developed working relationships through Technical Agreements with 13 focal district governments in 8 landscapes. Through these agreements, IFACS delivers technical assistance that integrates: i) land and forest resource governance; ii) improved management and conservation; and iii) private sector, local enterprise and market linkages. This assistance supports focal district governments to foster effective and participative decision-making at the landscape level in the following areas: spatial planning; SEAs that incorporate LEDS; and thematic GIS support and on-the-job training.

IFACS contracted URS, a development consultancy, and the Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (Regional Governance Innovation Foundation), a non-profit, technical service foundation, to provide assistance and convene stakeholders. URS worked in 6 districts in West and Central Kalimantan: Palangkaraya Municipality, Katingan, Pulang Pisau, Melawi, Kayong Utara, and Ketapang. YIPD worked in the three Aceh districts (Aceh Selatan, Aceh Tenggara, and Gayo Lues) and two in Papua (Sarmi and Mimika). The SEA in Mamberamo was coordinated by the Conservation Initiative and the one in Asmat by the WWF.

Over the course of 18 months between March 2013 – September 2014, IFACS and its sub-contractors provided a wide array of technical assistance to district governments and other local stakeholders. The SEA-LEDS development process was done in four key stages: (i) kick-off workshops, where work teams at the district level were formed and responsibilities assigned amongst stakeholders; (ii) issue scoping and training sessions, where information on spatial planning and SEA-LEDS policy was clarified with local stakeholders, and training provided to build awareness on climate change and sustainable development; (iii) training and working group sessions, where spatial plans were improved upon and spatial data was presented for consideration by SEA-LEDS technical teams; and finally (iv) workshops where draft SEA-LEDS documents were agreed on by stakeholders. These activities culminated with the delivery of a ‘White Paper’ (*Naskah Akademik*) and a Draft Spatial Planning Bill (*Rencana Pemerintah Daerah RTRWK*) by the district government working groups, which were presented to the relevant district government authorities and regional assemblies for approval. The steps are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1. SEA-LEDS Preparation and Implementation Process

Process	Outputs
Kick-off Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Work-plan; • Outlining of Roles and responsibilities of SEA development group, Consultants (YIPD/URS), and MSF
Training Workshops - Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of common understanding of the impacts of PPPs on landscape and environmental sustainability including the impact of emissions

Process	Outputs
Training / Working groups sessions for Evaluating Spatial plans (SEA / LEDS analyses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of improved spatial data • Production of SEA analysis report (Optimum spatial planning scenarios) • Production of Spatial plan scenarios impact on emissions • Outline of steps needed for integration into spatial and development plan
Integration of SEA and LEDS into the Spatial plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal spatial plan agreed on by multi-stakeholders. • “Naskah Akademis” • “Ranperda / Ranperda RTRWK”

IFACS and its partners developed and administered capacity building courses for government staff involved in the SEA-LEDS. IFACS promoted a ‘learning-by-doing’ approach, where relevant support and coaching is provided to stakeholders in order that they build their technical skillsets. These courses provided opportunities for collaborative learning opportunities for those staff involved in the development of SEAs. Staff developed critical knowledge and understanding about the principles of sustainable development, and about the consequences and impacts of unsustainable policies and programs.

Landscape Conservation Planning

Landscape Conservation Plans (LCPs), together with the SEA-LEDS, are tools used by IFACS to gather and analyze important information about the conservation values in each project landscape. Local stakeholders use these data to influence both the planning and implementation of district spatial plans, and guide conservation action in those districts. Conservation targets are principally High Conservation Value (HCV) resources, as defined and described by the 2008 Indonesian HCV Protocol. The specific areas of each target HCV are mapped based on the viability of each target and the threats to their sustainability in the long-term (at least 100 years). LCPs are designed specifically to provide local stakeholders in the various MSFs with quality conservation information about HCVs in their districts, and they empower local stakeholders to influence government plans to make sure that forest and biodiversity conservation issues are taken into consideration.

By providing stakeholders with the resources to become better informed, IFACS promoted increased participation and transparency in district and regional governance, especially in the formulation of key government documents such as the Protection & Environmental Management Plans (RPPLH), Spatial Plans (RTRW), and perhaps most importantly Strategic Environmental Assessments (KLHS).

At their heart, LCPs are a ‘conservation manifesto’ that reflect the conservation vision of multistakeholders in each of the IFACS focal districts as defined by MSF stakeholders. IFACS facilitated the LCPs so that reflect international norms and best practices for landscape-level conservation planning. LCPs have the following general objectives:

- Interpret the MSFs’ vision, mission and strategic objectives by providing a comprehensive overview of conservation targets based on their HCVs at the landscape level.
- Map specific areas of priority targets required to maintain the forest, biodiversity and peat land conservation values for at least 100 years.
- Identify threats to priority conservation targets, such as deforestation for agriculture or mining, building of roads and other infrastructure, or risk of erosion, wildfires or pollution etc.

- Identify Focus Areas for priority conservation actions.
- Provide a tool to improve the quality of multistakeholder inputs and transparency into government environmental policy, spatial and development plans and their programs.
- Guide MSFs in the development of their conservation strategic and action plans and general work plans.

While there are well formed national laws and regulations related to spatial planning and environmental protection,⁵ a lack of knowledge amongst sub-national planning authorities about landscape ecology, HCVs, spatial planning approaches, combined with a lack of real multi-stakeholder inputs and an over-emphasis on development over environmental planning, results in spatial plans that often fail to consider and conserve important HCVs.

Existing Indonesian sub-national spatial plans generally restrict conservation areas to existing government protected areas. For these reasons, USAID IFACS conducted an integrated set of activities to promote the inclusion of HCV areas in district spatial plans. These activities include a series of basic and intensive training for relevant government staff and other stakeholders on GIS, spatial planning, and conservation planning, following international best practice.

The process for developing the LCPs relied on an initial conservation area identification (HCVs and HCS) in IFACS landscapes, and then which of these targets would be prioritized by the LCP. The original USAID IFACS site selection plan only outlined HCVs based on the fact that all Lowland Forest types with canopy cover density >70 % were regarded as HCV. It did not further explore the distribution of all six HCVs nor map the HCS areas. Nor did it then select the percentage and the precise location of these conservation targets required to conserve them in perpetuity. The LCPs did this in close collaboration with the MSF members. IFACS also catalyzed commitments from MSF members to manage these areas by identifying priority Focus Areas in the LCP and encouraging members to develop site-specific conservation plans for each Focus Area. IFACS considered LCPs as 'operational' if they are being used in one form or another to review Spatial Plans, Mid-term Development Plans (RPJMD), and future MSF work plans and if they are contributing to one or more of the following:

- MSF work planning.
- Review of district spatial plans.
- Inputs into the SEA process, especially at the scoping stage but also to guide implementation and monitoring of spatial plans.
- Guiding conservation activities in Focus Areas.
- Exposing a wider audience of the need for HCV conservation in their district.

Improving Forest Governance through MSFs

Multi-Stakeholder Forums are a mechanism to engage and bridge discourse on environmental governance issues amongst local stakeholders, significantly government and civil society partners. They are integral to almost every aspect of IFACS' work with

⁵ See Environment Law No. 32 /2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment; Guidelines for Regional Spatial Planning Preparation (RTRWK) as stated in Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 16/PRTM/2009, especially in the definition of a protected areas; and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. No. 20/PRT/M/2007 on Technical Guidelines for Environmental Analysis Physical Aspects, and Social Culture" which uses data analysis of topography, land use, geology, hydrology, natural disasters to determine units of land capability.

communities in participating landscapes, including: developing LCPs and Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs); incorporating best management practices in the Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans (CMMPs); completing district SEA-LEDS and linking them to district government spatial plans; reviewing community-generated Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs) and climate change action plans (RAPI); and facilitating communications to reach broad stakeholder audiences.

IFACS operated on the development hypothesis that MSFs are likely to have a sustainable and positive impact on the conservation and reduction of emissions in the IFACS landscapes provided that they:

- include key decision-makers and stakeholders from the public, private, and civil societies;
- understand and are committed to sustainable forest and land use management, including LEDS and other best management practices related to conservation;
- are committed to increasing their technical, institutional, and outreach capacity in order that they effectively participate in conservation, spatial planning and communications initiatives; and
- operate in a transparent and participative manner.

A 2013 work audit of IFACS by the USAID Regional Inspectorate General (RIG) found that IFACS' support to MSFs was limited largely to providing specific technical training for Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), to the detriment of IFACS' other components and activities.⁶ The RIG audit also found that MSFs remained largely informal, without much support from IFACS beyond sponsorship for events. Based on its conclusions, the RIG report recommended that IFACS develop a work plan to clarify the project's support for MSFs so that they can contribute best to the Project's objectives.

In June 2013, IFACS developed and published a 'Multi-Stakeholder Forum Action Plan and Communications Strategy', which was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and distributed to regional offices and local partners. From 2013 to 2015 there has been greater emphasis on developing MSFs and creating work plans relevant to each MSF's stated objectives. IFACS works with each MSF to determine the work plan based on strategic objectives and the district's needs. MSFs are responsible for monitoring their own performance. Common activities include: lobbying local government to support their mission; increasing the participation of local communities in resource management and decision-making; developing and implementing communication action plans to inform others about biodiversity, conservation, and climate change through such medium as thematic discussions, radio, and television; and developing, implementing, and communicating conservation action plans.

While communication activities vary by MSF and landscape, all activities were designed to support IFACS' overarching vision and strategy. The aim is for the MSFs to deliver consistent messages that clearly articulate their positions and policies on issues that include climate change, peatlands, and mangroves. Activities were defined for each MSF in a Communications Management Plan (CMP) that uses appropriate media channels. In order to project the MSFs' voice to broader stakeholders living throughout the landscape, the following activities were implemented by IFACS:

⁶ <http://oig.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/audit-reports/5-497-13-007-p.pdf>

- **MSF Focus Group Discussion Workshop.** These workshops helped to refine the MSF's vision and mission as well as strengthen MSF working relationships with government and private sector partners. The main output of each workshop was an MSF Charter, which describes the MSF's goals in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and helping stakeholders adapt to climate change.
- **MSF Information Package.** IFACS compiled information on biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation in the form of factsheets, brochures, and booklets, and distributed that information to MSF members and uploaded it onto the IFACS website. The aim was to provide succinct information written in simple language that made complex issues such as climate change, biodiversity, and emissions reduction easy to understand.
- **Monthly Thematic Meetings.** MSF members and IFACS coordinated on regular meetings that were designed to discuss key MSF positions and decisions surrounding issues like spatial planning, LEDS, SEA, reduced forest degradation issues, peat land conversion, and other issues of interest. After choosing an appropriate theme for the MTM, MSFs also hosted local speakers to provide examples or moderate discussions. Through the MTMs, IFACS aimed to increase common understanding amongst MSF members about technical issues related to climate change and emissions reductions, increase coordination, and facilitate the development of a single MSF voice.
- **Capacity-building workshops with media and local activists.** Where media and civil society networks were more advanced and developed, IFACS expanded beyond community grassroots to work with journalists and local activists. The aim was to provide accurate and reliable information that was easily understood by target groups, and then repackaged to suit local needs. There are additional workshops for community journalists and accredited journalists.
- **Radio programs.** Where radio was identified as a medium that reached a large percentage of our stakeholders, IFACS supported the development of radio programs helmed by MSF members to discuss or share information with communities. Topics included spatial planning development and other issues related to natural resources management and climate change adaptation and mitigation
- **Documentaries.** IFACS supported MSF members to develop documentaries chronicling the impacts of climate change in their community; efforts made by community members to mitigate and adapt to climate change; and why these efforts were important to them.

Leveraging Public Funds for Conservation

IFACS strived to strengthen the project's impact through the leveraging of local government budget funds to increase district investment in conservation and LEDS initiatives. There were initially low levels of funds leveraged after Years 1 and 2, but Years 3,4,5 saw significant improvements in investment via local government commitments supporting IFACS principles and green development. As of August 2015, IFACS surpassed by 130% the targeted completion amount of USD 4,000,000 with a final actual amount in Year 5 of USD 5,214,832 leveraged in USD from private and public sources for climate change, conservation, and spatial planning (Indicator # 7).

Year 3 saw a large ramping-up of financing leveraged from local governments, private sector, NGOs and communities for program implementation, which also included 'in-kind' support such as office space received pro bono, training venues, equipment (tractors and chainsaws) and other items. The amount received in Year 3 totaled more than US\$ 1 million, of which approximately US\$ 290,000 came from the Government of Indonesia; US\$ 265,000 came from the private sector; and US\$ 457,000 came from other sources.

Year 4 saw significant amounts of funding leveraged from government, community and private sector sources, totaling more than US\$3.5 million. About US\$3.3 million of this was allocated from district budgets to support initiatives on climate change, conservation, and spatial planning, encouraging evidence that climate change issues are becoming mainstreamed by local government in the IFACS focal districts. Successful collaborations with MSFs were key to securing funds from district government sources.

In Gayo Lues, IFACS' close engagement with the MSF contributed to the establishment of an Environment Agency. The agency head, also a member of the MSF, has acknowledged IFACS' role in this initiative. IFACS provided significant support to the office in drafting and issuing a district regulation (qanun) on environmental protection. Following this, the Gayo Lues District allocated more than US\$700,000 in Year 4 to support natural resource conservation, improvement of environmental quality standards, and the establishment of "green spaces" (ruang terbuka hijau). The district also disseminated regulations for forest fire prevention throughout the entire district. In addition, the MSF in Gayo Lues was successful in advocating for funds to support a LEDS program for micro-hydro power development, amounting to more than US\$600,000 from the Mining and Energy Agency (Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi).

The MSF in Aceh Tenggara successfully advocated for conservation funds totaling US\$155,872 for the development of an environmental regulation for management of a green space area (penataan ruang terbuka hijau) and other natural resource conservation programs. In Aceh Selatan, the MSF encouraged the district Forestry and Plantation Office (Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan) to allocate more than US\$100,000 for a forest and land rehabilitation program.

Though there was a decrease in the number of IFACS' landscape-level activities in Year 5, throughout the year IFACS and its local stakeholders were able leverage additional funding resources from sub-national government agencies. These included leveraged funds from FIELD for growing corn on public lands and supporting the participation of representatives from the MSF, government staff and local communities at a national workshop to share experiences and development networks for information exchange on climate change issues. Additional funding sources were also leveraged in several districts in conjunction with the annual *musrenbang* process, with Katingan district authorities proposing budgets in excess of IDR 50 Billion (equivalent to USD 4 million), and in Pulang Pisau budgets of approximately IDR 35 Billion budget (equivalent to USD 2.8 Million) for activities originally identified in IFACS-supported documents (SEA-LEDS, LCP). Finally in Q3 of Year 5 there was an additional IDR 293 million leveraged funding allocation from the Sarimi Planning Agency for SDI activities.

In addition to funding for conservation, district governments have supported the expansion of IFACS programs for activities to build climate change resilience in local communities. Cacao and nutmeg programs in Aceh have gained new support for funding in Aceh, and virgin coconut oil production supported through an IFACS grant award to IPI has secure follow-up funding from Bappeda in Sarimi. IFACS also leveraged additional support in the form of non-cash contributions, such as office space for MSFs, patrol cars for collaborative forest monitoring, and seedlings for forest rehabilitation, all of which contributed significantly to the implementation of the IFACS project in the field.

GIS Training and Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) Development

IFACS' partners require accurate spatial data in order to implement spatial planning well. IFACS developed district-level Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) networks that collect, verify

and share data. An extensive series of Geographic Information System (GIS) training, which adapted the skills needed to analyze natural resources and environmental issues, is delivered to members of SDI networks.⁷ GIS skills at the district level are needed for providing decision makers with the information necessary to guide sustainable development and land-use strategies. However, a common issue found at all levels of government in Indonesia is the proliferation of multiple sourced data that is often conflicting and/or erroneous. The SDI networks were developed to resolve this issue: they 'house' local GIS capacity, collect, verify and report to local government accurate and valid spatial data needed for spatial and development planning.

IFACS prioritised training for GIS/SDI in seven targeted districts: Gayo Lues, Aceh Selatan, Pulaung Pisau, Melawi, Kayong Utara, Sarmi, and Mimika. Those areas were chosen because support from district – such as *Bupati* decrees for their establishment – was the strongest. In turn, GIS training was adapted for the needs of the focal districts. For example, in Aceh and West Kalimantan participants improved their skills in mapping district-level disaster potential for improved environmental management, whereas in Central Kalimantan, GIS training focused on land, forest, and peatland fire risk mitigation. GIS thematic training for the Papua landscape (Sarmi and Mimika) focused on the mapping of critical sago and mangrove resources.

Significant Achievements and Results

SEA-LEDS

IFACS focal districts completed SEA-LEDS documents and most are being integrated into district spatial plans (RTRW). Between March 2013 - August 2014, IFACS staff and local partners facilitated the development of 11 SEAS in focal districts, with two additional ones facilitated by Conservation Initiative in Mamberamo Raya and one by WWF in Asmat. Spatial Plans are reviewed every five years so timing was a factor in USAID's IFACS intervention. The point at which IFACS, running from 2010 to 2015, entered into a district government's spatial planning cycle was critical to results. As a consequence, in the case of Aceh Tenggara and Mimika only a commitment to embrace SEA-LEDS principles for the next RTRW revision was obtained. The SEA-LEDS documents and annexes for all IFACS districts have been reviewed, edited, printed and distributed to all counterparts in the districts and landscapes, as well as to relevant national government agencies.

Table 2 below provides a detailed summary of significant SEA-LEDS impacts and optimum scenario recommendations for spatial plans in the IFACS focal districts. (It is important to note that according to Law Number 26/2007, revising spatial planning bills [RTRWK] to incorporate SEA-LEDS recommendations can be done only through academic drafts, land-use indicators and activities.)

District government partners are better informed about climate change impacts and adaptation/mitigation strategies as a result of IFACS interventions. IFACS conducted a survey measuring Knowledge, Attitudes and Practics (KAP) amongst project stakeholders, which included civil society, private sector and government partners, with a baseline in 2012 and endline in 2014⁸. Engagement with IFACS in the SEA-LEDS development process was

⁷ Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is a worldwide initiative that has been adopted and implemented by the Indonesian government through national law, institutional development, regulation, standards and enabling technology and coordinated by BIG (Indonesia National Mapping agency), previously BAKOSURTANAL. In Indonesia, SDI is recognised by law (No.4/2011).

⁸ IFACS Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) 2014 Endline Study: Summary Report of Focus Group Discussions, December 2014.

found to promote better understanding of climate change impacts as well as mitigation and adaptation strategies. There is a strong level of ownership of the final SEA-LEDS documents amongst local district governments and other stakeholders, particularly in how the SEA-LEDS incorporate local environmental concerns, particularly those relevant to climate change. Participants from all participating IFACS districts reported that the SEA-LEDS documents were helpful in improving their understanding of locally relevant environmental issues.

Local ownership of the SEA-LEDS development process is strong, and district governments are able to better clarify sustainable development priorities. District government partners report that the process of creating the SEA-LEDS has been helpful to improving their understanding of environmental and climate change issues. Four of the six districts in Kalimantan (Palangkaraya, Katingan, Melawi and Kayong Utara) had already drafted the spatial plan and were reluctant to reverse this progress because of time constraints. Ketapang, which was one of the four, agreed to a considerable re-write of the spatial plan, and to a lesser extent the same was achieved in Kayong Utara. In two districts (Ketapang and Pulang Pisau), there was an almost total adoption of the SEA-LEDS recommendations. Similar results were observed in Aceh and Mimika, where spatial plans were less advanced and either the full results of the SEA-LEDS would be included in an already-completed RTRW when it comes up for review (Aceh Tenggara, Mimika), or some of the SEA-LEDS principles would be integrated into a still-draft RTRW. Overall, IFACS' experience has been that the district government working units are enthusiastic of both the SEA-LEDS process and the outcome, suggesting strong ownership and a likely follow-through in integrating SEA-LEDS into district spatial plans.

Table 2. SEA-LEDS Impacts and Recommendations for Focal District Spatial Plans (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten, RTRWK*)

Status of the Spatial Planning (RTRWK)	SEA-LEDS Recommendation (Optimum Scenario)	Impact on current spatial plans and potential for incorporating SEA-LEDS recommendations
Aceh Selatan	Draft Spatial Plan (Rancangan Qanun RTRWK) 2014–2034	A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) production zones (kawasan budidaya and transmigration area) to protected areas covering 6,500 ha
Aceh Tenggara	Draft Spatial Plan (Rancangan Qanun RTRWK) 2014–2034	Draft spatial plan yet to be ratified. There remains potential for integrating the optimum scenario into a revision of the spatial plan proposed by the bupati. SEA-LEDS recommendations have already been incorporated into the academic draft (<i>Materi Teknis</i>) and indicative agency programs.
Aceh Tenggara	Final Spatial Plan Regulation (Qanun RTRWK No. 1/2013)	SEA-LEDS recommendations have been integrated into the academic draft and indicative agency programs. As the spatial plan has been ratified by the district parliament (DPRD), the land-use changes proposed in the optimum scenario can only be considered in future spatial plan revisions.
Gayo Lues	Final Spatial Plan Regulation (Qanun RTRWK No. 15/2013)	As the spatial plan has been ratified by the district parliament (DPRD), changes can only occur in future spatial plan revisions. Optimum scenario recommendations have been integrated into the academic draft and indicative agency programs.
Melawi	Draft Spatial Plan (<i>RAPERDA RTRWK</i>) 2014–2034	The new alternative road route has been integrated into the academic draft of the spatial plan by adding a new map of the route from Nanga Pinoh to Tayap. The process of a change in the spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>), especially the area for cultivation activities, will be conducted by the government law office in Melawi based on the new decree from the Ministry of Forestry.

Status of the Spatial Planning (RTRWK)	SEA-LEDS Recommendation (Optimum Scenario)	Impact on current spatial plans and potential for incorporating SEA-LEDS recommendations
	new decree of Forestry Ministry Number 936/2013.	The changes will be integrated through agency indicative programs and activities to be implemented during the first five years of spatial plan implementation.
Ketapang		
Draft Spatial Plan (RAPERDA RTRWK) 2014–2034	A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) for production zones (limited production forest (HPT), production forest (HP), conversion production forest (HPK) and other land uses (APL) into protected areas covering 209,000 ha	The status of the spatial plan is almost final and changes can only occur in future spatial plan revisions. SEA-LEDS recommendations have been integrated in the academic draft, particularly in article #1 (<i>Ketentuan Umum</i>) and articles concerning future spatial pattern plan change (inclusion of local protected areas).
Kayong Utara		
Draft Spatial Plan (RAPERDA RTRWK)	A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) from production zones (production forest, plantation, agriculture, and settlement) to local protected areas covering 38,000 ha	The status of the spatial plan is almost final and changes can only occur in future spatial plan revisions. Recommendations have been integrated into indicative programs for government agencies, including: Updating data on the land inventory and ownership status Stipulation of zoning policy within the spatial pattern plan Stipulation of social/community forest at village level Stipulation of regulations for the private sector to allocate approximately 20% of its concession for conservation activities Development of an institutional body for conflict resolution in tenure issues
Palangkaraya		
Draft Spatial Plan (RAPERDA RTRWK)	A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) from production zones (industrial area,	Recommendations have been integrated into the spatial planning bill (<i>Raperda</i>) especially for the social forestry area and a research and

Status of the Spatial Planning (RTRWK)	SEA-LEDS Recommendation (Optimum Scenario)	Impact on current spatial plans and potential for incorporating SEA-LEDS recommendations
	<p>tourism area, settlement, and other land use) to local protected areas covering 27,000 ha</p>	<p>education forest in the buffer zone of Sebangau National Park). In addition, indicative programs for government agencies including: Stipulation of social forestry policy and adaptive planning in Pagar Subdistrict Stipulation of spatial planning monitoring policy Strengthen the participatory institution development in order to increase community participation in spatial planning activities</p>
Katingan		
<p>Draft Spatial Plan (RAPERDA RTRWK) 2014–2034</p>	<p>A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) from production zones (limited production forest) to protected areas (<i>hutan lindung</i>) covering 125,000 ha</p>	<p>Approval from the Ministry of Forestry has not been granted for Central Kalimantan, so changes proposed by the SEA-LEDS were able to be integrated into the main text of the bill. These changes proposed to the Ministry of Forestry Policies and indicative programs for government agencies, include: District regulation on riverbank protection and management (16,746 ha) Revitalization of degraded land through community participatory mapping</p>
Pulang Pisau		
<p>Draft Spatial Plan (RAPERDA RTRWK) 2014–2034</p>	<p>A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) from production zones (production forest, conversion production forest and plantation) to local protected areas covering 61,000 ha</p>	<p>Recommendations have been integrated into the spatial planning bill (<i>Raperda</i>) and include the area of protected forest especially in secondary swamp forests. Recommendations have been integrated in indicative programs for government agencies, especially for activities related to restoration of scrub and secondary forest, and prioritizing additional local protected areas.</p>
Sarmi		
<p>Spatial Plan Regulation (PERDA RTRWK No. 2</p>	<p>A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) from production zones to protected areas</p>	<p>IFACS was able to affect the spatial pattern in Sarmi and recommendations adopted into the final spatial planning regulation and map.</p>

Status of the Spatial Planning (RTRWK)	SEA-LEDS Recommendation (Optimum Scenario)	Impact on current spatial plans and potential for incorporating SEA-LEDS recommendations
Tahun 2013–2033)	covering 6,000 ha	
Mimika		
Spatial Plan Regulation (PERDA RTRWK No. 15/2011)	A change in spatial pattern plan (<i>pola ruang</i>) from production zones (conversion production forest, <i>adat</i> areas and settlement) into protected areas covering 8,000 ha	SEA-LEDS recommendation will be integrated into the drafting process of the detail spatial plan (RDTRK Mimika) in 2015. As the spatial plan has been ratified by the district parliament (DPRD), changes can only occur in future spatial plan revisions. Optimum scenario recommendations have been integrated into the academic draft and indicative agency programs.

Through Q2 of Year 5, a team of specialists began the IFACS Final Impact Assessment, travelling to the project landscapes and interviewing IFACS regional staff, partners, and other stakeholders. The team found that three key outcomes are emerging that will have longer-term impacts for the successful implementation of SEA-LEDS:

- The most significant outcome was the inclusion of high conservation forests or areas, vulnerable areas, strategic areas, and high risk areas into the Spatial Plans; the potential for these issues to be included in future development and spatial plans and other activities was judged significant.
- Despite the lag between developing the RTRW and their eventual fulfilment, some districts have initiated actions that include stopping inappropriate mining permits issuance (Sarmi); relocating an industrial estate (Palangka Raya Municipality); and allocating land for local traditional *adat* communities (Sarmi/Mimika) – all priorities recommended in the SEA-LEDS of the respective districts.
- In general, there has been an improved awareness of the role of civil society in developing or revising spatial plans and hence there is increased transparency and governance. The role of the private sector, however, has been very limited. In Kayong Utara, a palm oil plantation company (PT. Cipta Usaha Sejati (CUS)) was involved in the SEA-LEDS processes while two state-owned companies in Gayo Lues, a water supply company (PDAM) and Power Company (PLN), both of which are state-owned companies, were involved. In the foreseeable future, without further intervention, the role of the private sector will likely continue to be minimal in the SEA-LEDS process.

Through Year 5, IFACS continues to facilitate government and MSF partners in the focal districts to integrate recommendations from the SEA-LEDS documents with those proposed in the Landscape Conservation Plans (LCP). Integration of these recommendations into a strategic position paper owned by multi-stakeholders reinforces proposals for improvements of the district spatial plans in the future to incorporate ambitious targets for forest and peatland conservation, LEDES and reduced GHG emissions. In addition to impacting future district spatial plans, IFACS facilitates focal district partners to share results at the provincial level, with the intent of incorporating district-level spatial plan achievements into provincial spatial plans.

Landscape Conservation Planning

IFACS staff facilitated a total of 34 workshops to present new drafts of LCPs in each of the participating focal districts. Each of these workshops advanced the LCPs and resulted in completion of the first phase of IFACS facilitation of these living documents. Each MSF now has ownership of their LCPs. In several cases they have already developed another draft to include more information on Focal Areas as a consequence of follow-up field work. These include Aceh Selatan, Kayong Utara, Katingan, PalangkaRaya, Pulang Pisau, Sarmi and Mimika. Each workshop was also a didactic training lesson on landscape ecology and landscape ecosystem planning such that the development of the capacity of MSF members over the course of this LCP process was clearly apparent.

The LCPs provide a comprehensive overview of HCVs for each district, and selects the percentage and location of these required as priority conservation targets throughout the district. They also map focus areas for priority conservation activities in each of these district. MSFs prioritize areas that have several important HCVs, or where HCVs are threatened but where conservation measures are practical, not too expensive, and are supported by various stakeholders. All focus areas lie in areas mapped as having high threats and therefore in need of strong conservation interventions. Each LCP carries a global set of recommendations:

- Due to the lack of spatial data on HCV, particularly HCV 5 and HCV 6 of the LCP, it is necessary to conduct a study/review of HCV 5 and HCV 6 in the landscape to enhance the spatial information on the existing conservation targets.
- Given that LCPs include information on spatial patterns focusing on conservation, they should be considered in regional spatial planning and used as an input for the preparation of district Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs).
- The District Governments and relevant stakeholders need to prioritize conservation aspects related to area planning and Focus Area conservation management.
- The stakeholders involved in the development of LCPs should coordinate to implement conservation actions in the Focus Areas.

Each LCP focus area has a list of conservation actions to mitigate the major recognised threats to priority conservation targets. Most common among the actions recommended is the conservation of water quality and quantity and the prevention of flooding and erosion (especially in the Aceh Districts) by restoration of the upper watershed forest areas. Important in the Kalimantan districts is the protection for village forests and mitigation of peatland fires. In the Papua districts the emphasis is on the protection of Mangrove Forest and Swamp Forest ecosystems which provide protection for coastlines and environmental services important for sustainable community livelihoods. Lakes are also a focus for activities in the Katingan, Palangka Raya and Sarmi landscapes.

Table 3: LCP recommendations for IFACS District Spatial Plans (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah RTRWK*)

LCP Focus District/Kota	Number & total area (ha) of PCTs required in RTRWK	LCP areas for Priority Attention (Focus Areas) in RTRWK	Results/recommendations of gap analysis
Aceh Selatan			
	17 (292,863)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikulat Watershed • Kluet Hulu/Tengah Subwatershed • Meukek Watershed • Sarap/Samuda Watershed • Tapak Tuan Watershed 	<p>Gap analysis in progress. Key concerns:</p> <p>Parts of Trumon Singkil Nature Reserve with excellent forest proposed as development land (APL) in the RTRWK.</p> <p>Pucuk Lembang Village Production Forest areas adjacent to Gunung Leuser National Park with excellent secondary forest proposed as Production Forest development land (APL) in the RTRWK.</p> <p>PCTs , including Cultural sites on the border of Gunung Leuser National</p>

LCP Focus District/Kota	Number & total area (ha) of PCTs required in RTRWK	LCP areas for Priority Attention (Focus Areas) in RTRWK	Results/recommendations of gap analysis
			Park, are overlapped by mining concessions in the RTRWK.
Aceh Tenggara			
	25 (341,514)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawe Loning Aman & Sigal-Gala Subdistrict • Lawe Mengkudu, Ketambe Subdistrict • Peseluk Pesimbe, Deleng Pokhkisen Subdistrict • Pulo Piku, Darul Hasanah Subdistrict 	Gap analysis in progress. Key concern: Protected forest (HL) in Leuser Subdistrict proposed as development land (APL) in the RTRWK.
Gayo Lues			
	16 (433,056)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penosan Sepakat Village area • Pantan Cuaca Subdistrict • Umeu Pan Forest Block 	Gap analysis in progress. Key concerns: Protected Forest in Subdistrict Rikit Gaib proposed as Limited Production Forest (HPT) in RTRWK. Protected Forest in Subdistrict Penosan Sepakat proposed as development land (APL) in the RTRWK.
Ketapang			
	11 (1,204,716)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sungai Putri Peat Swamp Forest Forest Block • Pematatang Gadung Peat Swamp Forest Block • Pesaguan Subwatershed • Kayong 	Gap analysis in progress.

LCP Focus District/Kota	Number & total area (ha) of PCTs required in RTRWK	LCP areas for Priority Attention (Focus Areas) in RTRWK	Results/recommendations of gap analysis
		Subwatershed	
Kayong Utara			
	9 (179,806)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peat Swamp Forest in Maya Island, Sebatang (Sepeti River) and Paduan River • Protected Forest in Mount Badung • Forest Blocks in Mount Sembilan, Sedahan, and Peramas • Meledang Subwatershed in Maya Island • Matan sub-watershed • Tanjung Gunung Protected Forest 	Gap analysis in progress.
Melawi			
	12 (349,400)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hulu Sokan Subwatershed Senempak and Poring Village Forests • Sayan Forest Block 	Gap analysis in progress.
Katingan			
	21(1,230,614)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riam Jerawi Upper Watershed • Utilization zone of Bukit Raya Bukit Baka National Park • Kelanaman River and Lakes • Sampang River and Lakes • Kalaru River and Lakes 	Gap analysis in progress. It shows strong concordance between the LCP and the RTRWK

LCP Focus District/Kota	Number & total area (ha) of PCTs required in RTRWK	LCP areas for Priority Attention (Focus Areas) in RTRWK	Results/recommendations of gap analysis
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasik Payaan River and Lakes • Mendawai and Katingan Kuala Swamp Forest 	
Palangka Raya Municipality			
	3 (81,105)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakumpit Educational and Customary Forest • Nature Reserve (<i>Cagar Alam</i>)/ Bukit Tangkiling Nature Tourism Park • Trans Harawang connecting habitat corridor • Petuk Bukit Community Forest • All lakes in Palangka Raya City 	<p>PCT not provided protection:</p> <p>Swamp Forest - 4.2% in ecotourism areas; 2% in dense residential areas; and 4.3 % in APL.</p> <p>Alluvial Lowland Dipt'carpaceae -2.5% in residential/APL.</p>
Pulang Pisau			
	6 (341,470)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest ind Maluku and Pandih Batu subdistrict • Jabiren & Taruna Village • Sebangau Kuala Subdistrict • Kahayan River • Lakes within Sebangau – Kahayan Kuala/ Bagantung Lake in Tanjung Taruna village Tanjung Pusaka Subvillage, Sabuah Lake in Tuwung Village, Penda Barania Lake in Kahayan 	<p>PCT not provided protection:</p> <p>Alluvial Lowland Dipt'carpaceae- 2.1% in Production /Plantation Forest.</p> <p>Swamp Forest-6.6% in production/conversion forest</p> <p>HCS – 5.8% in Production /Plantation Forest.</p>

LCP Focus District/Kota	Number & total area (ha) of PCTs required in RTRWK	LCP areas for Priority Attention (Focus Areas) in RTRWK	Results/recommendations of gap analysis
		<p>Tengah Subdistrict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Forest within Pulang Pisau District • Customary Forest (<i>Hutan Adat</i>) in Jabiren Raya Subdistrict • Kalawa, Mantaren I, Gohong, and Buntoi village 	
Sarmi			
	28 (1.12 million ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kapitiau-Armopa coastal area. • Taparewar-Bagaiserwar coastal area. • Muar Watershed • Lake Theun and Pianfon 	10 spatial gaps identified. PCTs cover more area (1.12 million ha) than the RTRWK Protected Areas (811 ha). Mining permits and cultivated areas exist in conservation targets. The LCP recommends more Peat Swamp Forest to be protected.
Mimika			
	(1,731,826 ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Area of Keakwa and Timika Pantai Mangrove Forest and Peat Swamp Forest in the Mimika Timur Subdistrict. • Kokonao. The coastal area • Ayuka-Tipuka Mangrove Forest 	Gap analysis completed: shows the LCP <u>not</u> concordant with the RTRW because the LCP identifies 1,731,826 ha of priority conservation targets, while there is only 1,497,638 ha conservation areas (<i>Kawasan Lindung</i>) in the RTRW: The Analysis shows that there are 7 areas of 317,691 ha of cultural importance (<i>Kawasan Budidaya</i>) in the LCP- but most of them are now

LCP Focus District/Kota	Number & total area (ha) of PCTs required in RTRWK	LCP areas for Priority Attention (Focus Areas) in RTRWK	Results/recommendations of gap analysis
			classified as conversion forest/ Plantations (HPK/HTI)- including some mangrove areas and considerable areas of Swamp Forest behind the mangroves.

Improving Forest Governance through MSFs

As of August 2015, 11 MSFs are operational in all of the IFACS participating districts. Significant progress was made from late 2013 to early 2015 in each of the project landscapes. This came after the 2013 RIG report, whereafter IFACS focused on clarifying its key messages and on helping MSFs formalize their action plans and objectives. Some highlights are captured below.

In Aceh, the Forum Masyarakat Uten Leuser (FMUL) has taken a leadership role in bringing together government officials, village representatives, and IFACS grantees and subcontractors to discuss forest conservation priorities. FMUL is highly active in safeguarding local watershed protection, followed by leveraging funding allocations from the district annual budget to support those watershed conservation initiatives. There is a high sense of ownership in FMUL MSF activities, both from government as well as civil society members. The FMUL has also developed a *Qanun*, or Aceh Regional Regulation, that calls for the sustainable management of Gayo Lues' natural resources and it has facilitated a circle of environmental clerics that disseminate climate change messages during religious gatherings.

In Aceh Selatan, the Forum Landscape Aceh Selatan (FORLAST) formalized its structure and action plans at the beginning of 2014, and counts a diverse membership that includes senior local government officials, including the *vice-bupati* for Aceh Selatan District and the Forestry and Plantation Agency secretary. Similar to FMUL in Aceh, FORLAST disseminates messages about climate change through religious sermons, and collaborates with IFACS partners on developing community livelihoods and approaches to improve the management of Gunung Leuser National Park and restore the Trumon Corridor.

In West Kalimantan, the Kayong Utara MSF (*Rumah Ide*) in the Ketapang landscape is an active and enthusiastic forum that participates actively in IFACS communications activities. The MTMs in Kayong Utara have been so successful that five village heads have requested to hold similar meetings in their villages. This suggests progress along that MSF's objective of empowering village leaders to disseminate environmental messages. IFACS subsequently provided technical and consultation assistance to the heads of those 5 villages throughout June 2014 in order that they devise their own MTMs.

Also in West Kalimantan, in Kayong Utara district, regular MSF "sunset discussions" in the Kayong Utara MSF play a critical role in fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration in conservation efforts to improve forest management in Gunung Palung National Park and in adjacent villages. On the basis of these discussions, the *bupati* designed a district

government vision to develop a “Green Conservation District” and issued a decree to promote conservation in the Gunung Palung National Park buffer zone.

In Central Kalimantan, the Palangkaraya municipality MSF plays a critical role in improving fire prevention strategies in the provincial capital through an extensive training program for community firefighting volunteers. Through 2015, the Palangkaraya municipality MSF is actively engaged in the establishment of a 1,600-hectare pilot city park (*hutan kota*) as a set aside for an eventual 60,000 hectares of forest for a *hutan kota* in the provincial capital. With IFACS support, the MSF collaborates with the district Forestry Office to hold MTMs to develop a management body to administer the *hutan kota*.

Also in Central Kalimantan, in Pulang Pisau district, the MSF has piloted fire prevention activities following on from successful strategies implemented in Palangkaraya municipality. The MSF helps to coordinate efforts among MSF members and district offices, including the Environment Agency, Forestry and Plantation Office, and District Disaster Management Agency. MSF recommendations for strategies to promote sustainable rubber production in shareholder farms receive strong support from the district government. One recent example was the issuance of a district bill for forest fire prevention that was suggested by the MSF to the *bupati*.

In Papua, fragmented MSFs with memberships comprising mostly of district government staff require IFACS regional offices in these landscapes to lead implementation of conservation initiatives. In Sarmi district, MTMs are facilitated by IFACS and draw large numbers of influential community members. District government officials find MTMs to be an effective channel for introducing environment-related development activities and promoting a dialogue with their constituents. Because many Papuans live in remote locations with limited to not access to media channels, MTMs are an important point-of-access for climate change information. MTMs are used in these areas to provide audiences with reliable information that has been tailored to suit the local context. In places like Sarmi, villagers rarely get the chance to interact directly with government officials. The MTMs provided this opportunity, and offered a space for more transparent two-way discussions.

Leveraging Public Funds for Conservation

In all landscapes, the MSFs have identified opportunities for increased government involvement in climate change issues in the future. Initially conceived through a structured IFACS field team led approach to secure public funding for climate change activities, the MSFs have been successful in identifying and leveraging funding such as the series of meetings in the 3 Ketapang landscape districts to analyze potential public funding for 2015 and 2016 for conservation and climate change related activities. Local districts governments in IFACS landscapes have planned to continue implementing activities initiated under the IFACS program, such as funding activities that focus on low-emission development in LCP target areas (such as in crab-fattening in mangroves of Sarmi), continue supporting the SDI network (through hardware and facilities as well as activities on the ground to collect data – Aceh, Melawi, Sarmi and Mimika), the continuation of fire prevention activities in Central Kalimantan, a master plan program on greenhouse gas reduction (RAD-GRK), inclusion of SEAs into RPJMD and Strategic Areas, Green Open Space Development.

GIS Training and SDI Development

IFACS has printed and distributed SDI Development Roadmap documents to the 7 focal SDI in Aceh, Central Kalimantan and Papua. Draft Standard Operational Procedures have also been produced and disseminated. Workshops for finalizing the Spatial Data Infrastructure network SOPs were held in Sarmi and Mimika, while Gayo Lues has forwarded their SOP and Roadmap for Bupati approval in Gayo Lues. These SDIs have also updated and restructured SDI members. The final operational manual that includes the SOPs are

designed for collecting, verifying and sharing data. IFACS has included a draft SOP on spatial plan monitoring system. All government (especially BAPPEDA) have been and appreciative of the SDI initiative, seeing it as essential for maintaining accurate data for spatial planning and to guide district-wide sustainable development. In Sarmi, the SDI has started to collate data to clarify the boundaries of 25 sub-districts and finalize the base map of the District. They are also leading the formation of a spatial planning coordination board (BKPRD) to be enacted by bupati decree. The Mimika SDI will start to apply the spatial planning monitoring mid-year. However, in Aceh Selatan the government decree establishing the SDI network in Aceh Selatan has not made significant progress since 2014 due to capacity constraints from network members.

Stakeholders have improved GIS skills and capacity, and the SDI networks are proving to be an effective method for further technical knowledge transfer. The in-depth, year-long GIS training courses have helped to build participants' skills to read GIS maps, analyze geospatial data, and use data to verify spatial plans. The SDI networks are meeting regularly and are developing training materials to pass knowledge onto others. This is proving an effective way for GIS practitioners to maintain, develop and share their skills beyond the life of the project. Data generated through the GIS training and shared by the SDI networks is useful in highlighting conservation objectives and priorities in those landscapes. In Aceh and West Kalimantan, practitioners have a greater awareness that areas susceptible to landslides should be protected and reforested if degraded. For example, in Central Kalimantan MSFs have developed action plans to target areas of identified high fire risk potential. In Papua, additional areas of mangrove and sago forest have been demarcated for conservation in the SEA-LEDS.

Operation manuals, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and SDI development roadmaps have been completed for the fledgling SDI networks. Together with hardware provided early in the project, these guideline documents contribute to the technology, policies, improved standards, and increased human resource capacity necessary to acquire, process, distribute, use, maintain, and preserve spatial data in the districts. SDI working group members in the targeted districts can now utilize their skills and capacity through the application of manuals and SOPs in the following activities: 1) inventorizing spatial data; 2) processing and validating the spatial data; 3) spatial data exchange (sharing), including the process of exchange of spatial data, services, sharing access to the public; 4) monitoring, reporting, verification. Manuals and SOPs refer to standards from BIG (the Indonesian Geospatial Information Agency), SIMTARU (Spatial Planning System) of Papua province, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

SDI networks are supported by district governments, with several pledging budget allocations for spatial data management activities. These include the construction of a WebGIS system, estimated at a value of IDR 4 billion in Mimika, and the procurement of GIS equipment (hardware and software) in Sarmi, Asmat, Gayo Lues, and Kayong Utara. The Mimika, Melawi and Gayo Lues district governments are planning additional GIS training for focal district forest agencies (related to updating spatial data of forest areas); for district mining agencies (building spatial data for mining permits); and for district planning agencies (for updating spatial plans). In Papua, the Mimika WebGIS integrated system will link with the SIMTARU web system and BIG (national geo-portal) to share spatial data.

Obstacles and Key Lessons Learned

- The pedagogical approach of SEA-LEDS subcontractors significantly impacted the project's progress. Working at the district level, capacity development through formal lecturing and presentations during workshops was less successful compared with informal working groups. IFACS had to significantly augment subcontractor technical assistance through this approach.

- The SEA-LEDS approach was most effective when it was facilitated as a learning-by-doing exercise, with relevant technical support and coaching coming when necessary from a strong regional office. A reliance on sub-contractors as a primary means of engagement with local stakeholders meant that ad hoc mentoring – which may have fallen outside of a sub-contractor’s contractual obligations – could not be mobilized on short notice.
- The political activities and district government’s internal agenda, including bupati/walikota, legislative and presidential elections, and the bottom-up regional development planning (musrenbang) delayed implementation of SEA-LEDS activities that require the full engagement of government officials and staff.
- The link between improved GIS capacity and SDI development was difficult to establish. While local stakeholders were very keen to receive training in GIS, its application for better governance through accurate spatial data dissemination was more difficult to convey. Data regarding forest conditions and land-use conversions, such as expansion of agriculture and plantations, is not readily available from district agencies.
- The variability in MSF members’ education levels affected their capacity to understand the details of the LCP approach, something that requires some basic notions of mapping and conservation practice. For example, some MSF members lacked a basic literacy in map reading and never fully grasped the essence of the LCPs, which are based on serial and integrated maps. Future versions of the LCP should include more time allocated to increase the members’ capacity to understand the fundamental of GIS mapping, identify HCVs and conservation targets, analyse threats to these targets and develop solutions to abate such threats.
- Time and data constraints affected the quality of the LCPs. The current LCPs were developed over a short time frame (34 workshops for 12 participating districts over 16 months). They use available map themes for biophysical and land use parameters that formed the basis of the development of proxies for both HCVs and threats to these HCVs. These maps are at variable scales and few were ground checked, apart from inputs from MSF members who were very familiar with parts of the District. A lack of time also limited capacity building of MSF members and other stakeholders to fully understand the LCP process. This was fully appreciated at the onset of the LCP planning process – as was the understanding that these were ‘living documents’ that would undergo continuous modification and improvement – including verification and refinement of data, databases and analytical tools in the future.

Recommendations for LESTARI

LESTARI and future development projects should seek to ensure SEA-LEDS and LCP recommendations are applied in focal district policies, programs and plans. This will require a process wherein PPPs (such as the mid-term development plan or strategic program of district offices) are guided by the SEA-LEDS and LCP recommendations coming from the MSFs. Technical assistance should ensure that a proper and thorough methodology for this integration is developed by local district governments. Also important is a protocol for transparent spatial planning monitoring that will aim to ensure adherence to SEA –LEDS recommendations. This is especially critical where spatial plans have already been ratified by a government decree. Even though areas may be under a land-use designation that could result in deforestation, the monitoring protocol can help to mitigate environmental impact in line with SEA-LEDS recommendations. IFACS and future development projects can help by facilitating communication of these documents and processes at the national level to gain support from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Environment.

SEA-LEDS and LCPs should be viewed as ‘living documents’ and the starting points for improved spatial planning and land use management at the district level. District governments, in consultation with stakeholders, can and should revise them as necessary depending on future circumstances. Technical assistance projects should retain the practice of providing principles rather than being prescriptive in the SEA-LEDS approach. Regional offices can leverage existing regulations and networks as much as possible, build on the existing abilities of local people, and work to entrench transparent, accountable, inclusive and participatory processes.

In order for SEA-LEDS and LCPs to reach their stated objectives, donor projects can support stakeholders to continue building their technical capacities, particularly their abilities to assess the impact of government PPPs on the local environment. Local stakeholders should be empowered to view development through a sustainable development lens, and use the SEA-LEDS to present alternatives and recommendations for changes to the RTRW if necessary. Focal district governments can accomplish this by either mitigating the PPP in question, working to alter its scale and location, delaying its implementation completely, or working to change or remove the PPP from the district spatial plan altogether.

The fledgling SDI networks should continue to receive institutional support in order that they can succeed. Government regulations that formalize the SDI networks, as well as regional budget allocations for human resource development, training, hardware and intra-governmental collaboration, are critical in this regard. Finally, district SDI networks must work to expand coordination with other networks – especially at the provincial and national levels – in order to further develop data management technologies and refine protocols for collecting and exchanging data.

Future projects targeting SEA-LEDS, LCPs, and improved GIS capacity should adopt a stronger focus on tracking the implementation of spatial plans, and the extent to which SEA-LEDS are incorporated into those plans. Eleven districts have either completed improved spatial plans with IFACS’ technical assistance. Respondents in IFACS districts speak strongly about the positive contribution of the IFACS’ efforts regarding SEA-LEDS, but the long-term development impact is still to be confirmed, since improved spatial plans have yet to complete the approval processes in most of the landscapes.

On MSFs, there are four challenges ahead for LESTARI and other climate change projects. The first is how participants can continue working towards a shared vision and purpose, which is connected to how and whether participants are able to stay engaged with environmental, forestry, and land-use issues in the face of institutional and sector challenges. Second, MSFs should be supported beyond the life of IFACS, in order that stakeholders see the fruition of the work. A group tends to break down when its purpose becomes diffuse to the point of disagreement within the group. Third, MSFs need to contain the ‘right’ mix of stakeholders that can work across government, civil society, and the private sector. Finally, MSFs are concerned about future resourcing to support their role after IFACS is completed. MSFs will need to rely on local resources such as those from the district governments or the private sector.

Component 2: Improved Forest Management and Conservation

Development Hypothesis

IFACS worked to improve conservation best management practices in project landscapes by facilitating activities at various landscape levels. Project activities in this component include the development of Community Conservation Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs) in 160 target villages and collaborating with private sector partners to develop Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans (CMMPs) to improve protections for high conservation value (HCV) forests and carbon-rich peatlands in their concessions. The project is also continuing conservation initiatives through grants awarded to organizations working with communities living in and around protected forest buffer zones to reforest degraded areas, improve stakeholder involvement and increase transparency in forest management.

By supporting improved forest management and conservation practices by private sector and community partners, IFACS helped efforts to reduce threats that both currently directly degrade Indonesian forests and that indirectly contribute to environmental degradation. IFACS supported local stakeholders to detect the vulnerability of forests to climate change and assist communities adapt and respond to such change.

Component 2 activities included: (1) private sector Best Management Practices (BMP) programs, including CMMPs and the provision of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and biodiversity training to private sector staff; (2) community BMP programs, including Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Action Plans (CCVA, RAPI) and CCLAs; and (3) collaborative management schemes in conjunction with local stakeholders and authorities, including the improved management of protected forest areas, as well as private sector engagement in select areas.

IFACS Tools and Approaches

Private Sector Best Management Practices (BMPs)

IFACS achieved improved management with the private sector by working with its portfolio of natural resource concessions to assist them develop and implement conservation management & monitoring plans (CMMPs).

Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans (CMMPs)

To help companies respond to market and regulatory pressures, IFACS worked with private sector partners to identify and better manage areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) within their concessions. Companies identify HCVs using the Indonesian HCV Toolkit developed in 2008 with the additional values of areas of High Carbon Storage (HCS).⁹ HCVs might also be areas that are particularly rich in biodiversity, ecosystem services (e.g., watersheds), cultural values or habitat for endangered wildlife, such as orangutans. The next steps are to identify the threats to the conservation area, and to develop strategies to minimize those threats. IFACS also trained concession staff in best management practices that matched the identified conservation objectives unique to each concession's landscape.

⁹ The Indonesian HCV Toolkit is available at : www.hcvnetwork.org

IFACS and its private sector partners used the information and strategies from the HCV assessment to make Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans (CMMP). Private sector partners used CMMPs to identify and apply best management practices critical for forest and biodiversity conservation in their concession areas, especially as they relate to the protection of biodiversity and critical ecosystem services, such as water quantity and quality, carbon sequestration and maintenance of edaphic conditions. IFACS encouraged the companies to incorporate the CMMPs into their business's Standard Operating Procedures. Partnering with IFACS gave businesses an opportunity to institute improved conservation practices and accommodate certification and environmental risk management requirements into their business practices.

An important part of the CMMPs were the promotion of BMPs for forest concession areas. BMPs are practices that yield good results while making the best use of resources and supporting sustainability. A BMP might be a thing, such as a wildlife corridor or a national park buffer zone. It might be a process or technique, such as the way an area is logged or the use of organic fertilizers. For example, BMPs for forest concessions might have included: the use of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) principles; designing roads and skid trails in logging areas in order to minimize damage, erosion and pollution; using conservation set-asides to preserve areas that are representative of local flora and fauna; and constructing wildlife corridors, so animals can move easily between forest areas. BMPs for a concession were selected according to the features of the conservation area and are incorporated into the CMMP and other company practices.

CMMPs are also a feature of Indonesian law and by codifying CMMP practices into their SOPs, private sector companies took a beneficial step towards fuller compliance. The Indonesian Government regulates the performance of forest concession holders through the Timber Legality Assurance System, or *Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu* (SVLK) and the Sustainable Forest Management system, or *Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi LESTARI* (PHPL). Both SVLK and PHPL are mandatory requirements that are laid down in Indonesian forest laws, the most recent of which was issued in 2012 (*Permenhut P.45/Menhut-II/2012*). Both are largely the result of an on-going engagement with the European Union as part of the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement. By creating CMMPs with IFACS, companies benefited from:

- An increased awareness of international conservation best management practices and how to incorporate them into both management planning and implementation.
- Development of management plans that identified HCVs, threats to HCVs and practical solutions to mitigate such threats and clear monitoring processes to review conservation success and modify actions if required.
- Adherence to Indonesian government regulations on timber legality.
- Increased market access to European and other overseas markets.
- Adherence to shifting business climate towards sustainability.

Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and Biodiversity Training

IFACS contracted the Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) to conduct classroom and practicum training with natural resource partner concessions on RIL, which is an integral aspect of best management practices in the CMMPs. TFF also conducted training with small holder forest concessions in Sarmi and Mimika (Papua), and workshops on the same subjects with stakeholders in Ketapang and Nanga Pinoh (West Kalimantan) district (*kabupaten*) and Palangka Raya (Central Kalimantan) urban municipality (*kota*).

The economic arguments for RIL are that it can reduce the ecological and social impacts commonly associated with logging activities - while at the same time help to improve a concession's efficiency and save money. The ecological and social benefits of RIL are that it emphasizes the protection of forest streams that conventional logging practices usually ignore. RIL helps to reduce excessive sedimentation of forest streams and the associated negative impact on downstream water quality. By promoting selective logging and reduction of collateral loss of trees during logging practices, RIL also contributes to a more speedy recovery of forest ecology after logging and the reduction of carbon emissions.

On biodiversity training, IFACS contracted the The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Indonesia to train private sector partners and other stakeholders in the IFACS landscapes of Ketapang (West Kalimantan) and Katingan (Central Kalimantan). The training contained both classroom and field practicum elements and was designed to build capacity to improve management of forest resources in concessions.

Community Best Management Practices (CBMPs)

IFACS partnered with over 160 villages through IFACS grantees, subcontractors and direct implementation activities. These villagers worked on a range of activities related to improved livelihoods, reforestation of degraded lands and climate change adaptation. All these projects were conducted in line with international standard BMPs for areas of high conservation values (HCVs), Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Environmental Practices (GEP) as well as following the USAID 2010 Guide for BMPs for Orangutan conservation in Indonesia. While each grantee and subcontractor must accommodate a USAID Environmental Assessment to mitigate any inimical environmental impacts of their activities, they also each formed a formal community and conservation livelihood agreement (CCLA) with community members. Implementation of CCLAs contributed to communities' ability to positively influence natural resource conservation, improve forest management and so reduce GHG emissions.

Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs)

A Community Conservation and Livelihoods Agreement (CCLA) is a commitment between a community and outside partners. Over the course of the IFACS project, CCLAs took the form of commitments between villages and local governments; between villages and IFACS; or between villages and two or more partners. IFACS avoided a 'one-size-fits-all' template for CCLA agreements, which proved useful since the CCLAs have become the primary mechanism for establishing the relationship between the IFACS project and participating communities. The CCLAs had three primary purposes:

- commit communities to undertaking activities aimed at rehabilitating and conserving their natural resources;
- set out community-agreed rules about what is and is not allowed in the forest;
- establish a community-based monitoring system to make sure everyone is complying with those rules.

In return for signing a CCLA, IFACS helped communities to improve their income by developing sustainable, low-emission livelihoods. IFACS' second major objective at the community level was to introduce sustainable development principles to participating communities. LEEDS principles were streamlined throughout the CCLAs as a way of ensuring that there would be no adverse environmental or social impacts from activities outlined in the CCLAs, as well as a way to ensure that community efforts contribute to the wider project objective of reducing forest-based GHG emissions at the landscape level.

As part of the CCLA and LEDS commitments, IFACS provided communities with the training and resources necessary to put their plans into action. Poor farmers and villagers living on the forest margins in Indonesia cut down trees for a variety of reasons. Some clear forestland so they can grow more crops. Others cut down trees and sell the timber for cash. Sometimes, people clear land simply to stake their claim over it. Not everyone is aware of the serious side effects for the environment—the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the contribution to factors driving climate change. Because of poverty and limited education, most people see few options other than clearing the forest. Through the CCLAs, IFACS offered communities valuable knowledge, skills, and resources—and hence more options.

IFACS developed CCLAs with the full participation of communities. This way, the final agreement and plans reflect local values about conservation and environmental services. By entering into CCLAs with IFACS, communities benefited from:

- Increased income, generated through new or improved livelihood strategies
- Improved skills and knowledge in conservation, farming techniques, and business management
- Well-being over the long term thanks to better environmental conditions, specifically forests
- Greater resilience and ability to adapt to climate change

IFACS worked with local partners – usually civil society organisations (CSOs) based in the district and already working with local communities– to introduce the CCLAs. These local facilitators were either project grantees or sub-contractors, and received training where necessary on community engagement and consultation best practices. The use of local partner organizations also ensured that the consultation process was inclusive and reflective of the diversity of the communities involved: representatives from community groups – youth, women’s and farmer’s groups included – were invited to each of the consultations as part of the Multi-Stakeholder Forums.

Communities created maps in a participatory way that show prominent land features of different villages. IFACS provided data and information using GIS mapping software. CCLA maps clearly show the areas most valued by the community, and include areas of High Conservation Value (HCV). These included forest areas that provide environmental services, such as water catchment areas; areas that have high biodiversity value and that also serve as habitat for important fauna; and areas of local cultural and religious significance. These HCV forest areas were then overlaid with areas intended for agricultural conversion or other productive use in order to produce a complete land and forest-use map for participating local communities. The completed maps were displayed in public areas, such as the office of the Head of Village or other public gathering areas.

Collaborative Management of the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP)

IFACS worked with local stakeholders to improve the collaborative management of the Gunung Leuser National Park’s SPTN III Management Section in Blangkejeren, Aceh Selatan, through a subcontract with YOSL-OIC. This project involved communities in the management of GLNP, especially in the protection of orangutan habitat and restoration of degraded lands inside the national park. In Year 4, administrative structures that engage communities in the conservation management of the SPTN III were developed; trainings on conservation best management practices were delivered to GLNP staff in seven subsections and conservation management plans were developed in these subsections; and communities were involved in wildlife patrols and to assist in fire prevention and forest protection. In Year 5, training sessions continued with emphasis on improving effectiveness

of community patrolling. IFACS also deepened collaboration with Gunung Leuser National Park authorities and coordinated with the Technical Implementation Unit responsible for national park development within the Ministry of Environment and Forests. IFACS contributed a stakeholder mapping analysis of the Leuser National Park and also assessed threats to the national park via a Management Effectiveness Training Tool (METT) analysis. The National Park authority-led collaborative management scheme brings together partners including NGOs for activities that include forest protection, research, restoration, and institutional development. NGO partners include the Leuser International Foundation (LIF), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL), Leuser Ecosystem Foundation (YEL), Vesswick, and others.

Mimika Collaborative Mangrove Conservation

This multi-stakeholder collaboration in the Mimika landscape in southern Papua aims to conserve approximately 230,000 hectares of coastal mangroves and freshwater swamp habitat along the Mimika coastline and inland river system. These are among the most impressive stands of mangrove in the world and are home to the Kamoro people of Mimika who have sustainably utilized the mangrove resources to meet their living requirements for centuries. The mangrove ecosystem is critical to the protection of the Mimika coastline from rising sea levels. Further, carbon stocks stored in these mangroves rank second to the amounts of carbon stored in peat lands. (Mangroves store three to five times more carbon than upland tropical rainforests).

To bolster local commitment for mangrove and swamp management, IFACS finalized participatory mapping activities with villages in the Mimika mangrove area. In central Mimika, field surveys, data collection and mangrove mapping were useful as a baseline for integrated monitoring efforts. Future plans for a proposed smelter site and increased port facilities pose potential threats to the Mimika Mangrove/Swamp Forest. The Integrated Management Plan for these forest types was developed in conjunction with key local stakeholders and will play a significant role in any future environmental risk assessment for these forests.

A multi-stakeholder conservation management plan for Cyclops Nature Reserve

The Cyclops Nature Reserve (CSNR) faces multiple threats from encroachment, illegal logging and illegal mining that threaten its biodiversity and provision of water services to people in Jayapura, Abepura and Sentani areas. In Year 4, IFACS identified and mobilized key stakeholders to support development of a conservation management plan for CSNR, conducted a threat analysis and worked with the Ministry of Environment & Forestry BKSDA in Abepura to strengthen joint patrol activities involving both local communities and BKSDA rangers. IFACS continues to catalyze and facilitate the development of a Collaborative Management and Monitoring Plan for this nature reserve. IFACS conducted stakeholder meetings with the reserve's key stakeholders, assisted by a working group from the University of Cenderawasih Environmental Study Center (Pusat Study Lingkungan, PSL). Workshops were carried out in order to further analyse and understand threats to the reserve and the first completed draft of the management plan was publically reviewed. Implementation of the collaborative management plan for Cyclops Nature Reserve is expected to ensure HCV conservation in the landscape and will be especially important for the maintenance of water supplies to the region.

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Action Plans (CCVA-RAPI)

Rural communities across Indonesia are vulnerable to the harmful effects of climate variability and change, and they need to develop adaptation strategies so they are prepared to cope with these effects. As part of its scope of activities, IFACS included measures to build the resilience of communities in its target landscapes by developing climate change adaptation plans (RAPI) in villages across six IFACS landscapes (excluding Asmat and

Mamberamo Raya in Papua) to strengthen resilience to climate change impacts. IFACS conducted workshops in each of the six landscapes in order to complete landscape-wide climate change vulnerability assessments and strategic adaptation plans. The next step was to turn this general information into specific action plans for individual communities in IFACS landscapes. These plans were used to inform assessments and plans at higher administrative levels, such as the district, and secure funding for their sustainable implementation.

From July 2013 to December 2014, the Indonesian NGO FIELD (Farmers’ Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy) worked with rural communities in 90 target villages to facilitate the CCVAs, and then develop, fund and implement the community Climate Change Action Plans, otherwise known as *Rencana Aksi Perubahan Iklim* or RAPI. Designed to build community resilience to climate change impacts, the CCVA and RAPI support forest-dependent communities most impacted by deforestation, and have been proven useful also for coastal farming communities similarly vulnerable to sea-level rise and extreme weather events caused by climate change.

FIELD’s activities with communities – first to develop the CCVAs and then the RAPI documents – included capacity building and a Training of Trainers program. This training program helped to empower community members and then multiply the effects of the CCVAs. The program began with training sessions, during which time community members learned about observed and anticipated impacts from climate change, relevant strategies for mitigation and adaptation, principles of forest conservation and management, fire prevention, and low-emission development strategies.

The completed CCVAs and RAPIs were presented for additional financial support to IFACS-supported Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSFs), as well as to government and private sector partners. As part of its integrated suite of activities, IFACS also supports the process for district (*Kabupaten*) governments to incorporate the results of the community-generated CCVAs and RAPIs into medium- to long-term spatial plans (RTRW), strategic environmental assessments (Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis, KLHS) and development budgets.

Significant Achievements

Private Sector BMPs

IFACS completed 11 CMMPs with private sector entities (concessionaires) through the focal landscapes, which included timber concessions, a palm oil plantation and a mining company. IFACS was unable to meet the PMP target of 15 due in part to lack of interest among landscape-based private sector partners. Table 4 shows the full list of IFACS partner organizations.

Table 4. USAID IFACS partner concessions, basic concession information, CMMP facilitators, training providers¹⁰

Concession Name	Concession Type	Landscape	Focal District	Concession area (ha)	Facilitator CMMP Training
1. PT. Graha Sentosa Permai	Natural Forest	Katingan	Katingan	44,970	Re. Mark Asia, TFF

¹⁰ Activities were conducted either directly by IFACS or through subcontractors PT Re.Mark Asia; PT Daemeter Consulting; Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF); and Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

Concession Name	Concession Type	Landscape	Focal District	Concession area (ha)	Facilitator CMMP Training
2. PT. Hutan Mulia	Natural Forest			52,100	Re. Mark Asia TFF
3. PT. Dwima Jaya Utama	Natural Forest			127,300	Re. Mark Asia TFF, ZSL
4. PT. Rimba M. Utama	Ecosystem Restoration			203,570	Re. Mark Asia ZSL
5. PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma Delang	Natural Forest		Lamanda u	60,700	IFACS Direct TFF, ZSL
6. PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma Kalbar Tontang	Natural Forest	Ketapang	Sintang	75,200	Re. Mark Asia TFF
7. CV. Pangkar Begili	Natural Forest		Sintang /Melawi	30,195	Re. Mark Asia TFF, ZSL
8. PT. Suka Jaya Makmur	Natural Forest		Ketapang /Melawi	171,340	ZSL
9. PT. Wanasokan Hasilindo	Natural Forest			49,000	IFACS Direct TFF, ZSL
10. PT. Pasifik Agro Sentosa	Oil Palm		Ketapang	c. 280,000	Daemeter ZSL
11. PT. Wapoga Mutiara Timber II	Natural Forest	Sarmi	Sarmi	196,900	Re. Mark Asia TFF
12. PT. Bina Balantak Utama	Natural Forest			298,710	Daemeter TFF
13. Ex PT. Mamberamo A.M. Mandiri	Natural Forest	Mamberamo Raya	Mamberamo Raya	677,300	Daemeter
14. PT. Freeport Indonesia Phase 1&2	Mining	Mimika	Mimika	285,000	Daemeter
15. HIPKAL & IUPHHK-MHA Permit holders (Sarmi)	Natural Forest (small Holder)			>70,000	TFF

Most concession partners are implementing the recommendations contained in the CMMPs, and are also developing a conservation database so that field staff and contractors can report and record observation of animals and plants and threats to HCVs to management. However, it is clear that while some of the concession field staff were provided with training on CMMPs, many remain unfamiliar with the CMMPs and will require follow-up training on biodiversity assessments and identification of HCVs and their threats.

Most to nearly all participants say that they find the RIL and biodiversity training sessions to be helpful and that they help to improve HCV management and CMMP implementation in their companies. Many participants also adopt the role of trainers within their companies in

order to share the knowledge gained from the training course. It is clear from the feedback that materials from the biodiversity training are used to facilitate discussions with senior management and to identify ways in which as a company could improve CMMP implementation. The first steps towards adaptive management are being seen in several companies who have set out a clear evaluation process to review monitoring data and to respond to new conservation issues.

A key finding of the IFACS M&E efforts are that private sector partners are better informed about climate change impacts and adaptation/mitigation strategies. IFACS conducted a survey measuring Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) amongst project stakeholders, which included civil society, private sector and government partners, with a baseline in 2012 and end-line in 2014¹¹. Engagement with IFACS is found to promote a better understanding of climate change impacts as well as mitigation and adaptation strategies, including amongst private sector employees. For example, PT Freeport Indonesia employees in Mimika, Papua were able to correctly identify the causes of climate change and environment pressure, including from pollution, waste and peatland burning, the loss of green spaces, and rapid increase in the population of Timika. Most Freeport employee survey respondents also said that they are beginning to feel the impacts of climate change in their daily lives. Those employees participated in several IFACS programmatic activities, including the CMMP and MSF, and they think that IFACS' involvement in Mimika is beneficial, particularly in providing information on climate change and the importance of local mangrove ecosystems.

CCLAs

The number of CCLA documents developed in conjunction between IFACS and participating communities throughout the landscapes exceeds the program target. Between May 2013 and December 2014, IFACS entered into CCLAs with 233 communities, following 20 months of consultation and discussions. The 233 CCLAs cover an area of almost 590,000 hectares of HCV areas. After a minimum of 3 months from the signing of the CCLA, monitoring efforts are conducted. Currently they show that at least 415,000 hectares of HCV areas are verified as being under improved community-led forest management via the CCLAs. The below table describes results from the CCLA activities

Table 5 Monitoring Improved Forest Management under CCLAs¹²

Landscape	No of CCLAs Developed	Total area (ha)	Area (HCV 1,2,3,4)	Area HCV 5)	Area (HCV 6)	Verified area (ha)
Landscape North Papua (Sarmi)	45					
District Sarmi	45	110,661	61,475	33,643	15,543	15,929
-Distrik Bonggo (PtPPMA)	9	12,509	8,820	3,004	685	12,509
-Distrik Pantai Timur (IPI)	8	3,429	2,812	407	210	3,420
-Distrik Sarmi Kota	15	29,744	24,428	4,467	849	-

¹¹ IFACS Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) 2014 Endline Study: Summary Report of Focus Group Discussions, December 2014.

¹² As of April 2015

Landscape	No of CCLAs Developed	Total area (ha)	Area (HCV 1,2,3,4)	AreaHCV 5)	Area (HCV 6)	Verified area (ha)
(Lentera)						
-Distrik Verkame (direct)	5	27,572	-	14,341	13,231	-
-Distrik Pantai Barat (direct)	8	37,407	25,415	11,424	568	-
Landscape Katingan	28					
District Kotim	9	24,346	15,771	8,575	-	13,031
Yayasan PUTER	9	24,346	15,771	8,575	-	13,031
District Katingan	8	12,114	8,810	3,302	2	1,221
YCI	7	9,968	8,363	1,604	2	1,221
YCBL	1	2,146	447	1,699	-	-
District Pulang Pisau	4	34,878	25,392	9,486	-	23,699
LDP/POKKER	4	34,878	25,392	9,486	-	23,699
Palangka Raya Municipality	7	28,093	27,016	1,077	-	-
eLPAM	5	2,249	2,182	67	-	
YCBL	2	25,844	24,835	1,010	-	
Landscape Ketapang	27					
District Ketapang	8	110,512	58,812	51,700	-	110,512
YDT	4	19,477	10,486	8,991	-	19,477
SAMPAN	2	78,249	38,984	39,265	-	78,249
CKK	2	12,786	9,342	3,444	-	12,786
District Kayong Utara	12	3,452	684	2,768	-	3,452
ASRI	6	1,180	404	776	-	1,180
GEMAWAN	6	2,272	280	1,992	-	2,272
District Melawi	7	127,807	94,710	33,097	-	127,807
SUAR	2	1,734	1,000	734	-	1,734
SAMPAN	5	126,073	93,710	32,363	-	126,073
Landscape Aceh Selatan	45					
District Aceh Selatan	45	49,970	34,892	15,032	46	43,665
FORPALA	5	20,933	18,676	2,257	-	16,288
YSI-cocobest 01	4	108	86	22	-	108
YSC-Cocobest 02	13	9,088	4,919	4,124	45	9,088
KKSP	3	14,467	7,342	7,125	-	14,467
YLI	2	3,097	2,708	388	1	3,097
FORLAST	15	617	416	201		617

Landscape	No of CCLAs Developed	Total area (ha)	Area (HCV 1,2,3,4)	AreaHCV 5)	Area (HCV 6)	Verified area (ha)
FKPSM	3	1,660	745	915	-	-
Landscape Aceh Tenggara	80					
District Aceh Tenggara	31	6,387	2,255	4,102	30	6,387
YSI-cocobest 01	6	107	58	48	1	107
YSC-cocobest 02	6	1,070	284	784	2	1,070
YELPED	4	623	367	237	19	623
FOLAT	15	4,587	1,546	3,033	8	4,587
District Gayo Lues	49	70,370	54,679	15,609	83	70,051
FMUL	16	7,968	5,079	2,889		7,968
PUGAR	5	11,854	7,058	4,796	-	11,854
AGC	9	35,493	32,636	2,858	-	35,493
YSI-COCOBEST 01	4	984	922	61	1	984
YSI-COCOBEST 02	14	10,271	5,384	4,805	82	9,952
FAJEM	1	3,800	3,600	200	-	3,800
Landscape South Papua	8					
District Mimika	8	11,142	5,570	5,572	-	-
YAPEDA	5	9,472	4,500	4,972		
LP3AP	3	1,670	1,070	600		
Total	233	589,732	390,066	183,962	15,704	415,755

Local farmers' groups are being strengthened by IFACS livelihoods training. The farmers training groups are developing into a cohesive social unit of village-level organization. They are beginning to plan ways to improve their negotiating position in the commodity value chain. It is too early to call these groupings of farmers as cooperatives, but they are beginning to aspire towards a cooperative business model in order to deliver stronger economic benefits to members. The farmers groups are helping to build stronger, more resilient livelihoods and are also strengthening the social capital of the people involved in the CCLA process. If the conservation framework of the CCLA is sufficiently inculcated into these farmer groups, there is a real possibility of a self-sustaining organization of community members with ownership over their village level land-use planning and committed to HCV-area conservation.

IFACS is helping farmers learn about better agricultural BMPs. According to the 'Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Study' conducted by IFACS M&E staff, farming communities are demonstrating and improved grasp of BMPs for agriculture and land management. In the 2012 baseline study, none of the farmer FGD participants were familiar with the term 'BMP' or knew any of its associated practices, despite many of their local agricultural customs and practices already containing BMP principles. By 2014, FGD respondents said that their improved knowledge in agricultural management gained via exposure to the IFACS project

is helping them to conserve land while gaining improved income, without having to encroach on forest resources. This varies, however, depending on the district, with other respondents questioning the wisdom of 'outsiders' prohibiting their use of the forest. However, in almost every discussion conducted for the KAP survey, farmer FGD respondents cite at least one of their customs as containing BMPs, or that BMPs are figuring into their daily agricultural management regimes.

There are a number of viable and successful models for farmer organization are emerging from IFACS' livelihoods activities:

- Village Cocoa Clinics (VCC) in Aceh supporting the CocoBest program. IFACS and local partners set up a cocoa training program in Aceh called CocoBest that has enrolled over 2,400 farmers. The VCCs aim to support the CocoBest program by providing sustainable business development services to neighboring farmers within the Aceh sub-districts. The goal for the VCCs is to improve on-farm cocoa production and post-harvest processing within the CCLA framework. As such, VCC clinics require a knowledgeable and skilled team. With support from M&M/Mars Inc. in Makassar, 18 farmers from the VCCs received a 30-day, in-depth training on all aspects of cocoa cultivation and farmer outreach in Terengge Sub-District in North Luwu, South Sulawesi. For the participants who completed the training and passed the final exam, a title of 'Village Cocoa Doctor' was conferred in order to signify their new level of cocoa expertise.
- Cocoa farmers in Aceh that participate in livelihoods training are more entrepreneurial and outward facing. The results of the Aceh cocoa livelihood activities are reinvigorated and entrepreneurial VCCs that are looking to market their services to the original training members and beyond. If we also see the VCC's as key contacts within their communities, then they are also the potential organizers of local farmers and the facilitators between the local community and potential market buyers. This has special relevance to conservation and sustainability because increasingly, cocoa buyers are looking to establish networks of certified sustainable cocoa farmers either under the Utz or Rainforest Alliance certification systems. Such certifications reward the VCCs for their ability to organize and improve the productivity systems of farmers to fulfill the criteria of these standards. The certifications can also help to reinforce the conservation framework that was originally established and recorded in the CCLA.
- Nutmeg Marketing Clusters in Aceh. IFACS provided a grant to local NGO Palah Aceh (FORPALA) to develop field schools to teach best agricultural practices to farmers in villages across Aceh Selatan District. More than 1,000 farmers in 11 sub-districts receive farming training assistance from FORPALA, who has also provided 55,000 nutmeg seedlings through new agricultural practices, specifically in a new grafting method, resulting in the restoration of 500 hectares of nutmeg groves. FORPALA has also developed non-chemical methods for fighting stem borer pests that can reduce yields and created eco-friendly traps for capturing worms for use as soil fertilizer.
- KUBK, Rubber Farmer Business Model in Central Kalimantan. The KUBK is an informal and non-registered entity, structurally derived from the Indonesian cooperative model. The terminology, *Kelompok Usaha Bersama Karet*, was developed by an IFACS grantee, Lembaga Dayak Panarung (LDP). Each KUBK has a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. IFACS staff and partners introduced the KUBK structure in response to a perceived need to organize rubber farmers at the village level. The KUBKs were formed to enable the rubber farmers to capture higher value by upgrading their rubber to meet the industry standard, or SIR20 Standard, and then selling directly to the factories.
- Demonstrated income increase from participating in KUBKs. From an IFACS analysis, the members participating in this system realize a 25-28% income increase by marketing their rubber through the KUBK. This generates increased interest among farmers,

leading to farmers not previously connected to IFACS or the CCLA process registering to join. The KUBK model is still new, and is currently establishing itself as a village level cooperative business. However, the model provides interested community members with additional opportunities to develop their social capital and improve their livelihoods.

CCVAs

IFACS and FIELD facilitated 90 CCFS across the six landscapes where CCVA activities were ongoing. The outputs of the CCFS were 90 “Pilot Activity” plans, medium-term plans and long-term plans. Ninety CCFS groups implemented “Pilot Activity” plans, which are captured in Table 2 below. The main goal of this activity was to increase CCFS group cohesion by having each group organize work together to accomplish their pilot activity.

After the CCFS, seven workshops were conducted at the district level for local government, local NGO’s and other stakeholders. The goal of the workshops was to promote CCFS activities and results and to attract support for community developed plans. Some tangible results of the CCFS process as observed from the workshops:

- In Aceh Selatan the workshop motivated the district’s agriculture agency to invest in expanding a corn development project in one community
- In Gayo Lues the National Community Development Program (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, PNPM) conducted projects based on plans developed by three communities during their CCFS
- In Sarmi, the Village Community Empowerment Authority (Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kampong, BPMK) provided equipment to support RAPI facilitated VCO development activities.

Following the completion of CCVA/RAPI activities in the field, six “Lessons Learned” workshops were conducted at the district level in order to determine lessons learned, further promote outcomes to interested stakeholders, and continue to seek support for the RAPI documents. The workshops established that:

- CCFS participants better understand climate change and can explain it in more detail in the context of their village ecologies;
- CCFS participants learned technical skills related to livelihoods developments as well as management skills related to formation and establishment of livelihoods development support groups;
- Local and district governments value the RAPI documents and acknowledge that RAPI activities support not only community livelihoods, but also lead to more resilient communities and districts.

The IFACS’ Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)¹³ end-line study supports the findings of the lessons learned workshops. In 2012, IFACS conducted three discussions in a sub-set of the IFACS’ participating districts: Mimika, Gayo Lues and Ketapang. All three were also participating districts in the RAPI and CCVA work conducted by FIELD. Because of differences in methodology and questions, direct comparisons between the 2012 initial study and the 2014 end-line study are difficult, though the KAP suggests that participating communities are more knowledgeable and aware about climate change and are better equipped to identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies. Some key findings from the KAP survey:

¹³ IFACS Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) 2014 Endline Study: Summary Report of Focus Group Discussions, December 2014.

- In 2012, participating farmers' climate change adaptation strategies focused on shifting crops (from rice to a drought-resistant crop like soybeans, corn or cocoa); damming streams to store water for use between rains; cultivating fish or harvesting products from the forest as a second source of income; or taking an outside job while waiting for the beginning of the rainy season
- In 2014, farmers still listed changing professions (ie from farming to fisheries) as one way to reduce climate risk, though taken as a whole, their adaptation strategies are demonstrably more developed and sophisticated. As part of their adaptation strategies, respondents say that they would embrace new technologies (ie water pumps to quickly provide water for crops), organic farming, as well use previously non-productive lands for agricultural expansion. Farmer respondents also identified the reforestation of nearby denuded forest areas as another method to reduce climate change risks

Finally, in November 2014, FIELD helped to organize a national "Lessons Learned" workshop formally hosted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. During this workshop local and district government officials and CCFS participants re-affirmed the main messages from the district-level workshops, namely the utility of the RAPI process and improved knowledge and awareness by CCFS participants.

Obstacles and Key Lessons Learned

- Greater selectivity is needed when choosing partners, but more support should be provided for committed partners. Despite signing MOUs with IFACS to collaborate on CMMP and RIL training, several companies are not demonstrating sufficient initiative or commitment, largely due to financial constraints within the parent holding company or because of political considerations. A company's size and financial viability contributes to its likelihood of meeting its CMMP and RIL commitments. Some of the companies suffering from cost structure problems are reluctant to enter into long-term planning initiatives and commit financial resources to RIL and CMMP implementation. A more rigid screening process is needed in order to sanction non-performing partners. Further collaborative support is recommended for the partner companies that are committed to RIL for a period of at least an additional three years. Those companies will also need follow-up support and technical input because of high staff turn over.
- Mis-communication between holding companies, regional management, and field staff impacted the success of RIL and CMMP implementation. In one case, the management of an individual company is interested in RIL training and has made progress in implementing RIL, but their views differ with the management of their parent company, who are not interested in mainstreaming RIL. This contrasts with another case where the parent company was surprised to learn that individual concessions were uninterested to pursue RIL further and informed IFACS that they would rectify the situation directly. This has also proven true for larger groups of companies that are demonstrated leaders in Indonesia for obtaining FSC certification.
- IFACS and future projects can increase engagement with sub-national authorities and lobby for expanded support for CMMPs and RIL. Local governments can be more supportive of concessionaires in handling mining activities that occur, often illegally, in and around their concession as well as in-migration which can lead to local conflict.
- Addressing local conflict issues is a critical first step before signing CCLAs. In various landscapes there are villages where communities decline to sign the CCLA despite consistent and sustained engagement by IFACS and partners. The reason behind these refusals varies widely, though it often comes down to hyper-local reasons and patterns: long-running conflicts between competing village factions; conflicts between formal and traditional leadership structures; or disagreements about the suggested prohibitions on forest resource extraction by local farmers. Without clarity of land tenure and ownership

at the village-level, the community's ability to adhere to CCLA commitments is left in doubt.

- Water is a major climate change issue in all of the regions. Water issues limit both the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities. At the same time, water offers potentially the most effective means of entry for engaging communities and local government concerning resilience and adaptation. There is a strong and robust connection between these issues and the conservation of biodiversity and forests. CCFS assessments highlight water-related issues such as access to clean water, flooding, landslides, riverbank erosion, drought decayed and damaged irrigation systems and lack of or damaged drainage systems.
- Media attention on climate change vulnerability is critical, but hard to generate. CCVAs are important because they consider the anticipated impacts of climate change and contribute to development plans that are more environmentally sustainable. If media gave more attention to the benefits of this planning approach it would encourage a wider application of the approach by government. Generating media attention via workshops was difficult except at the national level where a media coordinator was hired. The lesson here is that a conscious effort has to be made to make the media take attention, which will require a more concerted communications plan to publicize climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Recommendations for LESTARI

There are a number of key considerations for future projects including LESTARI for private sector engagement:

- CMMPs are widely used for individual concessions but lack exposure at the national policy level. Some form of engagement with national-level Ministries must occur, possibly in the form of a national workshop that includes current CMMP companies (concessionaires, mining and palm oil companies), CMMP sub-contractors (Re.Mark Asia and Daemeter), USAID IFACS and the training sub-contractors (TFF and ZSL). The purpose of the workshop would be to identify the role of CMMPs in meeting Indonesia's policies in both the environment and climate change, while meeting local aspirations. These options might include transitioning from a voluntary to a mandatory format.
- HCVs were originally designed for management of timber production in natural forests. The HCV concept, though, is applicable to other industries such as palm oil and mining companies. The Technical Panel of HCV Network Indonesia - supported by USAID IFACS - has developed a CMMP Guideline (2013) that does that. These guidelines will be adjusted in response to the dynamism of the climate change and sustainable development. Regional staff should be part of this network to contribute to it and learn from it.
- Continue biodiversity and RIL training but shift the cost structure. Training is currently resourced by USAID IFACS, but there should be a focus on engaging private companies to recognize the significance of these training, in order that they can fund it themselves in the longer term.
- Monitoring of CMMPs should be synchronized with other existing or on-going monitoring efforts such as Environmental Impact Assessments. Indonesian forests are already experiencing the effects of climate change, and impacts are expected to increase in the future. Identifying vulnerable species and forests can help landowners, managers, regulators, policymakers and civil society establish priorities for management and monitoring too.

On working directly with communities and signing CCLAs, LESTARI and other climate change projects should consider the following:

- By supporting local champions, IFACS is able to target communities both inside and outside of its project areas for improved productivity and sustainable land-use. This approach contributes to stronger commodity groups who can collectively bargain for resources and other inputs, or even for increased recognition.
- CCLAs should connect more strongly with MSFs and SEA-LEDs. Improved connectivity with other IFACS-supported tools can help to provide villages with a broader base for endorsement, offer opportunities for joint action, and ensure that the right stakeholders are involved and enable the diffusion of good ideas.
- CCLAs developed by villages require recognition by other stakeholders and if possible, even acquire legal status by Governor/Bupati decree. The documents could also be used as basic information in developing regional Spatial Plans.
- In order to support development of sustainable local businesses, villages and farmers groups will require increased access to finance, which is beginning to happen in the project landscapes and should be encouraged in the future.

Finally, in developing CCVAs with communities:

- Invest in capacity development for field facilitators. The CCFS approach was successful because the ToT appeared to reach the threshold where field facilitators were able to facilitate the approach. At least six weeks of ToT is necessary for effective questioning and analysis. Training time also has to be spent on the topic of climate change and on the use of vulnerability as an assessment tool. Facilitators should understand what climate change means and why it is happening. They should also have a process prepared for discussing climate change with CCFS participants.
- Using a “landscape” as the basis for analysis and planning is useful, but the people that live in a landscape live in communities and may not think in terms of a landscape. However those communities do understand where their water comes from and where it goes. They can conceive of a watershed, in fact, watersheds often provide the boundaries for communities. Removing the watershed as an analytical basis for program planning makes it difficult to see water as an issue that can provide the basis for important activities related to conservation of bio-diversity, resilience and climate change.

Component 3: Private Sector, Local Enterprise and Market Linkages

Development Hypothesis

Component 3 complements activities under Component 2 to support improved forest management within the IFACS results framework. This component works with the private sector and forest-dependent communities to harness market opportunities that result in enhanced financial returns with commitments and adherence to conservation best management practices (BMP). Private companies and smallholders are often the primary driving force behind deforestation and degradation. Therefore, IFACS considers improving forest management practices of the private sector and ensuring sustainable livelihoods for forest dependant communities as critical elements in the project's approach.

IFACS engaged with private sector actors and smallholders to address climate change issues through developing financial incentives that provide the enabling conditions (improved income and resiliency to climate change) for conservation of forest. Work with grantees (such as LDP, YCBL and Elpam) and subcontracts (Swisscontract and STC-I) showed particular promise in the rubber and cacao industries.

Activities focused on maximizing the number of individuals receiving economic benefits through activities consistent with landscape-specific Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS). The key performance indicator for these activities is improved livelihoods of forest dependent communities – either in terms of monetary benefit or resource improvement. A narrow focus is required for this component as the EOP target for improved economic benefits is 12,000 people.

As of August 2015, IFACS has recorded 12,728 people who received measureable economic benefits resulting from IFACS activities implemented through grants and subcontracts. This is a 106% achievement of the original target value of 12,000 people.

Component 3 activities included: (1) improving Best Agricultural (Management) Practices; (2) improving livelihoods through better economic resilience to climate change; (3) off-farm value chain development; (4) eco-tourism development; (5) carbon project note development, amongst other activities.

IFACS Tools and Approaches

Improving Livelihoods for Forest Communities

IFACS extended 26 grants and 3 contracts to a number of non-governmental organizations implementing a number of development projects aimed at bringing economic benefits to more than 13,000 people in communities bordering protected forest areas, buffer zones, and production forests. IFACS livelihood development activities aimed to stimulate local economies through the promotion of livelihoods that have no harmful environmental impacts on forests zoned for protection and other high conservation value areas.

The livelihood activities were mostly planned, implemented, and evaluated with community participation and within a framework of conservation and natural resource stewardship. Before communities received livelihood development support from IFACS, the local implementing NGO asked them to develop and publicly sign a Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreement (CCLA), which obliged the communities to become better environmental stewards in managing their resources and recognizing and protecting high

conservation value areas (see Component 2 for a more complete description of the CCLA process).

An approach used to improve the livelihoods and environmental conservation in many of the activities was training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) that emphasized better knowledge of crop management integrated pest management (IPM) protocols to reduce the need for chemical pesticides, and organic fertilizer composting. The reported results were more production per unit of land, less expenses on external chemical pesticides and fertilizers. These latter aspects of IPM and composting, combined with better village level resource management through the CCLA's, combined to constitute what the project termed, Good Environmental Practices (GEP). The GAP focused more on farm, and the GEP, although also practiced on the farm, could have positive external benefits to the local environment.

Best Agricultural Practices

USAID IFACS worked with private sector partners in the forestry, plantation and mining sectors, and local community organizations to ensure development and business strategies prioritize reducing emissions while balancing those strategies with forest and biodiversity conservation. For instance, USAID IFACS worked with natural resource concessionaires to identify high conservation values within their concessions and apply strategies and best management practices for conserving these values. With communities, USAID IFACS provided them with the training and resources they need to improve their living standards without harming the forest or biodiversity in the environs. In return, community members engaged in conservation activities and established a community-based monitoring system to make sure the activities are sustained. This is covered in much detail in the Component 2, Conservation Monitoring and Management Plans (CMMPs) section.

Value Chain Analysis and Improvement

In addition to on-farm approach of GAP and GEP, IFACS used a value-chain analysis to understand how to increase the value farmers received for their production, namely cocoa, rubber, and nutmeg. This approach involved analyzing each step in the value chain from input supplier up to traders and finally processors. This identified project activities and value-chain partners that IFACS should focus on. The activities and the results of those activities, especially in the cocoa and rubber value chains are explained below in the results achieved section.

Significant Achievements

The Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and Good Environmental Practice (GEP) training, called the Cocoa for Better Livelihoods and Ecosystem (CocoBest), was implemented through a sub-contract with Yayasan Sahabat Cipta, (YSC). CocoBest reached more than 2,400 farm families with training in sustainable farming methods to increase yields and income, as an alternative to agricultural expansion into forested areas.

Field surveys of CocoBest farmers found that within three months of the CocoBest training, 75% of the trained farmers were applying GAP on their farms, with a 91.3% and 95.7% rate of adoption for pruning and fertilization, respectively. These two practices alone can lead to greatly increased output and reduction in the incidence of pest and disease and yield increases of 30–50% within the first six months of adoption. The same survey found a very high adoption rate of GEP: 88% of farms are now integrating mixed cropping methods; 76.3% showed improved conservation of soil and water; and 80% were implementing integrated pest management (IPM) and reducing pesticide use. A second YSC field survey found that adoption levels of GAP and GEP has increased over time after training.

IFACS also conducted GAP cocoa training program to 1,000 farmers in Sarmi District in Papua through a subcontract with Sustainable Trade Consultants (STC). The training used a holistic strategy for reviving the cocoa industry in Sarmi. STC surveyed a sample of 243 cocoa farms that had received training and assistance and found only a 20% adoption rate of GAP and GEP, but the results in terms of increased yield and reduced losses from pests and diseases showed a 50% increase over the 500kg/hectare baseline by those farmers that adopted the GAP. It is likely that this program will be continued through the UKCCU/UKAID project in Papua (PROTARIH) to increase adoption rates in the near future in Sarmi as well as other districts of Papua Province.

IFACS also awarded a number of small grants to provide livelihood development support aimed at increasing community resilience to climate change impacts. The grant activities generally followed one of three themes:

1. Delivering training and capacity for alternative economic activities for forest-dependent communities;
2. Delivering economic activities to promote climate change adaptation; and
3. Providing seedlings of economically important species to regenerate degraded forest areas and enhance the economic value of the forest.

See Appendix 1 to learn about each grant, the implementer, and the observed and documented results.

Value-Chain Analysis and Improvement

IFACS forged two private-sector partnerships in the Aceh cocoa sector: PT Cocoa Venture Indonesia (PT CVI) of Medan, a value-chain partner to expand market opportunities for cocoa farmers, and M&M/Mars, which trained 18 Aceh CocoBest farmers at the Mars Cocoa Academy in South Sulawesi. PT CVI was actively developing a traceable and sustainably certified cocoa bean supply chain in the Aceh landscapes. It was expected that farmers who were trained by IFACS subcontractor YSC in the CocoBest program would be attractive candidates for PT CVI to include in its certified supply chain. The registration and inclusion of CocoBest farmers into PT CVI's certified supply chain was supposed to take place in latter 2014, but because of a change in the taxation policy for cocoa processors, PT CVI's business model was no longer viable and they had to sell their operation to another company that was not interested opening a traceable, certified supply chain.

M&M/Mars provided training to cocoa farmers at its South Sulawesi facility. The expectation is that the 18 lead farmers (or "cocoa doctors") who went through this training would become local leaders and consultants to neighboring farmers on sustainable cocoa cultivation practices. These Cocoa Doctors can function as trusted intermediaries between companies that want to include trained higher performing farmers, like the CocoBest farmers, in certified sustainable supply chains. Since PT CVI was sold and is no longer actively developing sustainably certified supply chains, this opportunity has not emerged with another company.

However, the impact from CocoBest farmers, at the forefront Cocoa Doctors, to positively influence their neighboring non-CocoBest farmers was surging in the last reporting period of this project. The effect was "spill-over," where beneficiaries not reached by the project received a benefit in an indirect and usually unforeseen and not planned for ways. Most villages touched by CocoBest that were surveyed by IFACS as part of the end of project reported back the overall quality of cocoa had improved as a result; far more farmers were adopting better practices after witnessing the results achieved by CocoBest farmers; and the area is developing a good reputation in the market as a quality source of cocoa beans, so that there is more competition to buy and that helps to bid up the price. Based on the

detailed information shared during the field survey, IFACS estimates that an additional 1,154 households benefited from CocoBest via the Spillover Effect. This nearly a 50% increase over the targeted, planned, and delivered direct beneficiaries of CocoBest.

In the IFACS Kalimantan landscapes, rubber is the leading crop of smallholders. It has been long understood that Central Kalimantan is particularly susceptible to forest and peat land fires. When an economic crop is present, farmers and landlords are more responsive to putting out neighboring fires and will take greater care to reduce the conditions that may lead to fire in the first place. The presence of profitable stands of rubber is expected to deter additional burning that releases massive amounts of GHG and particle pollutants.

To stimulate rubber crop improvement, IFACS supported the visit of rubber farmers from Katingan landscape to the PT Bridgestone Kalimantan rubber plantation in South Kalimantan to attend two days of agronomy training. The main objective was to increase farmers' technical knowledge, but an unexpected benefit has been that many farmers returned home from the study tour to set up rubber farmer cooperative business groups, known as Kelompok Usaha Bersama Karet (KUBK) in their communities. Since May 2014, 20 KUBKs have been formed, and 11 of these have already begun marketing clump rubber directly to rubber processors on their members' behalf. The clump rubber supply chain is long, with many intermediaries that result in poor price information and declining clump rubber quality. IFACS has played a key role in brokering the relationship between three local rubber processors in Central Kalimantan and the farmer-led KUBKs, thereby cutting out intermediaries and allowing the rubber processor to do business directly with the farmers and to offer a price according to quality specifications.

The benefits to the 205 participating KUBK farmers are significant: KUBK farmers have increased their income from clump rubber by 25-40% in one month by selling through the village-based KUBK. KUBK membership is increasing week to week and has had an impact on the larger community. In at least four villages, IFACS has observed that when a KUBK markets rubber on behalf of its members, the other clump rubber buyers have increased the price they offer to other farmers by 20-30% (from 5,000-6,000 IDR/KG to 7,000-8,000 IDR/KG) in order to remain competitive. This spillover effect has the potential to improve the livelihoods of many more households in the villages where IFACS-supported KUBKs are active. Just within the first 6 months of this activity, IFACS found that no less than 190 additional farming households had received a higher price for their unimproved rubber because a KUBK was present in the village, and thereby pushing the price up for rubber as a result. The KUBK model was still in its early stages at the time of the end of the IFACS project period, but during the bridging period it has continued to grow and expand. In fact, three KUBK's have formally applied for legal status under the cooperative law. Such status will improve their tax structure and indicated to possible partners that the farmers are capable of organizing and leading their own private, democratically run business. One such cooperative had already reached an agreement with a local rubber processor to buy all its members' rubber.

The Aceh Development Fund (ADF) in Aceh Selatan has also successfully facilitated value-chain improvements for honeybee producers in seven villages, which has increased honey prices from IDR 100,000 to IDR 250,000 (150%) per kilogram by improving bee harvesting and post-harvesting (packaging) practices.

Community-Private Sector Partnerships

In Aceh Selatan, IFACS fostered a dialogue between local farmers and Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) branches in Tapaktuan, Kutacane, and Blangkejeren, under the coordination of the Business and Partnership Division of BRI's regional office in Banda Aceh. IFACS partners identified 27 potential enterprises for financing, including wild honey collectors from Bulusema, Trumon (Aceh Selatan), nutmeg essential oil distillers, nutmeg

snacks and syrup makers, a nutmeg nursery in Tapaktuan (Aceh Selatan), and a local cocoa trader of Kutacane (Bahrun Brutu). Participants presented their business profiles and business plans during the workshop, and they also had the opportunity for a one-on-one business consultation with the BRI account officers.

IFACS has also collaborated with BRI in Palangkaraya to prepare two credit schemes for the rubber sector: (1) BRI Micro (KUR [public credit]), financing ceiling of Rp 1–20 million, 1.025% interest rate per month; and (2) Kredit Umum Pedesaan (KUPeDES) with a financing ceiling of Rp 5–100 million and 1.04% interest rate per month. BRI is looking at a specific financing scheme of Muliah by BRI. This scheme was approved by BRI in Palangkaraya to handle the financing for one rubber cooperative in the district and Bukit Batu Rakumpit.

Ecosystem restoration concessionaire PT RMU will work with 14 villages located in the borders of its ecosystem restoration concession on community empowerment initiatives through its CSR program. In the last quarter of Year 4, IFACS conducted field visits to two villages located near the concession area to map out important areas in the villages for possible community-private partnerships to conserve high conservation value areas and promote alternative livelihood development. [From 2014 Final Report: “Follow-up action is needed in the final months of the project”—do we have any more data on what those follow-up arrangements accomplished?]

IFACS worked intensively with 16 communities (*dusun*) in the Ketapang landscape, West Kalimantan, to understand their development priorities, conservation capabilities, and issues for cooperation with private sector concession holders in the immediate area. A draft partnership agreement (*kesepakatan*) was drafted between two concession holders, PT Alas Kusuma Grup (AKG) and CV Pangkar Begili (PB), to provide guidance for the companies’ Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs and community investment. The companies valued this analysis, but they expected that IFACS would provide co-funding as well to leverage their funding. IFACS declined to do so for several reasons, not the least being that the project subsidies for CSR investment is not sustainable nor in the interest of the project to create such a precedent.

Carbon Project Development

Opportunities to develop authentic carbon projects have emerged this year with the establishment of Indonesia’s REDD+ agency. To capitalize on this, IFACS subcontract partner PT Hydro Program Indonesia has finalized five carbon emission Project Concept Notes working with local stakeholders in five locations, with the aim of securing REDD+ funding, first for the local capacity development and subsequently for implementation of conservation measures to reduce carbon emissions. The five Project Concept Notes are as follows:

Strengthening the Village Forest Ecosystem Management and Carbon Conservation, in Pulang Pisau, Central Kalimantan, focuses on improving management and livelihoods in a village forest buffer zone close to Sebangau National Park. At present, a large area of degraded land with some rubber plantations on peat land is under threat from fire and excessive draining. The village forest also suffers from illegal logging and conversion. The project aims to reduce carbon emissions through the control of fire and improve existing rubber production, thus giving previously unprofitable and degraded land important value.

Strengthening the Mangrove Ecosystem for Protected Forest and Carbon Conservation Area in Mimika, Papua, will improve and strengthen the management of this carbon-rich resource through participative ecosystem protection, resource-based economic development, and capacity building of institutions charged with their management.

Developing Penosan Sepakat as a Protected Water Catchment Area and Carbon Conservation in Gayo Lues, Aceh, will develop a regulation to permanently protect the area and establish a management body that will be charged with developing eco-friendly agricultural activities within the Leuser Ecosystem and rehabilitating critical areas.

Ecotourism Development in the Leuser Mountain National Park

IFACS provided a grant to the Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON) to facilitate the promotion and development of ecotourism in Gayo-Lues District of the Leuser National Park. One of the more spectacular outcomes of this grant was the feature of Leuser National Park in general, and the Gayo-Lues natural areas in particular, as an ecotourism destination in the December 2014 Indonesian language issue of National Geographic magazine.

Supporting Rattan Trade Policy Reform

Indonesia's trade policy banning export of raw rattan and semi-finished rattan products has driven the price of rattan down and has had a particularly destructive impact on local economies in Central Kalimantan, leading rattan farmers to convert ecologically friendly rattan gardens to palm oil or other mono-crops. In November 2014, IFACS co-hosted a national rattan seminar in Jakarta with the Ministry of Forestry and Non Timber Forest Products-EP. Ministry of Forestry Secretary General Hadi Daryanto opened the seminar, following welcome remarks by USAID Environmental Office Director John Hansen, and the head of Dinas Perindustrian, representing the governor of Central Kalimantan. Speakers included government officials from the Ministries of Trade, Industry, and Forestry, academia, NGOs, the Indonesian Rattan Foundation, Indonesia Furniture Association, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Indonesia Forest Research and Development Agency (FORDA), the Setara Foundation and a Katingan rattan grower. The workshop drew 100 participants and concluded with the following key recommendations for a working group to address trade issues to revive Indonesia's rattan industry:

- Change the current rattan trade policy and modify the rattan trading system.
- Compile verifiable and accurate data on the current condition of rattan as a basis for policy changes.
- Improve cooperation of all parties (cane farmers, entrepreneurs and governments) that will implement current effective models

Following the seminar, IFACS facilitated a study on the current condition of the rattan industry in Central Kalimantan. Conducted by the University of Vancouver, the study compiled data and analyzed the impact of the recent export ban of intermediate rattan products (minimally processed raw rattan and semi-finished rattan) on land use policy in the region. The study concluded that reforming Indonesia's restrictive rattan export policy to revive the rattan industry would bring broad-based social, environmental, and economic gains that could be achieved through an inclusive consultative process involving the participation of key local, regional, and national stakeholders.

Obstacles and Key Lessons Learned

- It was very difficult to get variety in the portfolio of IFACS private sector partners. Amongst the partner concessions, most were natural forest concessions; one was a mining concession, one was an ecosystem restoration concession and one was an oil palm concession. No industrial forest plantation was represented.
- Forest dwelling communities depend mostly on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihoods. The LEDS analysis done at the outset of the project established that a more intensive and better managed approach to these food production systems would

generate the most benefit, and if those systems used best practices for resource management, they would also achieve the LEDS objective of reducing Green House Gas emissions.

- Working with private sector partners in times of uncertainty has been a challenge. For example, cocoa exporter P.T. Armajaro was originally identified as a potential cocoa value-chain partner in Aceh. Since then, Armajaro announced its merger with a rival firm and has closed down its operations in Aceh. IFACS had to seek an alternate partner to develop market linkage, and thus has partnered with P.T. CVI, a cocoa bean grinder in Medan. Subsequently, that partner also was sold to another company that discontinued the cooperation with IFACS and the CocoBest farmers. Some of these changes cannot be anticipated, so flexibility and a list of alternative partners should be kept active.
- IFACS has faced challenges in facilitating community-private sector partnerships between 15 forest communities and three concessions in the project's West Kalimantan Landscape. There were delays in getting approvals from the concessionaires to enter their areas of work and meet with the communities, and one of the concessionaires, P.T. Pasifik Agro Sentosa (PT PAS), a palm oil company, lost interest in collaborating with IFACS. In the end, IFACS hopes to facilitate CCLAs with 13 communities, with the participation of two concessionaries, C.V. PB and the Alas Kasuma Group. However, this did not result in additional investments or economic benefits for the communities, because the companies are not willing to invest their own money into realizing the requests in the CCLAs. The companies viewed IFACS as a means for them to supplement their meager CSR budgets. Unless new policies make investments in tropical landscapes much more attractive and compelling for private companies, expectations of what the private sector may invest or participate in the successor project should be moderated.
- Mixed rubber farming plantations are prevalent in the Kalimantan landscapes. They have been found that these plantations have more longevity and are less disruptive on peat lands as compared to other uses. Also, they serve as a buffer to seasonal peat fires because farmers will be more diligent to keep the surrounding lands wetted and less susceptible to fires. Therefore, a strategy of improving the incomes from rubber farming will support better stewardship of peatlands that are already disturbed with agricultural use.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- If private sector engagement is a priority for the successor of IFACS, then the correct targeting of private sector partner and structuring of the incentives for them to be involved needs to be clarified out the outset.
- Any LEDS approach to communities around protected areas will most likely involve agriculture and cash crop supply chains that originate in areas surrounding the forest. The farmers in these communities are poor. They have minimal agronomic knowledge of their crops, and they typically have not received any support from the government before this project. There remains as lot of need and demand for improving their marketing skills through the low emission activity of farmer training.
- The value chain of rubber offers the best opportunity to scale-out livelihood activities in peat lands of Central and West Kalimantan. The KUBK model is market based, and it is delivering a minimum of 20% income increase to participating farmers within 30 days of operation over their "business as usual" benchmark. This increase is There is wide support from government, the rubber industry, and the financial sector for expanding the KUBK model. LESTARI could be the convener for the further expansion of KUBK model to additional villages, Kabupatens, and even provinces.

- There is still considerable demand to improve the production and agronomic practices of cocoa farmers in the Aceh landscape. LESTARI should balance that with continued engagement with farmers that have already received training to integrate previously assisted farmers into more lucrative and secure supply chains, e.g. supply chains that are certified as sustainable.

cocoBest – Sustainable Farming Boosts Cacao Harvests for Aceh Farmers



LEME VILLAGE, GAYO LUES DISTRICT - Cacao farmer Abu Hasan, once the owner of one of the least productive farms in his village, beams proudly as he points to the large pile of yellow-red cacao pods from a recent harvest. His wife sits nearby, slicing open each pod to extract the cacao beans and pulp that will be left to ferment for the next week before being sold to the local cocoa factory.

Hasan is one of 2,400 cacao farmers in Aceh who have received training in organic farming methods through the CocoBest farmer field schools, a program supported by IFACS through a subcontract with Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation. The CocoBest training has shown farmers the benefits of sustainable farming practices that have resulted in up to 30 percent increases in yield, says Nazli Herimsyah, Cocobest Field coordinator in Gayo Lues district.

Through the CocoBest farmer fields schools, farmers have learned new farming practices, including proper pruning methods, organic approaches to pest and disease management and planting improved cacao varieties that yield more frequent and productive harvests.

“Farmers here have always grown cacao but most didn’t have any real technical knowledge about good methods for growing cacao and for controlling pests and disease,” said Nazli herimsyah, cocobest Field coordinator for Gayo lues district. *“Now through the use of organic, more environmental friendly farming methods, many farmers are seeing a dramatic turnaround in the productivity of their farms.”*

Hasan's previously struggling cacao farm is now a thriving two-hectare farm and one of the largest in his village. Since attending a CocoBest field school, his cacao trees now yield an average annual harvest of 1,000 kg of cacao, compared to the 600 kg they used to produce.

"Before I did the CocoBest training, I didn't know how to prune my trees or to fight off the pests to make them produce more fruits. We used to just plant cacao and hope for the best," says Hasan.

The organic pesticides and fertilizers Hasan and other farmers now use have brought substantial savings in production costs and resulted in healthier soils that require them to clear less land from adjacent forests.

"All the farmers trained in our program have stopped using chemicals in their farms," says Nazli. *"Their cacao trees are now producing so well, they are too busy managing their farms to open new lands in the forest."*

All 19 villages in the Gayo Lues district have signed Community Conservation Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs) facilitated by IFACS. The agreements serve to guide and encourage communities to participate in conservation initiatives to protect surrounding forests in exchange for the livelihood support provided by programs like cocoBest.

CocoBest farming methods have been integrated into the CCLA framework of participating villages. The CCLAs outline conservation principles for local communities and provide practical guidance for conservation of high-value conservation forests, preventing illegal logging and improving protections for the rich biodiversity of the surrounding leuser ecosystem.

Through the cocoBest program, IFACS has also created village farmer groups that lead Village Cacao Clinics (VCC), which provide technical assistance to cacao farmers, passing on production skills and knowledge acquired through the farmer field school training. The VCCs also operate cacao seedling nurseries where farmers can purchase proven, high-yielding cacao varieties that are produced on site.

CocoBest is now working to link Aceh farmers who are applying sustainable farming practices approaches with buyers who can bring their products to international markets. Mainstream demand for sustainably certified cocoa has grown in recent years as top chocolate manufacturers have announced they intend to source only sustainably certified cocoa products. This shift has prompted cocoa suppliers to engage directly with local farmers groups to establish sustainable certification and traceable supply chains. The new production methods Aceh cocoa farmers have adopted as a result of the CocoBest training program make them top candidates for sustainable certification.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management

The Project Coordination and Management component of IFACS is responsible for ensuring efficient implementation, financial management and contract compliance for USAID, as well as effective coordination of other partners in the USAID/Indonesia portfolio of climate change, forest conservation and sustainable landscape activities. Component 4 also included important crosscutting IFACS initiatives including grants under contract, communications and outreach, training and capacity building and monitoring and evaluation. This section provides a year-by-year record of major activities, accomplishments, and setbacks for this component over the duration of the IFACS project.

Project Management

IFACS was managed through a modified matrix management approach that strives to maximize technical resources and networks at the national and field levels. Overall vision, technical leadership, management oversight and performance monitoring is driven from the Jakarta office. Field-level technical work is facilitated by regional teams based in key focal districts at the landscape level. Regional teams provide the day-to-day interface with IFACS partners including, but not limited to, government officials, MSF representatives, and private sector and community partners.

Personnel

Years 1 and 2 were impacted by an inability to recruit and retain qualified staff, especially for remote landscape sites. Recruitment of staff was a difficulty for IFACS for a number of reasons, including (i) limited supply of adequately qualified candidates; (ii) prohibitively high salaries for qualified staff; (iii) unwillingness to be based full-time in the field (iv) unwillingness to move families to remote areas due to lack of access to basic services. Recruitment issues were compounded by growing donor interest in the climate change and LEDS arena in Indonesia which created increased demand for labor.

In Year 2 of the project there was a significant transition in Project Leadership: the original COP left IFACS and Tetra Tech ARD provided Acting COPs from the Home Office. The replacement of the COP and DCOP slowed down progress of the project in terms of implementation of field activities. Project leadership stabilized by the end of Year 2 and there was a surge of grants and sub-contract procurement, and the direct implementation of activities got well underway.

In Year 3 there was a ramping-up of grants and subcontracts that broadened IFACS technical capacity and reach, and subsequently increased impact and results. The 2013 Regional Inspector General (RIG) Performance Audit and Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) resulted in a revision of performance monitoring indicators, the development of a management information system (MIS), and the expansion of staffing and preparation of a more focused communications and stakeholder capacity building action plan. There was a negotiation of a contract modification, including a revised SOW that modified contract results to make them more attainable and attributable to IFACS activities, and extended the period of IFACS performance through March 2015.

In Year 4 there was further ramping up of management support and oversight that totalled more than 100 staff distributed across eight regional offices from Aceh to Papua, up to 23 active subcontracts, and up to 34 active grants. Contract Modification #8, executed in October 2013, provided a contract extension through March 2015, thus enabling IFACS to

carry on routine field activities at a robust pace throughout the year. Year 4 stood out for the achievement of significant results through the effective mobilization and utilization of IFACS direct implementation, subcontracts and grants resources. For the first time since the commencement of the project, IFACS was fully staffed by early into Year 4. IFACS had more than 100 technical and operational staff and consultants effectively managing and implementing project activities in Jakarta and in the field. Besides being fully staffed for the first time, this achievement reflected the revised staffing pattern agreed upon with USAID in Year 3, nearly doubling the number of long-term positions in order to ensure effective technical impact with strong technical compliance.

Year 5 saw a drawing down of activities as a result of a substantial staff draw-down, completion of all grants, and only a small number of subcontracts. Project Management support in Year 5 aimed to provide for the ongoing presence of staff in Jakarta and landscapes to maintain a moderate level of engagement with partners to bridge into USAID's new LESTARI while also providing discrete support for emerging USAID/Indonesia initiatives in climate change mitigation/sustainable landscapes and biodiversity conservation.

Partner Coordination

IFACS Partner Coordination included USAID and USG FOREST, GOI, and IFACS landscape-level partners. In Years 1 and 2, IFACS began working with other UGS partners supporting climate change, forest conservation and sustainable landscapes work. This included the facilitation of regular coordination meetings and workshops, as well as working with USAID/Indonesia and relevant partners in compiling inputs for USAID Indonesia's annual report to Washington. Some significant achievements included: two coordination meetings for USAID Indonesia and other USG partners, including a half-day meeting in Jakarta in January 2012 and a two-day partners' retreat in Bogor in July 2012; annual reporting inputs among USAID Indonesia partners, including partner training in performance monitoring and data collection; and the joint implementation of field activities between IFACS and the USFS.

In Year 3, IFACS facilitated two USAID and USG FOREST partners meetings. A one-day meeting in January brought together partners to provide inputs to the IFACS and FOREST MTE team in Jakarta and included brief presentations by each partner and break-out sessions facilitated by the MTE Team to contribute to MTE development. A second meeting in September brought together partners to contribute to USAID's preparation of its environment and climate change program under the new Country Development and Cooperation Strategy. IFACS also worked closely with a number of FOREST partners, including collaborations with USFS on carbon assessment field training in IFACS landscapes in Aceh, Kalimantan and Papua. IFACS also collaborated with CI-SLP to share lessons learned and technical approaches especially related to MSF and SEA facilitation.

Partner coordination with GOI focused specifically on strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry in IFACS field activities. Under USAID guidance, IFACS increased its presence at the Ministry of Forestry, with regular technical involvement with technical DGs including PHKA, RLPS, BUK and BaPlan. Specific results from this increased engagement included collaboration with PHKA on Protected Area Enforcement Training in Papua and Aceh, involvement of BaPlan on Sungai Lauer, West Kalimantan, FMU development, and coordination with BUK on a national workshop opened by the Minister of Forestry to determine an ecologically and financially sustainable roadmap for natural forest concession management.

IFACS also supported USAID in the facilitation of semi-annual Technical Team meetings. (Two were planned for Year 3, though only one was held.) The meeting hosted by the

Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry in April, provided an important forum for strengthening collaboration among USAID and GOI partners.

In Year 4, coordination for USAID and USG FOREST partners included annual performance monitoring in October and November, ensuring timely and accurate delivery of results from partners to USAID through the IFACS monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team. IFACS also facilitated a USAID partners meeting in July, serving as a platform for USAID to launch its new forest and land-use initiative. At USAID's request, IFACS provided financial support to CIFOR in May for the Asia Forest Summit. On the ground, IFACS continued to work with the United States Forest Service (USFS) on carbon inventory with training in the Mimika Landscape in Papua and the Ketapang Landscape in West Kalimantan. Year 4 also included a number of field visits by USAID and USG officials, including the U.S. ambassador's visit to the Mimika mangroves, USAID Indonesia visits to Central Kalimantan, and USAID Washington, D.C., visits to Aceh and Central Kalimantan. IFACS also coordinated regularly with the Ministry of Forestry and Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare. IFACS provided regular technical briefings to various directorates of the Ministry of Forestry, and worked with PHKA on the Community Livelihoods Conservation Agreement Workshop. IFACS invited Ministry of Forestry and Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare for a field visit to the Katingan Landscape in Central Kalimantan, and provided a technical briefing to the Coordinating Ministry of Social Welfare in Jakarta.

Finally, in Year 5 IFACS strived to maintain continued coordination among partners. This included USAID FOREST, Ministry of Environment & Forestry and Tim Teknis coordination at the national level; and IFACS partner coordination at the landscape level. The IFACS Final Work Plan coincided with a transformational opportunity to work with the newly-created Ministry of Environment & Forestry, BAPPENAS and the National REDD+ Agency on setting an effective pro-conservation and pro-REDD+ for forest and land-use management under the new President, Cabinet and Legislature. IFACS senior leadership worked closely with USAID to ensure regular representation at the Ministry of Environment & Forestry during this transition, and provided relevant policy analysis and communications support so the Ministry of Environment & Forestry could work towards its vision at the sub-national level. Some highlights from Year 5 included: presentation of IFACS forest and climate issues to visiting USAID officials, including hosting field visits to Aceh and Kalimantan; facilitation of a climate change adaptation workshop as part of the series to showcase IFACS partner best practices and lessons learned with the Ministry of Forestry; and IFACS' regular participation in GOI meetings with USAID.

Sub-Contracts

IFACS subcontracts providing training and technical assistance and facilitated community development initiatives that significantly broadened the technical breadth and capacity of the project. A full list of IFACS sub-contracts, with information about the sub-contractor, activity, landscape, period of performance and size of contract are included in **Appendix 2** of this document.

Years 1 and 2 of the project included several large local and international sub-contracts that carried out a range of activities across the project landscapes. They included sub-contracts to the TFF for BMP activities with private sector partners, which is outlined in greater detail in the section on Component 2 above; SwissContact Indonesia, to facilitate improved Livelihoods and Ecosystems in Aceh through Cacao Intensification; the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to begin the implementation of IFACS activities in Asmat; and finally with Sustainable Trade and Consulting Indonesia to facilitate improved livelihoods and ecosystem services in Papua through improved Cacao cultivation. As a whole, IFACS made good progress towards the procurement of sub-contracts towards the end of Year 2, despite procurement challenges due to long sub-contract negotiations and long USAID approval procedures.

During Year 3, IFACS supported a ramp-up of subcontracts, resulting in much greater technical and geographic capacity necessary to achieve contract deliverables. While many of these subcontracts were under development in Year 2, the majority were signed and commenced implementation in Year 3. By the end of Year 3, IFACS had 15 subcontracts contributing to project results, which included sub-contracts to Conservation International and WWF to implement a full set of IFACS activities in the Papua landscapes of Mamberamo and Asmat; URS and YIPD for training and technical support to government-sanctioned Tim Penyusun to prepare LEDS-principled SEAs to support Spatial Plans in 11 focal districts representing six landscapes; FIELD for the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Action Plan activities, specifically facilitating the preparation of community climate change adaptation action plans and then leveraging local government and other partners to support action plan implementation; FORINA, YLI, and Re.Mark to support biodiversity conservation (orangutan habitat conservation), while YLI supported the Leuser NP-Trumon wildlife corridor establishment.; and SIF and STC-I for LEDS-principled livelihoods development with forest dependent communities in Aceh and north Papua.

Following the six-month extension provided under Contract Modification #8, IFACS had sufficient time to effectively program new and expanded subcontracts in Year 4. In what became known as Surge 2, IFACS technical and operational staff facilitated the procurement of 15 new or expanded subcontracts valued at US\$2.6 million over the year. Much of this was accomplished in the first and second quarters to allow adequate time for field implementation. Some significant subcontracts include the following:

- Expansion of FIELD's scalable CCVA activities;
- PT Hydro Indonesia's technical support to landscape-based project proponents for the preparation of five forest carbon concept notes;
- Mangrove Action Project (MAP) for the development of a participatory and adaptive Mimika Mangrove Conservation Management Plan, the cornerstone to IFACS work in Mimika Landscape in southern Papua;
- Continuation of Swiss Contact Indonesia's work on LEDS-based development for forest-dependent communities in Aceh;
- Ramping up of Orangutan habitat conservation through subcontracts to BOSF for its work in Mawas, Central Kalimantan, and to YOSL-OIC and FKPSM in the Aceh landscapes;
- Private sector support for conservation through subcontracts to ZSL Indonesia for biodiversity conservation training for private sector partners as well as to Daemeter for preparation of CMMP;
- Communications subcontracts for Infinity Motion Projects (IMPRO), CV Ulya Brothers, and Rumah Ide to more effectively inspire landscape-level partners to take responsibility for conservation, LEDS and climate change leadership;
- WWF expanded its work in Asmat Landscape in southern Papua, with an extension to this effective subcontract.

During this period, IFACS also managed 15 other ongoing subcontracts, bringing a number of these to closure by the end of the year. Notable subcontracts closed by the end of Year 4 included: Conservation International (CI) for its work in Mamberamo; Subcontractors URS and YIPD for their work facilitating LEDS-based SEAs; and STC-I's work for LEDS-principled livelihoods development with forest-dependent communities in northern Papua. Year 5 saw the final period of subcontract wind down, as all subcontracts were brought to their scheduled completion.

Grants Program

The USAID IFACS grants program has funded organizations whose activities directly support IFACS' overall program objective of reducing the threats of deforestation and climate change by helping to conserve Indonesia's tropical forests, wildlife, and ecosystem processes. The Project utilizes a flexible, demand-driven approach to grant programming, which allows the project to respond to needs and opportunities as they arise and adjust to changes in the implementation environment. At the same time, the grants program is required to adhere to Tetra Tech ARD's systematic grant making process and USAID rules and regulations.

Over its project life, IFACS allocated a grant program worth approximately US\$ 3.2 million for 38 awarded grants under contract (GUC). These included 17 grants in Aceh, 8 in West Kalimantan, 7 in Central Kalimantan, 3 in North Papua, and 3 in South Papua. The purpose of the grants program is to support IFACS implementation by providing conservation incentives, increasing local participation, and improving collaboration in the achievement of project results. A full list of IFACS grantees, their project title and description, the landscapes where they worked and their grant budget are provided in **Appendix 1** of this document.

IFACS Tools and Approaches

The USAID IFACS grants program used two mechanisms to solicit grant applications: the Annual Program Statement (APS), and Request for Applications (RFA), which would be developed and competed in accordance with the activities in the Work Plan. The APS was broad in scope and solicited proposals consistent with any one or more of the Project's objectives.

Significant Achievements

IFACS built a strong foundation of local landscape partners capable of delivering programs and raising awareness about the role of forest protection, conservation and restoration in reducing GHG emissions. Through USAID IFACS capacity building, grantees that were not previously familiar with climate change issues have built up their knowledge and are further disseminating it to their local networks. Local capacity has spilled over to communities who are now adopting LEDS principles in their livelihoods and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, a program approach endorsed by IFACS that balances community well-being with nature conservation and protection. Some of IFACS' grantees have leveraged government support and assistance through in-kind contributions, formal acknowledgements and recognition to grantee work.

Selected highlights of IFACS' grant recipients projects and activities include the below . For a more complete list consult Appendix 1 of this document.

- Cacao Good Agroforestry Field Schools for cacao farmers in two sub-district in Aceh Selatan, implemented by Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Center (YOSL-OIC), which helped farmers to develop internal control systems for organic cacao cultivation leading to a certification from the Seloliman Organic Certification Institution and higher market prices for their products
- Increased nutmeg production and improvements to nutmeg oil value chains in Aceh Selatan, implemented by FORPALA. Based on the a survey of incomes of 50 beneficiaries in 9 sub-districts, this grant resulted in an average 34% increase in income for beneficiaries
- Strengthened community-based and sustainable alternative livelihoods schemes through sustainable farming in the buffer zone around Gunung Palung National Park in

Ketapang, West Kalimantan, implemented by Yayasan Alam Sehat Lestari (ASRI). Through two grants, ASRI successfully introduced sustainable farming methods to 14 farmers groups using environmentally friendly methods that reduce farmers' reliance on purchased fertilizers and pesticides, resulting in cost savings and better quality produce. ASRI also developed a multi-stakeholder management structure for Gunung Palung National Park, conducted training in best management practices in seven villages to promote forest conservation, and facilitated participatory mapping that served as foundations for developing CCLAs in the targeted villages.

- Increased capacity of community members to produce coconut oil in sustainable ways, in 3 villages in Sarmi, implemented by the Institute of People Independence – Papua (IPI-Papua). IPI introduced Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) as alternative income for community members of its three assisted villages. Community members who participated in the improved processing for coconut oil and VCO have adopted and practiced knowledge and skills acquired in the training. Some of them reported that they are using VCO production as their additional source of income and have increased their average income by 24%. In addition to the improved processing for coconut oil and VCO training, IPI also trained 150 community members on financial literacy. IPI also successfully leveraged funds from the Sarmi District Government in the amount of IDR83,400,000, (equivalent to USD 9,266.67)

Obstacles and Key Lessons Learned

Staffing challenges. During Year 1 and 2, a single Grants Manager managed IFACS grants. From Year 3 onwards, there was a complete Grants Unit consisting of a Grants Specialist (focusing on administrative aspects), Grants Program Coordinator (programmatic and technical aspects of the grants) and a STTA Grants Support Specialist (supporting the Grants Specialist on administrative issues). This expanded staffing allowed the grants team a larger impact on achieving IFACS' objectives from Year 3 onwards.

Grants Solicitation, Appraisal and Selection of Grantees. In some cases the grants awarding process took two years because of the bureaucratic need for detailed plans and procedures. Working closer with grantees on qualification requirements and helping them at an earlier stage to improve their internal accounting and finance procedures could have streamlined this issue. For example, in Mimika, South Papua, one grantee, *Jaringan Perempuan Mimika (JPM)*, had to have its grant terminated because of this poor project implementation performance, deriving in part to accountability and transparency concerns. Many grant proposals were not well written and developed, which in turn, required more resources (time, human/staffs resources) spent to refine the proposals. Most proposals were developed without a thorough and proper assessment (identification of problems, needs, issues, challenges, etc. of proposed sites and communities). Many grants had to be modified in the early stages of implementation because what was written or planned in the proposal was vastly different from actual field conditions.

Project Duration and Budget. Many grantees struggled with the length of the awarded project, which ranged between 11 months to a maximum of 2 years. Grantees found it difficult to achieve results against pre-determined objectives during this limited time frame. As most projects involved behavioral change and/or modification, it was difficult for grantees to fully achieve their grant requirements in a limited amount of time.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- The Grant Under Contract (GUC) program's duration should be expanded, preferably to 3-years, to allow for significant results and impacts to emerge. For longer-term grants, there might be an increase of budget allocation for awarded grant.

- If grants are designed for a longer project period with a project budget of more than USD 100,000 and a single grant is not possible, it might be worth considering to make GUC programs into phases/tiers as follows: grantees identification and project proposal development (6-8 months), allowing awardees the time to prove their commitment and capability to implement the grant; project implementation (1-2 years), with project activities based on the result of phase 1; and deepening impact and sustainability (6 months – 1 year), where the grantee would engage in ‘impact deepening’, replication, and measuring spillover effects. grant policies (ADS 303) governing standard grants and their use.

Training and Capacity Building

IFACS Tools and Approaches

The IFACS Training and Capacity Building Program coordinated a host of training activities and workshops via direct implementation, grantees and subcontracts in all focal districts. He below are some highlights of IFACS’ training work over the past 5 years: GIS and SDI training

- Participatory Workshops and Trainings for SEA-LEDS Development
- Law enforcement training
- DETECT (Detection of Environmental Crimes)
- Livelihoods improvement training in Best Management Practices (BMPs) for smallholders
- Firefighting training
- Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and Biodiversity Monitoring
- National Lessons Learned Workshops and Seminars

Significant Achievements

GIS Training and SDI Development. IFACS has continued to provide GIS training and technical assistance to district governments, MSFs, and other stakeholders. Training has focused on developing mapping skills essential to support future spatial planning development and monitoring, updating SEA analyses, and providing decision makers with information necessary to guide sustainable development and land-use strategies. IFACS training programs have attracted broad participation from district governments, community leaders, NGOs and the private sector. Participants of GIS trainings offered in Gayo Lues, Melawi, Kayong Utara, Pulang Pisau, Palangkaraya, Sarmi, and Mimika were able to actively participate in the development of SEA-LEDS in these districts, providing critical spatial data and analysis required to finalize the SEA documents.

Participatory Workshops and Trainings for SEA-LEDS Development. Over the course of 18 months between March 2013 – September 2014, IFACS and its sub-contractors provided a wide array of technical assistance to district governments and other local stakeholders. The SEA-LEDS development process was done in four key stages: (i) kick-off workshops, where work teams at the district level were formed and responsibilities assigned amongst stakeholders; (ii) issue scoping and training sessions, where information on spatial planning and SEA-LEDS policy was clarified with local stakeholders, and training provided to build awareness on climate change and sustainable development; (iii) training and working group sessions, where spatial plans were improved upon and spatial data was presented for

consideration by SEA-LEDS technical teams; and finally (iv) workshops where draft SEA-LEDS documents were agreed on by stakeholders. These activities culminated with the delivery of a 'White Paper' (*Naskah Akademik*) and a Draft Spatial Planning Bill (*Rencana Pemerintah Daerah RTRWK*) by the district government working groups, which were presented to the relevant district government authorities and regional assemblies for approval. The steps are outlined in Table 1 below.

Law enforcement training for rangers was conducted in Jayapura, Papua, attended by district police rangers from Sarmi, Mamberamo Raya, Mimika and Asmat, Lorentz National Park and BBKSDA Jayapura during Year 3 of the project. The same training in Kalimantan Barat was conducted in Year 4. Law enforcement training for communities was conducted in Tapaktuan-Aceh Selatan. The results of this training were to build collaboration between the community and police rangers (Polhut) to protect and secure forest areas, including Gunung Leuser National Park (TNGL). Training activities were held with the collaboration of the Forestry District Agency in Aceh Selatan, the Ministry of Forestry and TNGL and BKSDA offices in Aceh.

DETECT training in Year 3 was a seven-day course provided under the USAID ARREST program, through a cooperative effort and assistance from IFACS and the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). The DETECT course aimed to strengthen national and regional law enforcement cooperation and provided practical training in investigative techniques used to combat environmental crime networks. Participants were trained in sensitive intelligence and evidence gathering techniques.

Livelihoods improvement training for local communities. To strengthen the village cocoa economy in Aceh, IFACS has supported 15 village-based cocoa farmers organizations called Village Cocoa Clinics (VCCs). The VCCs provide technical support and training in organic farming methods to cocoa farmers, as well as sustainable business development services to neighboring farmers. VCC's have played a critical role in improved on-farm cocoa production and post-harvest processing within the CCLA framework for forest conservation and low-emission development.

Firefighting training was implemented by the Palangkaraya MSF for the voluntary firefighting brigade (Tenaga Sukarela Kebakaran - TSK). Participants also included representatives from local universities, NGOs, and local government. The training was designed to deliver basic knowledge and increase capacity of firefighting and prevention of forest and peatland fires. This took place over years 3, 4, and 5 of the project, with particular emphasis on fire-prone areas in Central Kalimantan. The success of the Palangkaraya's firefighting training program prompted the neighboring Pulang Pisau District to replicate the Palangkaraya training approach in Year 4, with the district government allocating IDR 308 million that year to conduct pilot implementation of a forest fire prevention program, followed by a bupati decree to support the initiative

National Lessons Learned Workshops. An integral part of Knowledge Management and expanded with the Lestari Bridge expansion as a national-level outreach series that provided unique opportunities to bring IFACS field partners in to Jakarta to share their experiences with each other as well as central-level policy-making government agencies.

Closing Workshops Workshops to mark the end of IFACS were rolled out in Central Kalimantan and Papua landscapes over Year 5. These workshops served to highlight lessons learned over the course of the Project. From a communications standpoint, the workshops helped provide a summary of IFACS achievements from forest patrols, fighting forest fires, Community Conservation and Livelihoods Agreements, Low Emission Development Strategies, mangrove conservation, among others, to stakeholders that included government officials, civil society organizations, and media. More than 25

newspaper articles were published following the two workshops. The workshops were also instrumental in allowing IFACS to acknowledge and thank partners and stakeholders for their involvement and support in the form of Green Awards.

Obstacles, Key Lessons Learned, Recommendations for LESTARI

- During private sector training exercises, an initial lack of knowledge and support of company supervisors and senior executives of IFACS partner concessionaires participating in CMMP development threatened to limit successful implementation of the CMMPs in some concessions. The lack of widely distributed guidelines on CMMP implementation further contributed to the limited initial success of CMMPs
- During the initial stages of IFACS, monitoring of training programs was difficult due to limited staff. Some of the initial technical training provided was ad hoc and lacked connections to other project components. These staffing and capacity issues were resolved by Years 3 and 4 of the project, when there was a significant increase in staff numbers.
- The pedagogical approach of some subcontractors significantly impacted the project's progress. Working at the district level, capacity development through formal lecturing and presentations during workshops has been less successful compared with informal working groups. IFACS had to significantly augment subcontractor technical assistance through this approach.
- IFACS promoted a 'learning-by-doing' approach, where relevant support and coaching is provided to stakeholders in order that they build their technical skillsets. These courses provide opportunities for collaborative learning opportunities for those staff involved in the development of SEAs. Staff develop critical knowledge and understanding about the principles of sustainable development, and about the consequences and impacts of unsustainable policies and programs.
- In IFACS' experience, one-off training workshops were insufficient for sustained stakeholder engagement. The approach applied by IFACS in assisting the regional governments was to organize regular workshops for the relevant staff of the district government offices. IFACS' method involved requiring the participants of the workshop to search for the necessary data by themselves. This forced them to collaborate against different line agencies and establish a data bank, rather than rely solely on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). A significant impact of the SEA-LEDS workshops was a paradigm shift of the regional government, particularly the SEA-LEDS team, on the importance of maintaining and owning data to be used by district government offices.

Monitoring And Evaluation

IFACS Tools and Approaches

IFACS was guided in its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities by a Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (PMP)¹⁴ that has undergone significant enhancement since it was first approved in May 2011 (Year 1). Since the inception of project, the USAID IFACS PMP has been revised in August 2012 (end of Year 2) and the revision was approved in January 2013 (Year 3). Each modification to the PMP has further refined and nuanced data collection management and methodology to ensure higher data quality and more precise attribution.

The USAID IFACS PMP is a living document, designed to promote and strengthen accountability and learning through systematic and rigorous assessment of achievements against established annual targets. Both the RIG audit and the MTE in mid-2013 (Year 3) provided findings and recommendations identified weaknesses in the project's data management systems, relevance and attribution of performance indicators, and standardization and accuracy of reporting. The current PMP (October 2013 version) incorporates previous feedback from USAID in response to the initial technical guidance.

USAID IFACS had 16 performance indicators, which are captured in full in Appendix 4 (IFACS Final Indicator Results) below. Briefly, the indicators help to monitor overall performance and annual progress to meet quarterly, annual and life-of-project targets of the USAID project.

Annual work priorities for the M&E team were set out in the work plans, with most activities revolving around Annual Performance Monitoring, M&E support for grantees and subcontractors, and other key activities implemented over the course of the project. Amongst those key activities was the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey which measured achievements of IFACS activities and the final Impact Assessment.

Significant Achievements

- **M&E staff provided regular and successful assistance to grantees' Grants Reporting Packages (GRP)**, which allowed all grants coordinators and PICs to look at grantees' progress through a pie chart provided in the first worksheet of the package. Unlike grantees via GRP, subcontracts used different a mechanism for reporting. As stipulated in their contracts, their reports were based on milestones. Meanwhile, the managers organized PICs to spearhead the effort of seeking information of progress. PICs used different approaches in managing subcontracts: some imposed the requirements of submitting monthly progress report, some used regular discussions with their subcontracts, and others routinely carried out field monitoring visit. Whatever the approach, M&E always worked collaboratively with each PIC to collect M&E data from each subcontract.
- **IFACS completed a final KAP Survey¹⁵** in November-December 2014 (Year 5) in order to measure increased knowledge, attitudes and practices on climate change and forest conservation since the initial 2011 and 2012 baseline KAP surveys. Following the same methodology and utilizing the same survey instruments, the KAP survey included a quantitative survey that reached out to more than 2,900 respondents in 11 of 13 IFACS

¹⁴ <http://www.ifacs.or.id/publication/performance-monitoring-plan-pmp-revised/>

¹⁵ http://www.ifacs.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/pdf/USAID_IFACS_KAP_2014_Endline_Report.pdf

focal districts. This was augmented with qualitative surveys through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) held in six focal districts. The FGDs were conducted in six districts on three main islands: Aceh Selatan and Gayo Lues Districts in Sumatra; Kayong Utara and Palangkaraya Districts in Kalimantan; and Sarmi and Mimika Districts in Papua. Three facilitators, each taking charge of two districts, were assigned to conduct the FGDs with Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) members. In general, survey results confirm that IFACS has achieved its governance objectives to enable an open dialogue between civil society and government on pressing environmental issues that are of concern to all.

For the KAP, survey results show a 46 percent overall increase in recognition and understanding of climate change and forest conservation issues across the IFACS project landscapes. There is a 71 percent increase in the Southern Papua and nearly 60 percent increase in the Kalimantan landscapes. These areas were identified during the baseline study as requiring more attention from the IFACS projects because of their previously low level of knowledge and apathetic attitudes towards climate change and forest conservation. IFACS monitoring data shows that outreach activities delivered within these two regions have reached more than 300,000 people.

- **Development of MIS.** The Management Information System (MIS) was initiated in May 2013 (Year 3) in response to enlarged data requirements. IFACS launched the MIS in the first quarter of Year 4, and proved to be a more reliable and accessible way of M&E data and information storage and retrieval. The MIS enabled informed and sound management decisions and, along with the new results framework, provided clear guidance to staff. The performance indicators allowed for systematic tracking of benchmarks and incremental achievement.
- **Integrating an evaluative culture into day-to-day project management in both the Jakarta and regional field offices.** Regular M&E meetings were conducted in the IFACS Jakarta office throughout Years 4 and 5. Besides discussing technical M&E issues, the meetings contributed to improved communication between Jakarta managers and regional field staff and helped enhance understanding of the PMP and M&E tools. M&E team members also joined web-based peer group discussions, such as the Indonesian M&E association (InDEC), American Evaluation Associations (AEA), Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), SEACHange (an Asian Community of Practice for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Interventions) and REDD Indonesia. These online discussion groups allowed M&E staff to continually update their knowledge and understanding of M&E to provide useful inputs to the project.
- **Lessons Learned and Best Practices Documentation.** Eight technical briefs were created documenting IFACS technical approaches in the following areas: SEA/LEDS; MSF Strengthening; LCPs; CMMPs; CCLAs; CCVAs-RAPI; Carbon Concept Notes; and Collaborative Management Schemes. These were finished in Q2 of Year 5.
- **Final Impact Assessment.**¹⁶ Over Q2 of Year 5, a team of specialists began the IFACS impact assessment, travelling to the project landscapes and interviewing IFACS regional staff, partners, and other stakeholders. The primary objective of the assessment was to provide USAID and the Government of Indonesia with an unbiased and transparent review of the impact of USAID IFACS over the life of the project, and will be used by USAID and the Government of Indonesia to inform strategic planning and the design of future assistance. The team focused on the impact of four strategic themes: SEA-LEDS, MSF, CCLA-Livelihoods and CMMPs.

The IFACS Final Impact Assessment team consisted of independent evaluators who said that it is premature for IFACS to measure the full impacts of its work, but the intermediary outcomes necessary to achieving those longer-term impacts are evident. To

¹⁶ http://www.ifacs.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/pdf/USAID_IFACS_Final_Impact_Assessment.pdf

date, none of the SEA-LEDS incorporated into district USAID IFACS-supported spatial plans has produced on-the-ground results (impacts) due to the long approvals pathway through various levels of government. However, the potential impact in the medium- to long-term is enormous. Further, the initial results from some CCLAs are encouraging, and while conservation plans with the private sector (CMMPs) are challenging, both tools have the potential to make a significant contribution.

The Final Impact Assessment found that IFACS has been successful in making a difference because of the project's understanding of the need for an adaptable, non-prescriptive approach for the vastly different landscapes and districts where IFACS works. The landscapes are highly variable in terms of culture, socioeconomic circumstances, and local capability. It was clear that one approach would not suit all. To optimize service delivery in the landscapes, IFACS implemented two fundamental approaches: the first was to provide regional staff with guiding principles or approaches to service delivery rather than formulaic recipes. The second was to build on what exists, such as using existing regulatory frameworks (for example, the SEA process) and existing structures (district or local for a such as the MSFs). IFACS also sought to leverage the capability of other agencies and organizations through contracts and grants. The emphasis was to use what is available rather than to start from scratch.

Obstacles and Key Lessons Learned

The initial complexity of the PMP impeded progress between years 2 and 3, but the simplification of the grants reporting format enabled grantees to begin submitting their progress on a monthly basis. As IFACS progressed, increased data coming in meant that Excel spreadsheets could no longer be relied on, and the development of an in-house MIS system was necessary

As with any project aiming to sustain long-term impacts, linking IFACS activities to long-term reductions in deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions is an ongoing challenge given the time limits of project implementation. The M&E faced challenges related to how the project designed its activities. For instance, the way a grant program was planned and designed has raised questions about the likelihood of objectives achievements. Almost every grant proposal faced the issue of causal logic among outputs, outcomes and impacts. Inavailability of a clear RF was considered as a significant factor contributing to this obscurity.

Recommendations for LESTARI

The original impact targets for IFACS were ambitious, and according to data, have been or mostly have been achieved. However, most of the activities that USAID IFACS has put in place via target audiences have yet to be fully implemented or realized (SEA-LEDS, CMMPs, CCLAs). How can this be reconciled with the impact changes reported? Performance targets are insufficient on their own. Evidence-based explanations of how outcomes or impacts occur, why and why they do not, in which circumstance, and so on are not covered just by targets. IFACS has undertaken FGDs to support its surveys on knowledge, attitudes, and practice change but a new evaluation plan will be required for LESTARI. This should focus on implementation of the spatial plans, CCLAs, and CMMPs - the big gap in the target regime. That way "monitoring" and "evaluation" will both be addressed. The evaluation team in USAID has come a long way in the last two years, now the next challenge awaits.

Communications & Public Outreach

Understanding people's perceptions of climate change is key to crafting effective communication campaigns that motivate people to take positive action. IFACS communication strategies aimed to reach forest-dependent communities most immediately impacted by deforestation, farming, and coastal communities most immediately affected by climate change impacts. Communication campaigns over the duration of the project disseminated climate change messages to influence policy and promote IFACS conservation initiatives through MSFs, religious and traditional leaders, and local media outlets. IFACS also facilitated MSF Monthly Thematic Meetings (MTMs) that brought together community leaders and government officials and fostered collaborative approaches to improving forest management and increasing climate change resilience in the IFACS landscapes.

IFACS Tools and Approaches

There were a number of key tools advocated by IFACS as part of its outreach and advocacy efforts:

- **Strengthening of MSFs, MSF Information Packages and MTMs**, the theory behind and results of which are captured in greater detail in the Component 1 section above.
- **Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys conducted before, during, and after project activities.** The KAP surveys were designed to obtain more detailed information about the current state of project participants' knowledge, attitudes and practice regarding climate change in IFACS landscapes and to identify the potential impacts of IFACS interventions. The KAP measured, broadly: perceptions of climate change and its impacts; perceptions of climate risk; measures to improve climate resilience; and the roles and responsibilities of local actors for improved climate resilience.
- **Outreach through religious leaders.** IFACS engaged with religious leaders, who agreed to disseminate information about climate change through religious sermons in Aceh, Kalimantan and Papua. In the Aceh landscapes, religious leaders' engagement resulted in the local religious agency creating a group of environmental clerics, whose task is to spread environmental messages through religious sermons.
- **Journalist visits and network-building and capacity-building workshops with media and local activists.** Where media and civil society networks are more advanced and developed, IFACS expanded beyond community grassroots to work with journalists and local activists. The aim is to provide accurate and reliable information that can be easily understood by target groups, and then be repackaged to suit local needs. There are additional workshops for community journalists and accredited journalists.
- **Radio programs.** Where radio is identified as a medium that reaches a large percentage of our stakeholders, IFACS supported the development of radio programs helmed by MSF members to discuss or share information with communities. Topics included spatial planning development and other issues related to natural resources management and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- **Documentaries.** IFACS supported MSF members and other local stakeholders to develop documentaries chronicling the impacts of climate change in their community; efforts made by community members to mitigate and adapt to climate change; and why these efforts are important to them.

Some notable publications released by the Communications Team include¹⁷:

- **The Voices from the Field series**, which captured the stories of IFACS partners across the project landscapes – including villagers, farmers, district officials and community leaders – engaged in the effort to protect their forests. Selections from Voices in the Field are included throughout this Final Report.
- **‘Conservation Now’** graphically demonstrates IFACS’ achievements at the landscape level through maps, highlighting the positive conservation impacts of the tools that IFACS promoted, including SEA-LEDS, CCLAs, LCPs, MSFs and improved management practices for private sector partners.
- The **Success Stories** series highlight key achievements in the landscapes amongst local partners including grantees and sub-contractors

Significant Achievements, Obstacles, Key Lessons Learned, and Recommendations for LESTARI

- **Importance of face-to-face / peer-to-peer communication.** IFACS found that people in the landscapes rely on opinion-formers, or people who have been known to provide solutions and make effective decisions for the community, to provide information. These opinion-formers include religious, traditional, and elected local leaders, as well as prominent community peers, journalists, and local activists. Providing information to opinion-formers allows them to pass it on and interpret it for the community in ways that are culturally appropriate. Some of the ways IFACS accomplished this was through the MTMs, journalist workshops, and religious/traditional leaders engagement.
- **Responsible and balanced communication networks help to improve understanding of IFACS.** IFACS noticed a lack of reporting on environmental issues in the landscapes. As a response and to increase the frequency of environmental reporting in project landscapes, IFACS engages with local newspapers, radio and television stations on delivering key messages about climate change and environmental management. A lack of funding and resources means that media agencies usually need external actors to finance the publishing and broadcasting of environmental stories. For newspapers, this means paying for the page or space where the story would appear. For radio and television stations, this means paying for air time.
- **There was a lack of reporting on environmental issues in the landscapes.** Local newspapers, television, and radio stations have limited space dedicated to covering environmental issues, and when such issues are covered, they tend to be done in a superficial or cursory manner. In order to increase the frequency and quality of environmental reporting in the landscapes, IFACS engaged with various media companies that ran newspapers and local radio and television stations on what kind of support was needed. Communications staff found that lack of funding and resources meant media agencies usually required external actors to finance the creation and publishing/broadcast of environmental stories.
- **Capacity-building workshops for media and local activists allowed IFACS to shape the news agenda without having to pay for newspaper space or air-time.** The latter option would prove unsustainable as once the funding ran out, so too would reports on environmental issues. Since several of the MSFs counted among its members local journalists and activists, the MSF helped to foster a direct link to media agencies and civil society organizations. Those members then served as intermediaries between the

¹⁷ Most publications are available at: <http://www.ifacs.or.id/publications>

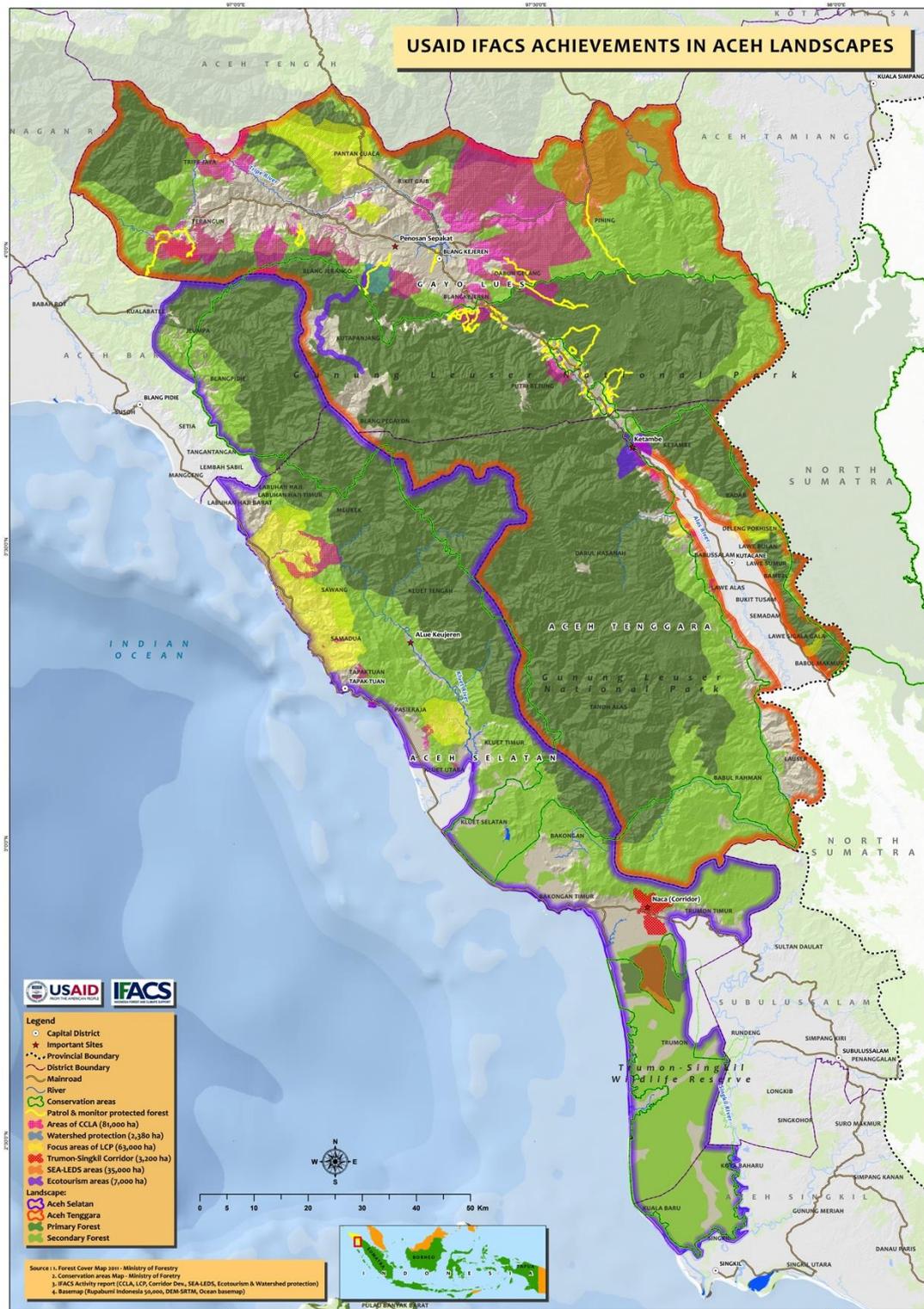
MSF and media agencies/civil society organizations to monitor the frequency and quality of articles being published and what kind of additional support was needed.

- **Different models require different models of communication.** In Papua, IFACS found that MSFs are more likely to get optimum results when relying on face-to-face and peer-to-peer communication as many areas have little or no access to conventional forms of media like radio, television, and the internet. In Kalimantan, years of experimentation by both public and private agencies to convert large swathes of forest into commercial entities (Mega Rice Project, oil palm plantations, REDD+ etc) have created communities that are well-acquainted with climate change impacts but which are also highly critical of land-and forest-related action – this requires building close relationships with influential groups such as media and civil society organizations to encourage responsible and balanced information dissemination. In Aceh, a long-running civil war and extensive rebuilding post-tsunami means communities have developed relatively evolved mechanisms for self-governance – this provides a great opportunity for leveraging on local leaders, who are trusted by their communities, to channel information to the masses and advocate for local and governmental action on environmental issues

IFACS LANDSCAPES

Aceh Selatan Landscape

Impact Map



Aceh Selatan Landscape Profile

The IFACS Aceh Selatan Landscape covers about 500,000 hectares and stretches 100 kilometers along the western coast of Aceh Province and inland to the lower slopes of the Bukit Barisan Mountain Range. Forests in this landscape are part of the Leuser Ecosystem, a 2.6-million-hectare expanse of one of the most biodiverse tropical rainforests in Southeast Asia, featuring the last remaining habitats of the Sumatran orangutan, Sumatran elephant, Sumatran rhinoceros, and Sumatran tiger. This landscape also features two of Aceh's three largest patches of peat swamp forest known to have the highest density of orangutan populations in Indonesia.

The district of Aceh Selatan comprises the focal district for IFACS work in this landscape. Given the mountainous terrain and narrow coastal strip, IFACS has prioritized sustainable watershed management as a key conservation target and entry point for low-emissions development in the landscape.

Significant Achievements

Like its counterpart MSFs in Aceh Tenggara, the Aceh Selatan MSF FORLAST is a vibrant and active community discussion forum. It has attracted the attention of a *Bupati* decree to institutionalize its presence. FORLAST works with a wide range of stakeholders and has established itself as a strong forum for facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement in forest conservation and climate change initiatives. FORLAST has also worked effectively with local officials, winning their support in enacting village regulations to improve forest protection, especially in critical watershed areas. Since its formation in early 2014, FORLAST has collaborated successfully with local government agencies, such as the Forestry and Plantation Agency, and encouraged harmonization of district programs with those of IFACS and partners (such as Swisscontact, YLI, KKSP and Forum Pala). Through this approach, FORLAST has been successful in leveraging increased budgets to rehabilitate forests; prevent damage to the environmental services, forests, and plantations by grazing animals; increase the availability of seeds for planting; control nutmeg crop pests and disease; and update environmental databases that support IFACS initiatives.

The Aceh Selatan SEA is complete, and has won the support of the Aceh Selatan Bappeda for its recommendations to be included in future revisions of the district spatial plan.

IFACS grantee FORPALA and subcontractor Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation have managed a successful livelihoods development process that was aimed at improving nutmeg and cocoa quality and market linkages for local farmers. Communities' commitment to the protection forest resources was sustained past the life of the project through Community Conservation and Livelihoods Agreements (CCLAs) and backed by village-level regulations led by the revitalized and now, well-running and committed MSF (FORLAST).

The Aceh Selatan LCP was integrated with the SEA-LEDS and LCP findings, and synthesized into recommendations from the MSF for future spatial planning, to prioritize improved watershed management to protect local communities from the impacts of climate change.

FIELD completed CCVA assessments in order to increase climate change resilience among local communities. IFACS Aceh Selatan invested significant resources in forest restoration activities through direct implementation.

Communication outreach and Knowledge Management include documenting experiences and lessons learned and measuring project impact. Particular emphasis will be placed on the production of print and video materials to showcase IFACS impacts on; conservation initiatives in Gunung Leuser National Park and Trumon Corridor, CCLA development

achievements, improvement of community livelihoods through cocoa, nutmeg and other farming initiatives, spatial planning and SEA-LEDS, financial leverage from government in support of climate change activities initiated through IFACS, and the development of the MSF – FORLAST.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- Maintain support for the implementation of MSF FOLAT's Action Plan including the Development of Community Forests in five villages.
- Maintain technical assistance for the development of Leuser National Park Co-Management framework – with Balai Taman Nasional, sharing CCLAs plus various Grantee & Subcontract partners; agree on framework for co-management
- Maintain strong engagement with religious leaders and MSF members
- Continue work with MSFs to identify sustainable landscape support action
- Re-invest in Cocoa Livelihoods Expansion programs, such as those developed with Yayasan Sahabat Cipta (CocoBEST program implemented by Sahabat Cipta Foundation, formerly the Swiss-contact Indonesia Foundation)

Forest Corridor Helps To Save Endangered Sumatran Wildlife

NACA VILLAGE, ACEH SELATAN — Nestled in one of the last true wilderness areas of Indonesia, villages bordering Gunung Leuser National Park are joining forces with local activists to help save the last remaining populations of Sumatran orangutan and other endangered wildlife.

The Leuser ecosystem in northern Sumatra features one of the world's largest swaths of rainforest that host orangutan and other endangered species, including the Sumatran rhinoceros and Sumatran tiger. The forests are also home to more than 100 species of mammals, 400 species of birds and an estimated 4,000 plant species. With the rapid expansion of oil palm and encroachment from farming activities in adjacent villages, high rates of deforestation are posing growing threats to these critical wildlife habitats.

The Leuser International Foundation (YLI), through a subcontract with USAID IFACS, is working with community and national park staff to expand orangutan habitat in the Leuser ecosystem. A plan to restore a 2,700-hectare stretch of degraded forest to create a wildlife corridor, known here as the Trumon Corridor, aims to link orangutan habitat in Gunung Leuser National Park with the nearby Singkil Swamp Wildlife Sanctuary, known to contain one of the region's densest populations of orangutan.

There are an estimated 4,000 orangutan remaining in the Leuser National Park and approximately 200 orangutan in the Singkil Sanctuary, according to wildlife experts.

"Our goal is to restore the degraded forests wedged between these conservation areas to expand orangutan and other wildlife habitats to save the last populations of endangered Sumatran species," explains Syarul, the YLI director.



With the support of IFACS, YLI is leading forest restoration efforts to strengthen and preserve this wildlife corridor through community tree planting activities and collaborative forest patrols. The program is strengthening protections in the national park and the Trumon corridor area through collaborative management that involves the participation of national park staff, village residents and district government in order to preserve the region's rich biodiversity.

A YLI nursery in Naca Village, adjacent to the Trumon Corridor, has grown 132,000 tree seedlings for villagers to plant in 400 hectares of the most degraded areas of the Trumon corridor. Village farmers are also growing petai beans in the nursery for villagers to sell in the local market. About 80 village residents are participating in the program. Along with training in silvicultural techniques for reforestation, YLI provides training in organic farming methods.

A YLI elephant patrol team supported by IFACS now routinely monitors the wildlife corridor area on the lookout for illegal logging and poaching activities.

“Our elephant patrols have been very effective not only in discouraging illegal loggers and poachers, but also in reducing wildlife encroachment into local villages,” says Mr. Syahrul. *“This has helped decrease human-wildlife conflicts in our communities.”*

Encouraged by the results of these conservation activities, district authorities are urging the national government to reclassify the Trumon corridor as a “protected forest” area. YLI is collecting biodiversity data to support this proposal and is coordinating efforts with the district Forestry Office to bolster this initiative.

Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS002	Aceh Development Fund (ADF)	Program for Forest Protection and Rescue through Traditional Institution in Wildlife Sanctuary Rawa Singkil, South Aceh District	Aceh Selatan	1-Mar-12	31-Aug-12		\$9,972	RFA 1	Completed
IFACS004	JIKA - OISCA in partnership with PT General Aromatics	Sustainable Essential Oils Industry Development in Aceh Selatan District : Challenge the Environmental Issues in Acehnese Essentials Oils Business	Aceh Selatan	1-Mar-12	15-Jun-13		\$98,306	APS 1	Completed
IFACS006	PT. STC (Sustainable trade & consulting) Indonesia	Sustainability Assessment and Design for a Commercial Biofuel Feedstock Processing Facility in Aceh Selatan, Subulussalam, and Singkil Kabupaten, Aceh Province, Indonesia	Aceh Selatan	16-Apr-12	15-Apr-13	15-Jul-13	\$94,977	APS 1	Completed
IFACS011	Yayasan Gampong Hutan LESTARI (YGHL)	Community involvement in conservation of forest in Kemukiman Ateuh, Meukek Sub-district, Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	1-Aug-12	31-Dec-13		\$92,701	APS 1	Completed
IFACS012	Aceh Development Fund (ADF)	Empowering the Local Community's Economy through Utilization of Non Timber Forest Product and Re-greening in the Area of Hutan Rawa Trumon – Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	1-Aug-12	31-Jul-13	31-May-14	\$92,528	APS 1	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS014	Forum Pala Aceh (FORPALA)	Increase Nutmeg Production and Improve the Value Chain of Nutmeg Oil and Food Products in Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-13		\$90,063	APS 1	Completed
IFACS029	KKSP	Economic Empowerment of Women Living in three villages in adjacent to Leuser protected forests in South Aceh District	Aceh Selatan	1-Sep-13	31-Jul-14	30-Sep-14	\$80,183	APS 1	Completed
IFACS038	Forum Pala Aceh (FORPALA)	Sustainable Nutmeg Commodity Development in Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$99,818	RFA 2	Completed

**more complete information available in Appendix 1*

Landscape-Specific Sub-Contractors

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
10	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Aceh through Cacao	Aceh	July 27, 2012 – Jun 30, 2012	IDR 3,954,598,390
11	Freeland Foundation	Improve Forest Law Enforcement of Forest Crimes in Indonesia	Aceh	July 1, 2012 – May 25, 2013	IDR 883,656,450

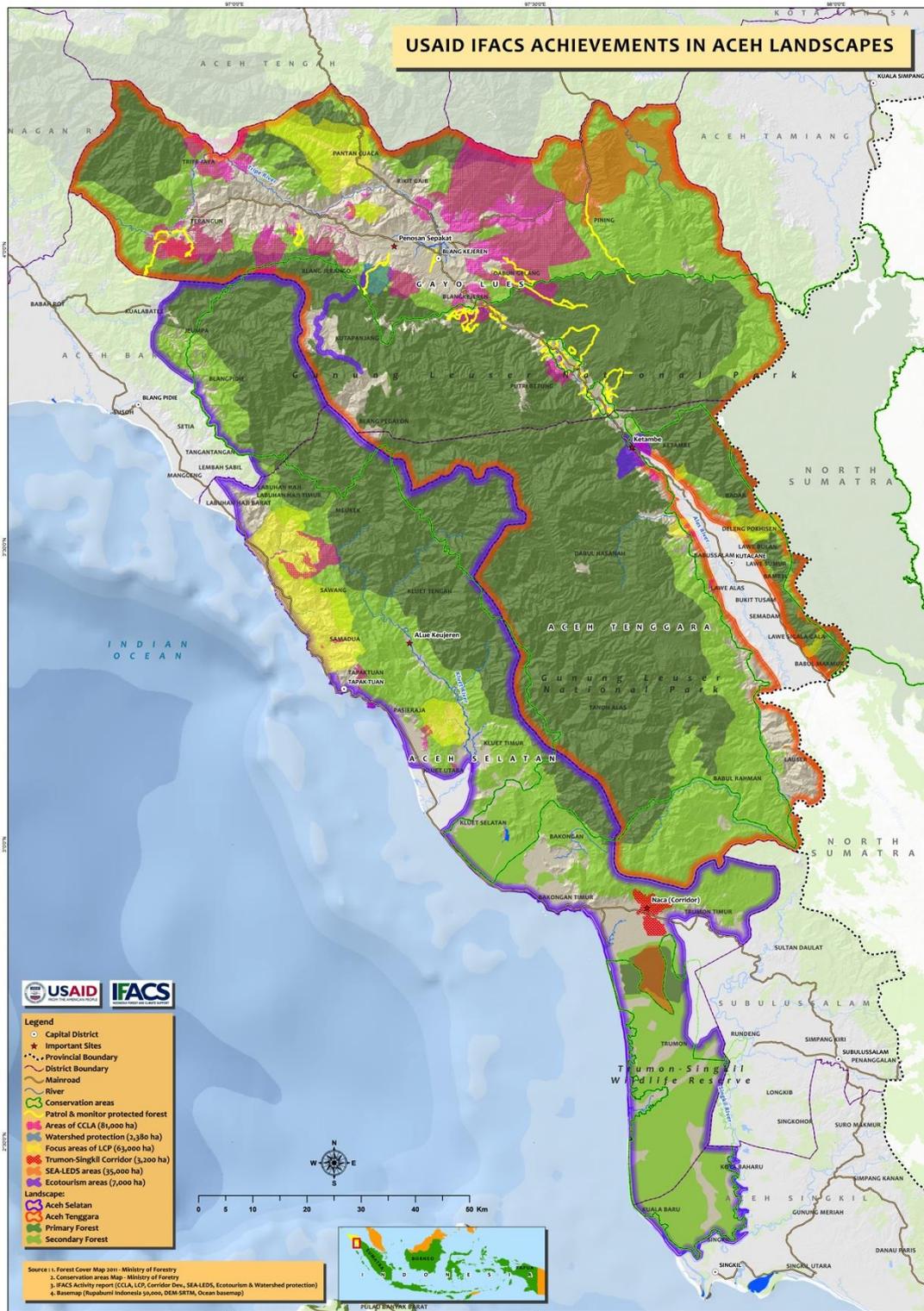
No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
20	Radio Antero Sentramedia	To increase general public recognition and understanding of forest protection in effort of the global climate change adaptation in Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara by Radio Outreach Program on Climate Change Adaptation Targeting General Audience in Aceh Selatan and Aceh TenggaraLandscape	Aceh	Apr 30, 2013 – Nov 15, 2013	IDR 158,700,000
21	Yayasan Leuser Internasional	To facilitate implementation of reforestation and reclassification of connecting biological corridor in Trumon corridor in Aceh Selatan.	Aceh	Jul 5, 2013 – Jul 31, 2014	IDR 4,011,420
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental	Aceh	Oct 15, 2013 – jul 31, 2014	USD 323,990
28	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation	The objective of this subcontract is to develop sustainable cacao operations for forest dependent communities in Aceh District	Aceh	Jan 23, 2014 – Dec 31, 2014	IDR 5,443,339,000
31	YOSL-OIC	Leuser NP conservation management	Aceh	March. 13, 2014 – Jan. 15, 2015	IDR 2,514,670,000
33	FKPSM	Trumon Corridor ecotourism development	Aceh	Apr. 1, 2014 – Jan 15, 2015	IDR 2,280,000,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
36	Grameen Foundation TaroWorks	Piloting mobile ICT for land use practice in Gunung Leuser landscape	Aceh	Sept. 15, 2014 – Nov. 21, 2014	USD 19,530.50
38	CV Ulya Brothers	Visual Media Development	Aceh	Aug. 20, 2014 – Oct. 30, 2014	IDR 142,300,000
40	Yayasan Sahabat Cipta	LEDS-based economic benefits provision to at least 400 forest-dependent farmers living near of adjacent to Leuser National Park through improved cocoa	Aceh	Mar. 19, 2015 – Jul. 31, 2015	IDR 480,000,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Aceh Tenggara Landscape

Impact Map



Aceh Tenggara Landscape Profile

The IFACS Aceh Tenggara Landscape covers about 950,000 hectares and extends across two districts, with two-thirds of the area comprising Gayo Lues District and the remainder in Aceh Tenggara. Most of the Gunung Leuser National Park and a significant portion of the Leuser Ecosystem is located within the Aceh Tenggara District. This area retains good orangutan habitat (21% of the landscape) and supports a wide range of other endemic biodiversity, including the rare and newly rediscovered Sumatran rhino, Sumatran elephant, Sumatran tiger, and tapir.

The population of the two districts is close to 250,000, with centers of population restricted to the larger river valleys. Economic activities in this landscape are predominantly in the agricultural sector, with 90% of the population earning their livelihoods from farming activities. The districts are known for their cacao, coffee plantations, and patchouli fields. The fast-growing economy in Gayo Lues and Aceh Tenggara Districts has placed added stress on the forested landscape. Agricultural lands in the Aceh Tenggara landscape valleys are limited, causing significant expansion pressure and forest encroachment. In addition, some steep areas that should be maintained under forest cover have been proposed for expanded agriculture by the government. Many of these areas are already deforested from encroachment and illegal logging, which are still considered a major problem in the landscape and a precursor to agricultural expansion.

Due to the unique set of conditions in this landscape—its remote location, steep topography, and limited population of rural farmers—there is great potential to promote low-emission development strategies (LEDS) that promote high-quality, specialized agroforestry products with tangible economic benefits for communities; protect forests; and reduce the potential of catastrophic disasters. The wilderness areas of Gayo Lues and Aceh Tenggara also offer great potential for ecotourism development, although their remote locations present significant obstacles.

Significant Achievements

IFACS has made very good progress in further strengthening the capacity of the Aceh Tenggara MSFs via communication activities that discussed the relevance of LEDS and CCLA activities and the importance of sustainable spatial planning using the recommendations from the SEA and LCP documents. The MSF FoLAT has trialed on-air discussions, with local government officials as speakers, on local radio to disseminate information about SEA, LCP, LEDS and CCLA. The radio talk shows have been warmly received by government officials who saw it as an opportune moment to talk about their government programs. Listeners were also able to call in to the radio show, providing for a lively on-air debate about environmental issues. FOLAT's campaign for climate change education via local radio stations has positively contributed to local communities' understanding on the issues.

The Forum Masyarakat Uten Leuser (FMUL) has taken a leadership role in bringing together government officials, village representatives, and IFACS grantees and subcontractors to discuss forest conservation priorities. FMUL is highly active in safeguarding local watershed protection, followed by leveraging funding allocations from the district annual budget to support those watershed conservation initiatives. There is a high sense of ownership in FMUL MSF activities, both from government as well as civil society members. The FMUL has also developed a *Qanun*, or Aceh Regional Regulation, that calls for the sustainable management of Gayo Lues' natural resources and it has facilitated a circle of environmental clerics that disseminate climate change messages during religious gatherings.

On CCLAs, monitoring efforts show that 12,700 hectares out of nearly 14,000 hectares of HCV areas in three districts benefited from improved protection measures. Only three

villages have not fully implemented their CCLA commitments. Some further highlights from the Aceh Tenggara CCLAs: communities in Dabun Gelang and Pining sub-districts are establishing a River Protection Forum; traditional sanctions for violating CCLA agreements are being incorporated as punitive measures for community members; and CCLA signatory communities have begun disseminating the objectives of the CCLA to neighbouring villages and communities.

The MSFs in Gayo Lues and Aceh Tenggara Districts contributed greatly to CCLA development. The MSFs were involved in monitoring and installing CCLA signboards after MSF members were trained in monitoring techniques by IFACS in the first quarter of Year 5. IFACS, in collaboration with FMUL, facilitated regular MTMs that had significant impact in enriching government and communities' understanding related to climate change and environmental issues.

The MSFs in Aceh Tenggara were also instrumental in completing the SEAs, followed by public consultations to present SEA-LEDS recommendations for the spatial plan. Enthusiasm for SEA-LEDS was highest in Gayo Lues, with the *bupati* instructing subdistrict heads to help protect all remaining forests and shifting development onto neglected and degraded lands. Throughout Aceh Tenggara, public consultation processes garnered wide support for forest conservation and emission reductions and has encouraged the government to issue a *kabupaten* decree to authorize integration of SEA recommendations into future district land-use policies.

Through a subcontract with Yayasan Sahabat Cipta (YSC –formerly Swisscontact), IFACS continued field activities to reach hundreds of cacao farming families. Field activities included training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) through the CocoBest program. In all three of IFACS' participating districts in Aceh (Aceh Selatan, Aceh Tenggara, and Gayo-Lues), the project began selecting then providing farmers with training in April 2015 and continued through the end of June 2015. GAP results in increased incomes to the farmers through greater production volumes.

IFACS provided training in SDI to MSF and GIS Forum members to improve capacity for spatial planning and spatial data management.. This capacity will be used to monitor deforestation in the districts and motivate government staff as village mapping facilitators in Gayo Lues. The SDI has developed a spatial database for Bappeda Gayo Lues to structure and apply data according to Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) standards. GIS Web training has helped speed up the connection of spatial data from Gayo Lues Bappeda with BIG. IFACS has leveraged support to develop an SDI office to support implementation of this work.

One critical success of the IFACS communications approach in Aceh has been engagement with religious leaders, who continue to disseminate climate change messages during Friday prayers. This approach has continued through the IFACS project duration and has been applied to effectively convey climate change information to about 40 villages and has included the participation of the district Department of Religious Affairs, the Syariah Office, the Ulama Assembly, and Islamic boarding schools.

Orangutan conservation initiatives run by subcontractor Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA) and grantee Yayasan Orangutan Sumatra Lestari are helping to streamline regional efforts and contribute to national strategies. YOSL in particular has worked with Gunung Leuser National Park authorities to improve forest management in seven subunits (known as resorts) of the national park. After identifying threats and priority areas to target wildlife patrols, YOSL-OIC conducted training with resort staff to strengthen institutional capacity for collaborative patrolling.

A draft carbon project concept note (PCN) has been finalized by subcontractor PT Hydro Program Indonesia. The proposal—Developing Penosan Sepakat as a protected water catchment area and carbon conservation—aims to develop carbon credits through the protection of a critical watershed in Gayo Lues that is providing drinking water to surrounding communities. A small initial area of 700 hectares was extended to 5,000 hectares this year based on LCP input, wider strategic vision of FAJEM, and identification of HCVs in the wider water catchment area. The PCN programs include biodiversity and forest protection from agricultural encroachment and fire, water management, and improving local economies based on sustainable land-use management.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- Continue technical support to The Gunung Leuser National Park authority (BBTNGL) in the development of its Collaborative Management Plan
- Technical support for stakeholders to analyse the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) for Aceh landscapes and align LESTARI priorities to clearly define strategic synergies and promote funding leverage through government sources that can augment project initiatives.
- Continue working with religious leaders on the dissemination of climate change messages through their sermons

INDONESIAN FARMERS LEARN TO COPE WITH THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

REREBE VILLAGE, Aceh Tenggara – The rains have become unpredictable, many farmers say, and droughts and floods more common. It has become a common lament in this farming village in the westernmost reaches of Indonesia.

The erratic weather patterns are making it increasingly difficult for farmers to plan their planting cycles and, worst of all, the changes have caused a drop in their harvests. In short, farmers here are beginning to know what it means to live with climate change.

“We used to think the frequent floods and droughts must be God’s will,” says Muhammad, the head of Rerebe Village. *“And so we resigned ourselves to the changes.”*

With the assistance of IFACS and the Farmer Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD), Rerebe residents are beginning to learn that they can better prepare themselves for the uncertain planting seasons and must pay special attention to protecting their water sources.

“We know now that it’s climate change that’s making our planting season unclear and threatening our water supply,” says Muhammad.



A USAID IFACS subcontract with Field is helping to raise this kind of awareness in 90 villages across Aceh, Kalimantan and Papua. Through Field’s training sessions, villagers are learning new strategies for increasing their resilience to irregular planting seasons and extreme weather events.

“We are teaching farmers that the ways they use and manage forest resources can have an important effect on their preparedness in the face of natural disasters arising from climate change,” says Yusnah Ningsih, a Field coordinator, known as Nining to the villagers.

Field is working with communities across the IFACS project landscapes to guide them in conducting climate change vulnerability assessments (ccVA) for use in designing village action plans and strategies aimed at forest conservation, fire prevention and sustainable management of resources.

“Our pilot activities include mapping of drainage areas, documenting areas affected by climate change and analyzing such information to design strategies for mitigating the climate change impacts,” Nining explains.

FIELD trainers are also showing farmers new grafting methods for producing crops that are resistant to diseases and using organic fertilizers to reduce production costs and maintain healthier soils. They are encouraging farmers to diversify their crops, and grow new products, such as chili and lemongrass, to help improve resilience to erratic weather patterns caused by climate change.

Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS001	Redelong Institute	Sustainable Forest Governance Improvement for Economic Balance and Climate Change Adaption in Gayo Lues District	Aceh Tenggara	1-Mar-12	15-May-13		\$9,658.89	RFA 1	Completed
IFACS003	Aceh Ocean Coral (with Skills Training Programs/ STP)	Vetiver System Community Rehabilitation of Village Lands in Gayo Lues District, Including Development of Degraded Lands Liable to Erosion	Aceh Tenggara	16-Apr-12	15-Apr-13		\$99,979	APS 1	Terminated in May 2012 due to conflict of 2 proposing organizations - funds never been transferred
IFACS005	JIKA - OISCA in partnership with PT General Aromatics	Sustainable Alternative Development of the Patchouli Industry in Gayo Lues District: Development of High Added Value Certified Organic Patchouli Oil	Aceh Tenggara	1-Mar-12	30-Jun-13		\$99,326	APS 1	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1/ RFA 2/ RFA 3/ APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS007	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera LESTARI - Orangutan Information Center (OIC)	Community Agroforestry Reforestation and Education (CARE)	Aceh Tenggara	15-Mar-12	14-Mar-14	31-Jul-14	\$79,292	APS 1	Completed
IFACS025	Yayasan Pugar	Sustainable Forest Management for Livelihood improvement in Terangon, Gayo Lues District, Aceh Province	Terangon Subdistrict, Gayo Lues district	1-Aug-13	31-Jul-14	30-Sep-14	\$93,494	APS 1	Completed
IFACS026	YELPED (Yayasan Ekosistem Leuser dan Pemberdayaa n Ekonomi Daerah)	Sustainable Forest Management in Leuser National Park, Ketambe Subdistrict, Southeast Aceh District, Aceh Province	Southeast Aceh District	1-Sep-13	31-Jul-14	31-Aug-14	\$93,144	APS 1	Completed
IFACS027	PelaGIS	Improving Human Resources Capacity on Geospatial of the Local Government of Gayo Lues District, Aceh Province	Gayo Lues District	3-Aug-13	30-Jun-14	31-Jul-14	\$76,872	APS 1	Completed
IFACS037	Aceh Green Community (AGC)	Sustainable Low Emission Development with Sugar Palm	Aceh Tenggara	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$99,793	RFA 2	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS039	Yayasan INDECON	Ecotourism Development in Gunung Leuser, Aceh Province, Indonesia	Aceh Tenggara	1-Sep-14	31-Dec-14		\$52,903	RFA 3	Completed

**more complete information available in Appendix 1*

Landscape-Specific Sub-Contractor Partners

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
10	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Aceh through Cacao	Aceh	July 27, 2012 – Jun 30, 2012	IDR 3,954,598,390
11	Freeland Foundation	Improve Forest Law Enforcement of Forest Crimes in Indonesia	Aceh	July 1, 2012 – May 25, 2013	IDR 883,656,450
20	Radio Antero Sentramedia	To increase general public recognition and understanding of forest protection in effort of the global climate change adaptation in Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara by Radio Outreach Program on Climate Change Adaptation Targeting General Audience in Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara Landscape	Aceh	Apr 30, 2013 – Nov 15, 2013	IDR 158,700,000

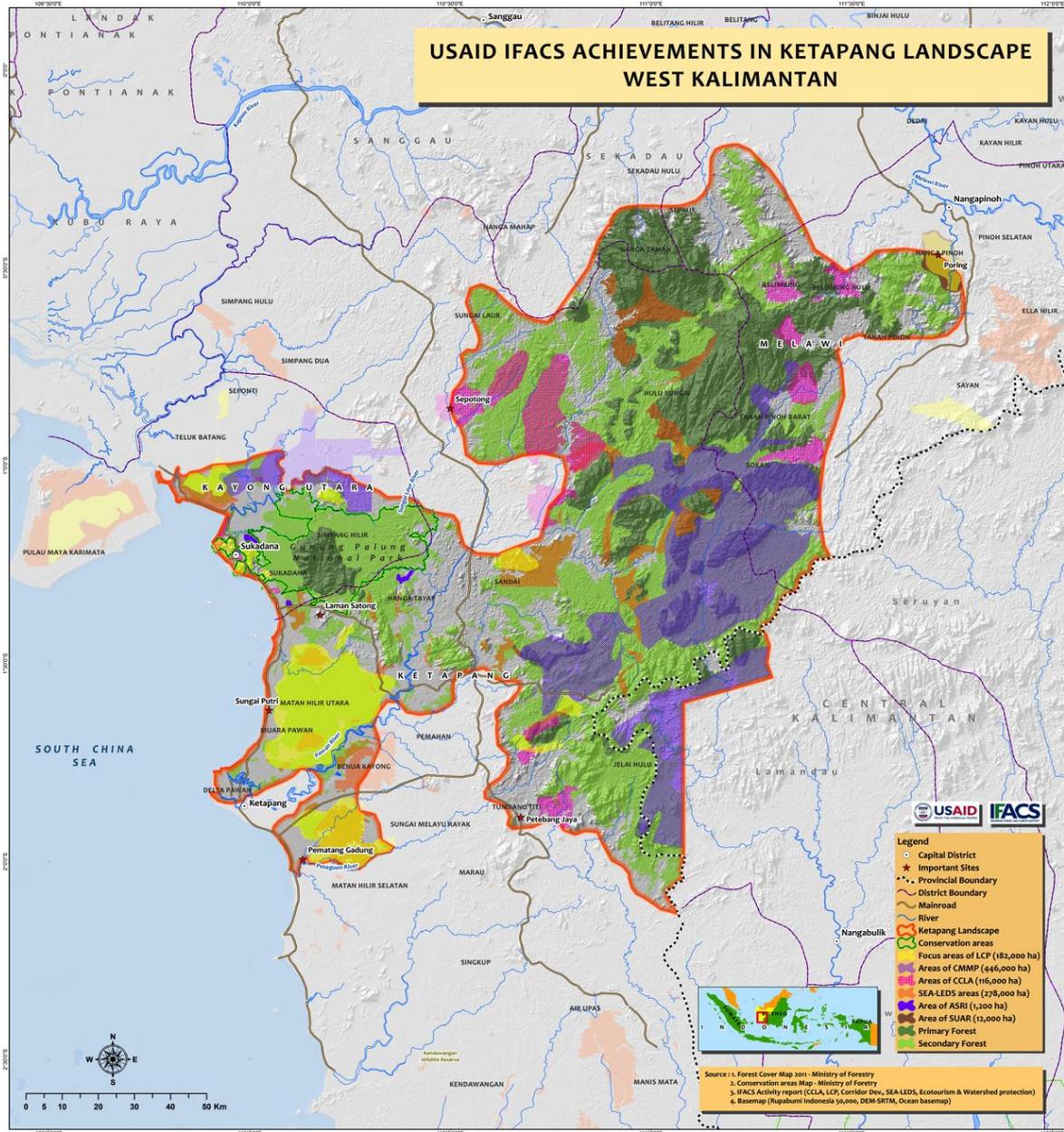
No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
21	Yayasan Leuser Internasional	To facilitate implementation of reforestation and reclassification of connecting biological corridor in Trumon corridor in Aceh Selatan.	Aceh	Jul 5, 2013 – Jul 31, 2014	IDR 4,011,420
27	PT. Hydro Program Internasional	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PPES) in IFACS Landscapes.	Aceh	Oct 15, 2013 – Jul 31, 2014	USD 323,990
28	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation	The objective of this subcontract is to develop sustainable cacao operations for forest dependent communities in Aceh District	Aceh	Jan 23, 2014 – Dec 31, 2014	IDR 5,443,339,000
31	YOSL-OIC	Leuser NP conservation management	Aceh	March. 13, 2014 – Jan. 15, 2015	IDR 2,514,670,000
33	FKPSM	Trumon Corridor ecotourism development	Aceh	Apr. 1, 2014 – Jan 15, 2015	IDR 2,280,000,000
36	Grameen Foundation TaroWorks	Piloting mobile ICT for land use practice in Gunung Leuser landscape	Aceh	Sept. 15, 2014 – Nov. 21, 2014	USD 19,530.50
38	CV Ulya Brothers	Visual Media Development	Aceh	Aug. 20, 2014 – Oct. 30, 2014	IDR 142,300,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
40	Yayasan Sahabat Cipta	LEDS-based economic benefits provision to at least 400 forest-dependent farmers living near of adjacent to Leuser National Park through improved cocoa	Aceh	Mar. 19, 2015 – Jul. 31, 2015	IDR 480,000,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Ketapang Landscape

Impact Map



Landscape Profile

The IFACS Ketapang Landscape, located in West Kalimantan Province, covers an area of nearly two million hectares. Forests in this landscape are among the most diverse in Indonesia, including reasonably large areas of lowland and hill dipterocarp tropical forest. The landscape features Gunung Palung National Park, comprising 90,000 hectares of protected forest and home to a wide variety of birds and mammal species, including dense populations of orangutan. Extensive peat swamp forests are present along the coast from Gunung Palung National Park to Ketapang City. These peatland areas and orangutan habitats still retain much of their forest cover, but large areas have been gazetted for conversion to oil palm. Illegal logging and fire also present grave threats to this vulnerable landscape.

Many navigable rivers flow across West Ketapang, providing easy river access to the interior of the province, which has exposed the region to many decades of degradation, initially from conversion to smallholder agricultural and agroforestry near rivers, and increasingly from deforestation. Economic development in the province is now booming and is the main pressure behind forest loss. During the last 50 years, much of the province has been logged for timber, and increasingly for large-scale oil palm plantations and industrial tree plantations for pulp and paper. Forests still cover about 57% of land area in this province, but these areas face increased threats from expanding oil palm concessions, mining operations for gold and zircon, and illegal logging often carried out by local communities.

There are good opportunities for low-emission development with community participation and partnerships with the private sector—primarily timber concessions and oil palm—to adopt best management practices to promote sustainable logging practices and forest management. IFACS activities in this landscape are targeted in three focal districts: Melawi, Ketapang, and Kayong Utara.

Significant Achievements

In Kayong Utara and Melawi, MSFs' capacity has been strengthened via the SEA and LCP development process, as well as the communication activities discussing the importance of LEDS and CCLA. In Kayong Utara, thematic discussions with the Rumah Ide MSF LEDS potential for the District has led to extensive support for the development of ecotourism in Gunung Palung National Park (TNGP) and the nearby marine protected and forest rich Karimata islands. Through a series of workshops facilitated by IFACS, the MSF stakeholders formed a team to prepare and promote Kayong Utara as a world eco-tourism destination. Regional, district and village government representatives, tourism and hospital sector professionals, NGOs, and journalists attended this ecotourism workshop. The workshop focused on developing a plan for regular coordination meetings and trainings to ensure that the development of Ecotourism in Kayong Utara supports the conservation of the natural landscape and provides social and economic benefits to local communities. These workshops have also gone some way towards improving the relationship between the TNGP authorities, the district government, and local communities.

Other key outcomes in eco-tourism development: national and regional governments have pledged up to IDR 1 trillion to support Kayong Utara's bid to host the Sail Karimata event in 2016. Finally, residents of Sedahan Jaya village on the edge of TNGP have formed a community tourism group that hosts tourists and is already generating income as an alternative livelihoods activity.

In Melawi, the MSF has developed a position paper analyzing gaps between the SEA-LEDS and LCP documents. The gap analysis highlights discrepancies between the SEA-LEDS and LCP in the protection and conservation of the Melawi and Pinoh Watershed regions. As a

result the MSF has appealed to the SDI working group to accelerate its activities and monitor these developments.

In Kayong Utara, the Rumah Ide MSF drafted its position paper, which was submitted formally to the district government. Building on past training, thematic GIS training implemented in this quarter aimed at increasing the capacity of SDI members from the three focal districts to identify critical areas for the conservation of environmental services. In Kayong Utara district, the SDI network is waiting ratification from the *Bupati* that will allow for government funding. A strategic roadmap to accelerate SDI development for Kayong Utara and Melawi has been completed, and operations manual and SOPs completed which will be a reference and help provide ongoing guidance to the SDI teams.

Thematic discussions on climate change were also aired on a local live televised show on RIAU TV in February, which involved media editors, journalists and participants from all three MSFs (Ketapang, Kayong Utara and Melawi) to disseminate information about SEA, LCP, LEDS and CCLAs. The MSFs and government officials were involved as speakers during the talk show. These and other communications activities have created further opportunities for increasing cooperation with the media, particularly in tracking local government development projects and their impacts on the environment.

Final drafts of the CMMPs have been completed for all private sector partners in the landscapes.

Verification is complete for all grant projects in the landscape. SUAR's rubber farmers in Poring village are now applying clean rubber methodologies and sell their rubber products directly to local factories. IFACS private sector staff are supervising the direct implementation of Off-Farm Value Chain Management activities. IFACS staff are also providing technical assistance to rubber farmer groups (KUBK) in Melawi for the development of action plans. The KUBKs are also encouraged to develop SOPs for rubber farming, as well as to seek out partnerships with private sector companies operating in the landscape.

Based on the results of CCLA monitoring, the IFACS grantee DIAN TAMA demonstrated in 4 villages (Cape Beulang, Petebang Jaya, Pasir Mayang and Rangka Intan) the potential to mitigate against the climate change impacts and simultaneously improve local livelihoods. This included methods to manage income sources such that they are not dependent on a single commodity; shifting agriculture development as a strategy against the impacts of drought; and the application of organic farming inputs and techniques.

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT: SAVING THE FOREST FOR THE GOOD OF THE VILLAGE

RANGGA INTAN VILLAGE, West Kalimantan – For farmers in this community bordering Gunung Palung National Park, the land available for growing crops has become increasingly limited as expanding mining concessions, industrial timber estates and large-scale oil palm plantations take up increasing areas of land. Often the only option for smallholder farmers is to encroach illegally into the protected forest areas in the national park next door.



But a growing awareness among villagers about the need to protect the 90,000-hectares of forest in Gunung Palung National Park that are among the most diverse in Indonesia and are home to a wide variety of birds and mammal species, including dense populations of orangutan. A local NGO, Diantama, with the support of a grant from USAID IFACS, is working with the residents of Rangga Intan to show them ways to maximize productivity of the land available to them, while protecting the rich forest resources bordering their village.

Surrounded by hills and forests, Rangga Intan also has the Semelatang river, Pemeladan river, and the Kiri river running through its two hamlets. In addition to being a source of clean water for these communities, the rivers also have the largest freshwater fish habitats in the area.

Squeezed by expanding mining, timber and oil palm concessions – and with their village land area zoned as Production Forest – Rangga Intan villagers do not have land rights to certify or own land in their village. But along with more than 200 other IFACS village partners, Rangga Intan has signed a Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreement (CCLA) to declare its commitment to managing village livelihoods in ways that don't harm the surrounding forests. Under the program, residents have restored areas of degraded forest areas by planting 10,000 fruit and rubber tree seedlings.

“Although residents have timber needs for building, they are not allowed to cut down trees in protected areas. There is enough wood available in the village land area to meet their needs,” says Elisius Umum, a Dayak community leader from Rangga Intan. *“We have strengthened the CCLA agreement through Dayak customary law, which stipulates penalties for anyone who violates the agreement.”*

IFACS and Diantama facilitated the creation of a village administrative map that identifies High Conservation Value (HCV) forest areas protected under the CCLA. The mapping process identified 2,238 hectares of HCVs comprising 1,876 hectares of village land area and 362 hectares of protected forests, hills and sacred places.



"We reject the presence of the mining and oil palm companies, and mapping our village land areas to help our community manage our indigenous forests is very important for the survival our village," says Elisius.

The village has passed a regulation to improve protection of the watershed that serves as a vital source of water for the village's 113 households. It is now illegal to use fishing methods that poison and electrocute fish in the river, according to the Rangga Intan Village Council. Under the regulations outlined in the CCLA, Rangga Intan's eight hectares, resident's livestock are not allowed to wander freely but are kept in cages. residents work together once each month to clean the roads and public facilities, including clearing irrigation and water to prevent blockages.

For its pioneering conservation efforts to preserve their forest, Rangga Intan village was awarded first place in an environmental stewardship contest among 40 villages in Ketapang district. Today, lush fruit trees and forest plants shade the village and surrounding hills. The Semelatang river, Pemeladan river and Kiri river that run through the two hamlets of rangga intan comprise the largest freshwater fish habitats in the area.

Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS017	Yayasan Palung	Strengthening village institutions and providing sustainable economic alternatives as tools to improve conservation of Gunung Palung National Park and the livelihoods of surrounding communities	Ketapang - West Kalimantan	1-Jan-13	30-Jun-14	31-Oct-14	\$99,942	APS 1	Completed
IFACS018	Yayasan ASRI	Strengthening Community-based and Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods through Sustainable Farming to support Forest Conservation in buffer zone of Gunung Palung National Park	Sukadana, Gunung Palung National Park (West Kalimantan)	10-Jan-13	31-Jan-14		\$98,237	APS 1	Completed
IFACS020	Yayasan Dian Tama	Improve the quality of the environment and welfare in communities through best management practices in land allocated through the rural forest scheme (Hutan Kemasyarakatan) in four villages in Tumbang Titi and Jelai Hulu Subdistrict, Ketapang District	Ketapang District - West Kalimantan	5-Mar-13	31-Jul-14		\$97,714	APS 1	Completed
IFACS028	Lembaga GEMAWAN	Empowerment of Rubber Farmers and Protection of Community Farm Land in Regional Spatial Plan for Kayong Utara District – West Kalimantan	Kayong Utara District – West Kalimantan	1-Sep-13	31-Jul-14	31-Oct-14	\$93,684	APS 1	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS030	SUAR Institute	Improving Sustainable Forest Management Surrounding Senempak and Poring Villages, Melawi District, West Kalimantan	Melawi District - West Kalimantan	16-Oct-13	31-Oct-14	30-Nov-14	\$70,374	APS 1	Completed
IFACS033	Yayasan ASRI	Expanding the sustainable farming movement and CCLA in the buffer zone of Gunung Palung National Park as a low-emissions alternative livelihood strategy to illegal logging	Ketapang - West Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$73,390	RFA 2	Completed
IFACS034	Perkumpulan SaMPan	Protecting the Last Forest Cover in IFACS USAID Landscape through Revitalization and Rehabilitation of the Tembawang Agroforestry System as Livelihood Resources to Improve Community Welfare	Ketapang & Melawi - West Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$99,768	RFA 2	Completed
IFACS035	Yayasan Usaha Baik (YUSABA)-CKK	Protecting and Maintaining Forest Conservation Areas through Livelihood Improvement of Forest Dependent Communities by Implementation of Good Agroforestry Practices, Household Economy and Self-Help Groups Strengthening	Ketapang - West Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$77,025	RFA 2	Completed

*more complete information available in Appendix 1

Landscape-Specific Sub-Contractor Partners

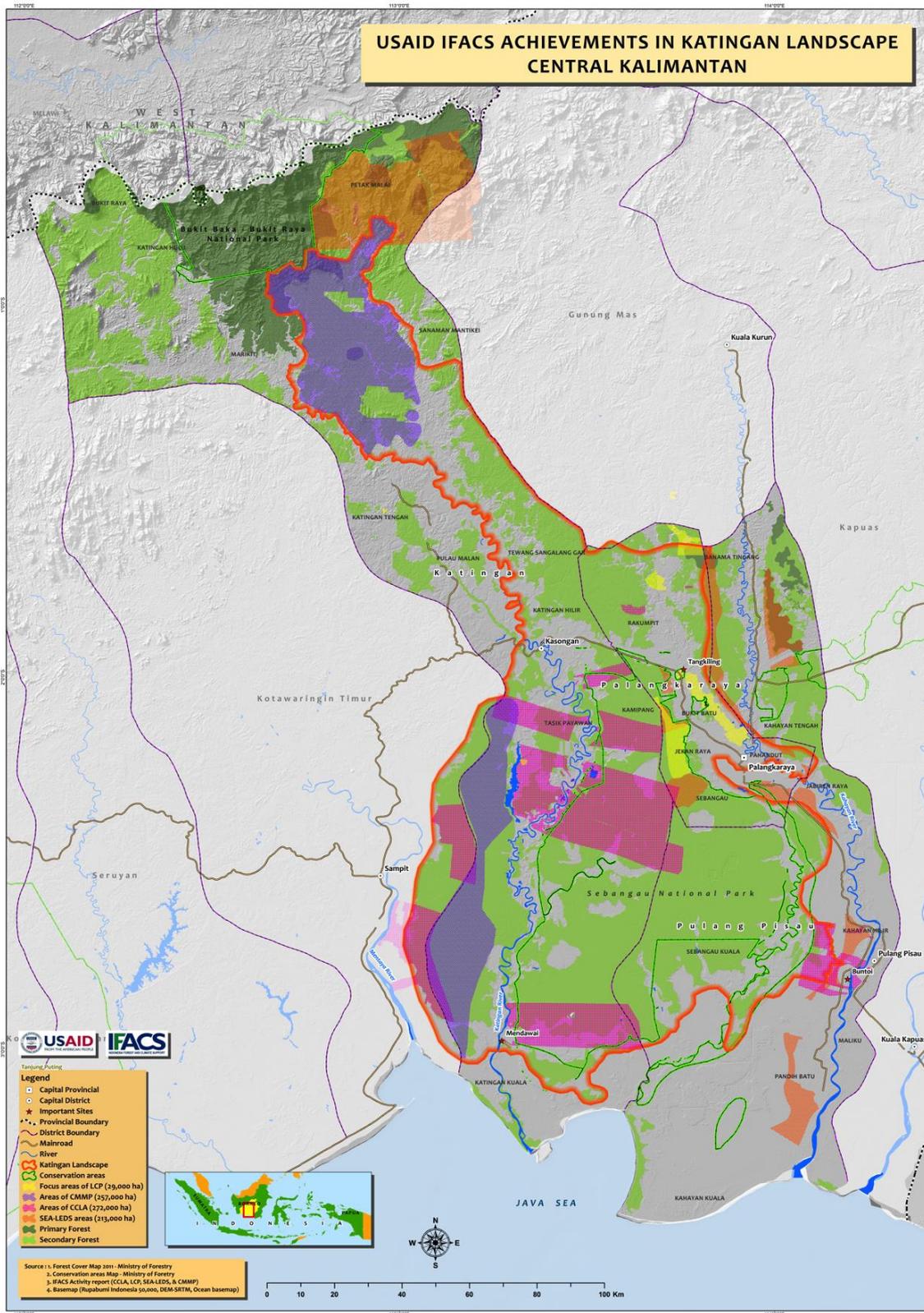
No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
11	Freeland Foundation	Improve Forest Law Enforcement of Forest Crimes in Indonesia	IDR 883,656,450
17	PT URS Indonesia (URS)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes. (SEA-LEDs Kalimantan)	IDR 8,695,547,190
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	USD 336,334
19	Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA)	Improve coordination of various conservation action to ensure that their activities align with 2010-2017 Orangutan Action plan and (ii) to ensure conservation database developed previous by USAID grant is operational and widely available to conservation actors (iii) mitigate treats to orang utan from a group of four selected activities offered by USAID IFACS	USD 368,000
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HC Vs.	USD 313,624
24	Borneo Climate Info (BCI)	Info to Build Local Awareness, Capacity, and Support for Forest Conservation Management and Climate Change through Community Journalist and SMS Blast System in Central Kalimantan	IDR 307,625,000
26	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	Reduced Impact Logging training for timber concessions	USD 28,613

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
30	The Zoological Society of London Bogor	Improve the capacity of natural resource concession staff and other targeted stakeholders by increasing their understanding of the development and modification of CMMPs. Beneficiaries will be better able to identify and quantify HCVs/threats and use the principles of biodiversity conservation to implement, monitor, and adapt CMMPs.	IDR 1,026,892,500
39	Rumah Ide	Visual Media Development	IDR 153,056,000
19	Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA)	Improve coordination of various conservation action to ensure that their activities align with 2010-2017 Orangutan Action plan and (ii) to ensure conservation database developed previous by USAID grant is operational and widely available to conservation actors (iii) mitigate treats to orang utan from a group of four selected activities offered by USAID IFACS	USD 368,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Katingan Landscape

Impact Map



Landscape Profile

The IFACS Katingan Landscape covers 1.7 million hectares, largely consisting of deep peatland, and comprises Sebangau National Park and provides critical habitat for orangutan and other wildlife. The landscape includes parts of two districts—Katingan and Pulang Pisau—and the municipality of Palangkaraya.

Central Kalimantan Province is still 59% forested (according to Ministry of Forestry data), but it suffers the highest rate of deforestation in Indonesia, after Riau Province in Sumatra. While a significant portion of the landscape is technically under legal protection, illegal logging, gold mining, and fires have resulted in substantial loss of forest and peatlands. Much of the recent deforestation has resulted from ill-conceived development plans, dominated by mining and the massive expansion of oil palm plantations.

There are a total of five timber concessions, one HTI concession, and four palm oil concessions currently operating in the landscape, most of them based in Katingan District. However, oil palm plantations and mining operations are rapidly proliferating throughout the region. Industrial development pressures and unsustainable land practices are increasing as more commercial investments are attracted to the area.

Most of the peatland areas, especially around and outside the national park, are under continued threat due to the higher concentration of settlements along the Katingan and Sebangau rivers. The majority of the settlements concentrated along the Katingan and Sebangau rivers are ethnic Dayak communities who depend on agriculture, agroforestry, some timber and other non-forest timber products—most notable rattan and rubber, which provide the main source of income for 60% of communities. Communities traditionally dig canals in the peat forests to provide access to utilize timber and other products from the forest. With this, peatlands are drained, thus increasing the likelihood of fires, accelerating the loss of peatlands and releasing vast amounts of greenhouse gases.

Significant Achievements

The successful approach to increasing livelihoods and protecting peat lands through rubber will be prioritized to achieve the target number of beneficiaries. Though developing and strengthening rubber grower groups, improving rubber quality, access to markets economic returns. This in turn has led to improved land management and reduces the risk of forest fires that threaten rubber plantations.

MSFs in this landscape have an increasingly strong and vibrant membership, especially in Palangka Raya where they continue to focus on five thematic areas - green open space; implementation of SEA, and GIS forum and capacity; environmental journalism; community forestry; non-timber forest products; and livelihoods. IFACS will continue to support MSF programs especially for fire prevention and monitoring, shifting focus to Pulang Pisau District in the final work plan period. SDI network development will increase capacity of stakeholders in using accurate spatial data in Palangka Raya municipality and Pulang Pisau District

IFACS has developed a unique partnership with PT. Rimba Makmur Utama, an ecosystem restoration concession that is protecting forest in a 100,000-hectare concession in partnership with communities that surround it. IFACS will finalize a conservation management and monitoring plan (CMMP) utilizing participative maps and Community Livelihood Conservation Agreements developed by past grantee PUTER and YCI. Communication outreach and Knowledge Management include documenting experiences and lessons learned and measuring project impact. Particular emphasis will be placed on the production of print and video materials to showcase IFACS impacts in; fostering collaborative fire prevention initiatives that have drawn participation between local government and communities, and more recently the private sector; improvements in

livelihoods through rubber; financial leverage, orangutan conservation and conservation commitment by the private sector. Lessons learned over the life of the IFACS project will be disseminated by IFACS staff and partners in a close-out workshop in February.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- Continue coordination and technical support with local partners, specifically with the Sebangau National Park authorities, local district government agencies, USAID and other landscape partners on a Sebangau National Park Collaborative Management Framework, with particularly focus on peatland restoration and fire management.
- Support MSFs to identify sustainable landscape support actions, and further dissemination of climate change information.
- Continue monitoring of CCLAs and expand rubber livelihoods with local partners and grantees.

FIRE MANAGEMENT: BATTLING FIRESTORMS IN THE HEART OF BORNEO



PULANG PISAU DISTRICT, Central Kalimantan – After months of raging fires, a common sight across this scorched landscape are signs announcing “*This land belongs to ...*” in front of a burned piece of land. It is common practice, among smallholders farmers and large oil palm concessions alike, to use fire to establish ownership over a piece of land, or to claim unused land, especially when boundaries are disputed.

Under tinder-dry conditions, however, the piecemeal fires easily blaze into firestorms that rage for weeks and months. Each year during “fire season” in Kalimantan, thousands of hectares of carbon-rich forests and peatlands in the heart of Borneo are lost to fire. In Pulang Pisau District alone, up to 6,000 hectares of forest, mostly peatlands, burned in 2014, double the loss from the previous year, according to the district’s Fire Prevention Office (BPBD). With the destruction of peatlands accounting for an estimated 50% of carbon emissions in Indonesia, the district has accelerated efforts to improve fire prevention and strategies to more effectively respond to fire emergencies.

With the support of IFACS, the Pulang Pisau district government launched a training program in 2014 to promote a collaborative forest and peatland fire control program involving various stakeholders across the district. IFACS facilitated the cooperation of various district government offices – Disaster Management Board (BPBD), Environment Office (BLH), *Dinas Perkebunan* (Forest and Plantation Office). Representatives from these bodies have now joined forces, combining resources and manpower to fortify the district’s approach to fire management in the district.

“This collaboration has produced more comprehensive strategies for preventing fires and building communication networks to promote quicker responses when fires break out,” says BPBD Secretary Rudi Purwadi.

At the center of this new multi-stakeholder approach is a community-based fire prevention and control program that rely on community volunteers as the front line of district firefighting efforts. With IFACS support, these village fire brigades, *Tim Serbu Api Kelurahan* (TSAK), have received training in basic fire control and prevention strategies.

“The most efficient way to control a fire is to extinguish it at its source, and this is best done by communities because they are the first to know where the fires start,” says Pak Rudi.

Fire is traditionally used by farmers in this region to prepare land for crops – to clear the land for farming and to fertilize the soil. Ash neutralizes the acid content of peatland soils, which is the reason farmers burn land, Rudi explains. But the fires often spread beyond the village and district's capacity to extinguish them. To keep fires from raging out of control, the district is working to train communities to prevent and extinguish fires at their source.

But once the fires spread, the district faces immense challenges primarily because of the lack of adequate firefighting tools, says Mr. Rudi. *"We can only put out fires that we can reach with our hoses from the road. We cannot go to the fire on foot because the peatlands underground are also on fire,"* he explains. *"When fires are far from the road, we must wait for the two helicopters lent to us from Jakarta, or wait for the fires to come close enough for our hoses to reach."*

Peat fires are notoriously difficult and dangerous to extinguish as the fires reach deep into the peat and spread below ground. The district firefighting teams are further limited by the lack of water tank trucks, which also cannot travel over peatland.

IFACS worked with the district to identify "hotspots," or areas especially vulnerable to fire, through ground checking and NOAA and NASA satellite data. Having valid data provides a critical step toward improving law enforcement and good forest fire management. In Pulang Pisau, after the data indicated most of the hotspots were located in oil palm plantations, the results prompted the *Bupati* (district head) to issue a warning letter in July 2014 to 13 large oil palm companies operating in Pulang Pisau district. The *Bupati* directed the companies to participate in fire prevention efforts and to create firefighting patrol teams to collaborate with the village fire brigades. Two oil palm companies, PT. Bahaur Era Sawit Tama and PT. Surya Cipta Lestari, agreed to actively participate in fire mitigation efforts.

A joint task force training program facilitated by IFACS provided guidance in quick-response strategies for firefighting teams comprising staff from BPBD, Pulang Pisau Police and the district Horticulture and Forestry Office. IFACS also provided hot-spot training for MSF members and police with up-to-date firefighting information to support the district initiatives for fire prevention and control. The training contributed to more efficient communication for the exchange of fire information among this multi-stakeholder firefighting network in Pulang Pisau District.

Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS015	PUTER Indonesia	Participatory mapping of current and future resources and livelihood activities of local Communities, to prepare them for collaboration with an adjacent land Ecosystem Restoration Concession in East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan	Central Kalimantan (East Kotawaringin District)	1-Dec-12	31-Dec-13		\$95,091	APS 1	Completed
IFACS019	Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia	Mapping resource and land-use requirements in seven villages in Katingan District, Central Kalimantan, as a basis for the development of Community Conservation Livelihood Agreements with adjacent land	Katingan Central Kalimantan	20-Mar-13	19-Jun-14	31-Jul-14	\$78,336	APS 1	Completed
IFACS021	Kelompok Kerja sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (POKKER SHK)	Support village institutions to manage community forests (Hutan Desa) in four villages in Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan	Pulang Pisau district Central Kalimantan	27-May-13	30-Sep-14		\$79,611	APS 1	Completed
IFACS024	Lembaga Dayak Panarung	Strengthening Community Rubber Management in four villages in Pulang Pisau district, Central Kalimantan	Pulang Pisau district, Central Kalimantan	1-Aug-13	30-Jun-14	31-Jul-14	\$76,800	APS 1	Completed
IFACS032	Yayasan Citra Borneo Lestari (YCBL)	Strengthening rubber farmer bargaining power towards sustainable livelihood and environment in the areas of Katingan and Palangka Raya of Central Kalimantan	Katingan Central Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$85,915	RFA 2	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS036	Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (eLPaM)	Improving rubber quality for food security and natural resources conservation in Palangka Raya City	Katingan Central Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$87,914	RFA 2	Completed

*more complete information available in Appendix 1

Landscapes-Specific Sub-Contractors

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
11	Freeland Foundation	Improve Forest Law Enforcement of Forest Crimes in Indonesia	IDR 883,656,450
17	PT URS Indonesia (URS)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes. (SEA-LEDs Kalimantan)	IDR 8,695,547,190
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	USD 336,334
19	Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA)	Improve coordination of various conservation action to ensure that their activities align with 2010-2017 Orangutan Action plan and (ii) to ensure conservation database developed previous by USAID grant is operational and widely available to conservation actors (iii) mitigate treats to orang utan from a group of four selected activities offered by USAID IFACS	USD 368,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HCVs.	USD 313,624
24	Borneo Climate Info (BCI)	Info to Build Local Awareness, Capacity, and Support for Forest Conservation Management and Climate Change through Community Journalist and SMS Blast System in Central Kalimantan	IDR 307,625,000
26	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	Reduced Impact Logging training for timber concessions	USD 28,613
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
30	The Zoological Society of London Bogor	Improve the capacity of natural resource concession staff and other targeted stakeholders by increasing their understanding of the development and modification of CMMPs. Beneficiaries will be better able to identify and quantify HCVs/threats and use the principles of biodiversity conservation to implement, monitor, and adapt CMMPs.	IDR 1,026,892,500
32	BOSF	Mawas peat land rehabilitation	IDR2,648,685,750
39	Rumah Ide	Visual Media Development	IDR 153,056,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Landscape Profile

The Sarmi Landscape covers 850,000 hectares of Sarmi District on the north-central coast of Papua. Extending inland to the foot of the Foja, Tor, and Bonggo Mountains, this landscape includes approximately 3,500 hectares of mangroves, 110,000 hectares of peatlands, 500,000 hectares of lowland rainforest, and 200,000 hectares of hill forest. About 96% of Sarmi remains forested, though most of it has been divided into three large timber concessions. The landscape is sparsely populated with only 35,000 inhabitants, mostly living in Sarmi town, transmigration settlements around Bonggo in the east, and a series of coastal villages. Only a handful of villages are scattered throughout the interior. Smallholder coconut, cocoa and horticultural crops combined with hunting, fishing, and other forms of natural resource extraction are the main economic activities, with royalties and handouts from the government and timber companies augmenting household incomes. In 2014, the first of a number of proposed oil palm estates was approved, and a number of companies are prospecting for coal and minerals, setting the scene for rapid transformation of Sarmi's economy and landscape.

Sarmi's coastal communities are particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion, flooding and tsunamis, with climate change and forest conversion predicted to escalate these threats over the coming decades. Therefore IFACS' main focus is on building government, community and private-sector capacity, and on supporting improved coastal and forest management and sustainable agricultural development to mitigate carbon emissions and climate change impacts.

Significant Achievements

Sarmi's District government was very receptive to the SEA and LEDS initiatives that IFACS implemented throughout Years 3 and 4, resulting in the completion of the SEA in Jan. 2014 and its incorporation into the Sarmi District spatial plan and mid-term development plans. District officials now plan to incorporate the recommendations of the SEA and LEDS documents into the strategic plans (renstra) of individual government offices in Sarmi that the project will support through mentoring. Local government partners have also been highly receptive to village level participatory mapping and conservation agreements that the project has facilitated, including the landscape conservation plan (LCP). IFACS worked to conclude priority CCLAs and integrate this data with the LCP, SEA for recommendations for future Spatial planning in the district. IFACS provided GIS training to support this process and to establish a SDI network to help ensure sustainability of these conservation commitments after IFACS closes.

The MSF in Sarmi is dominated by government members whose administrative commitments have limited their engagement with IFACS activities. However, IFACS will continue working with MSF members to ensure increased capacity and sustainability of the forum beyond the project. Communication outreach and Knowledge Management include documenting experiences and lessons learned and measuring project impact. Particular emphasis will be placed on showcasing IFACS' impacts and successes in Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEALEDS) climate change awareness through local traditional leaders, CCLA development and private sector engagement for sustainable development.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- Continue MSF program evaluation and work planning for 2015
- Continue SDI development and coordination with regional level SIMTARU
- Support MSFs to identify sustainable landscape support actions, and further dissemination of climate change information

Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS010	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sejahtera (LENTERA) Papua	Strengthening the adaptation and mitigation strategies of indigenous communities of Sarmi District against Global Climate Change	Sarmi District - North Papua	1-Aug-12	31-Aug-13		\$98,524	APS 1	Completed
IFACS013	INSTITUTE of PEOPLE INDEPENDENCE - Papua (IPI – Papua)	Increase the capacity of community members in Betaf, Yamna, and Beneraf Villages to produce Coconut Oil in a sustainable and profitable manner and increase their understanding of the effects of climate change	North Papua	1-Sep-12	30-Sep-13		\$84,197	APS 1	Completed
IFACS016	PtPPMA	Empowering the management system of community-based land use for development and utilization of natural resources for sustainable economic growth of the indigenous people	North Papua	10-Dec-12	31-Jan-14		\$99,577	APS 1	Completed

**more complete information available in Appendix 1*

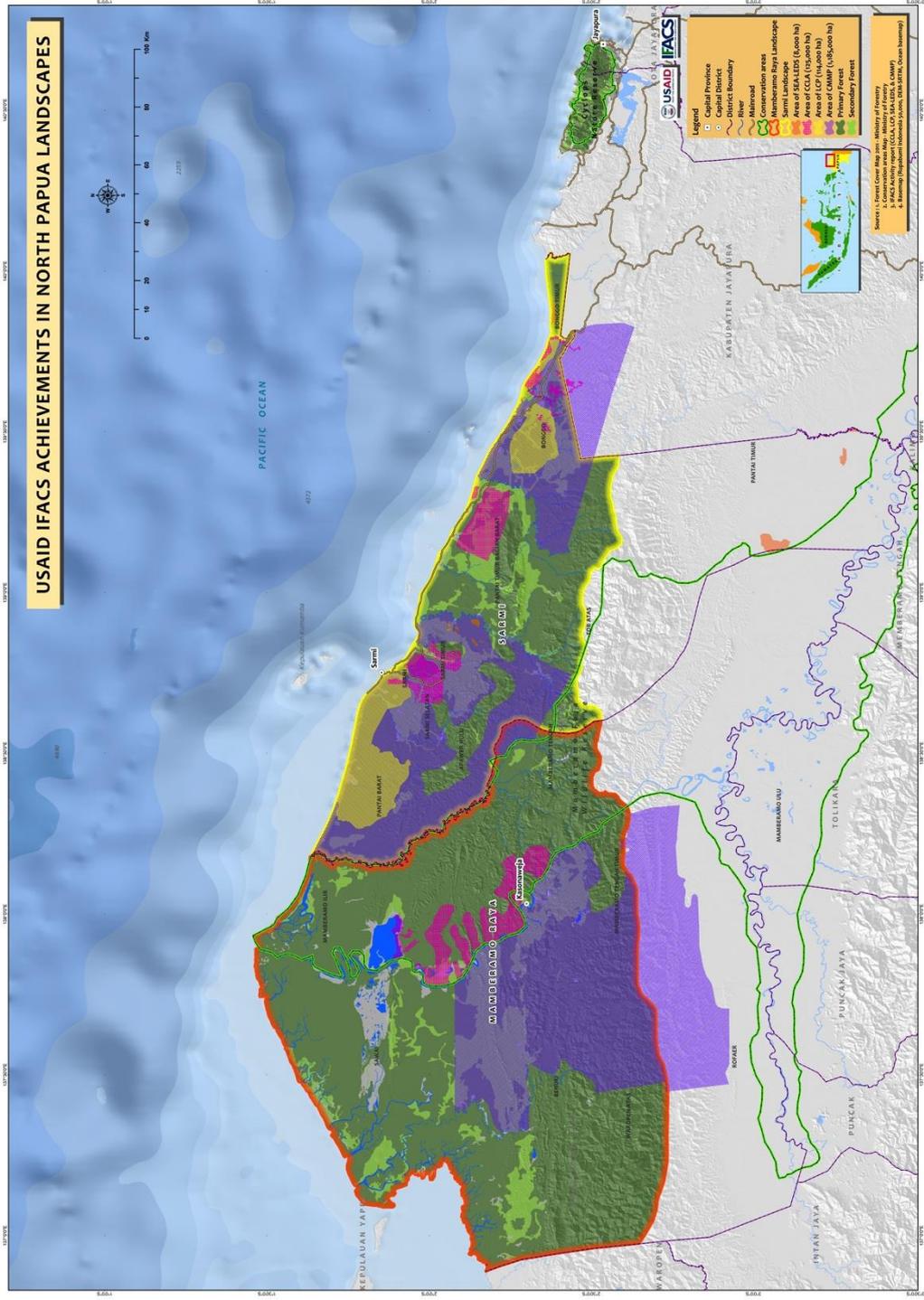
Landscape-Specific Sub-Contractors

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
12	Sustainable Trade & Consulting Indonesia (STC-I)	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Papua through Cacao	IDR 3,172,440,000
16	Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes (SEA-LEDs Aceh & Papua)	IDR 8,006,450,000
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all	USD 336,334
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HCVs.	USD 313,624
26	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	Reduced Impact Logging training for timber concessions	USD 28,613
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
37	Rumah Ide 2	Visual Media Development	IDR 168,512,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Cyclops Co-Management Conservation Area

Impact Map



Landscape Profile

The Cyclops Nature Reserve, a coastal mountain range north of the provincial capital Jayapura, consists of 23,000 hectares of primary rainforest and is home to 273 species of birds and 86 mammal species. Despite its status as a “Strict Nature Reserve,” Cyclops faces increasing threats from encroachment, illegal logging and illegal mining. Overlapping the reserve is a mineral exploration concession, and artisanal gold mining has increased in recent years within the Cyclops boundaries. These activities threaten Cyclops both in terms of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services protection, particularly as a source of safe water for the densely populated Jayapura-Abepura-Sentani region. Migration into and around Cyclops has increased over the past few years, most notably from settlers moving from the Wamena area to Cyclops in order to be closer to the provincial capital.

Significant Achievements

Activities in Cyclops did not begin until March 2014 with the launch of a two-day collaborative planning workshop, which resulted in the development of a five-year strategic plan, featuring a range of activities to be supported by IFACS. Since March 2014, IFACS has worked with local partners in the development of Collaborative Management and Monitoring Plan for the Cyclops Nature Reserve. IFACS conducted stakeholder meetings with the reserve’s key stakeholders, assisted by a working group from the University of Cenderawasih Environmental Study Center (Pusat Study Lingkungan, PSL). Workshops were carried out in order to further analyse and understand threats to the reserve and the first completed draft of the management plan was publically reviewed. Implementation of the collaborative management plan for Cyclops Nature Reserve is expected to ensure HCV conservation in the landscape and will be especially important for the maintenance of water supplies to the region.

In Year 4, provided training for 89 members of the Cyclops Joint Patrol Unit, comprising representatives of the Forest Police Partners (*Mitra Masyarakat PolHut*); volunteers supported by the BKSDA; and volunteers from the Jayapura Forest Task Force. The training topics covered roles, functions, and challenges of joint forest patrols, the biodiversity of the Cyclops Nature Reserve; community communication techniques; basic principles of timber licensing and administration; basic mapping techniques; and reporting systems and procedures for identifying threats. Practical training was also provided in the use of field equipment, such as GPS devices, binoculars, and cameras. IFACS provided field equipment to support this training and for ongoing field operations of the joint forest patrol units. Impacts of this training were immediately applied in the subsequent collaboration among joint forest patrol groups involving the Jayapura District Forestry Service, BKSDA, and BPKH for boundary marking to reflect the expanded boundaries of the Cyclops Nature Reserve—recently increased from 22,520 hectares to 31,479 hectares through a 2012 Minister of Forestry decree. The patrols conducted field monitoring of two critical areas of the Cyclops Nature Reserve, and findings were used in recommendations for intervention strategies and for defining roles of stakeholders in managing threats to the reserve. IFACS also supported the development of a regulation and collaborative management plan for the Cyclops Mountains Buffer Zone. This included facilitating discussions and co-hosting a public consultation workshop that resulted in public input for revision of a buffer zone management regulation draft, and assisting Cendrawasih University’s Centre of Environmental Study to finalize a roadmap for the development of a collaborative management plan for Cyclops Nature Reserve.

In Year 5, IFACS worked to finalize a collaborative management plan with government, NGOs and university researchers, and disseminate this to local stakeholders, and implement initial conservation activities including joint patrols

Recommendations for LESTARI

- Continue the development of Cyclops Collaborative Management Plan, including developing activities such as coordination meetings with BBKSDA and key stakeholders for finalization of the collaboration matrix; distributing the collaboration matrix; disseminating the contents of the matrix to ensure that it is used as a guide for district government work plans and budgets;
- Continue communications activities in order to strengthen commitment and improve awareness of the environmental importance of the Cyclops Nature Reserve, and promote multi-stakeholder approaches for the management of this landscape.

Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS016	PtPPMA	Empowering the management system of community-based land use for development and utilization of natural resources for sustainable economic growth of the indigenous people	North Papua	10-Dec-12	31-Jan-14		\$99,577	APS 1	Completed

**more complete information available in Appendix 1*

Landscape-Specific Sub-Contractors

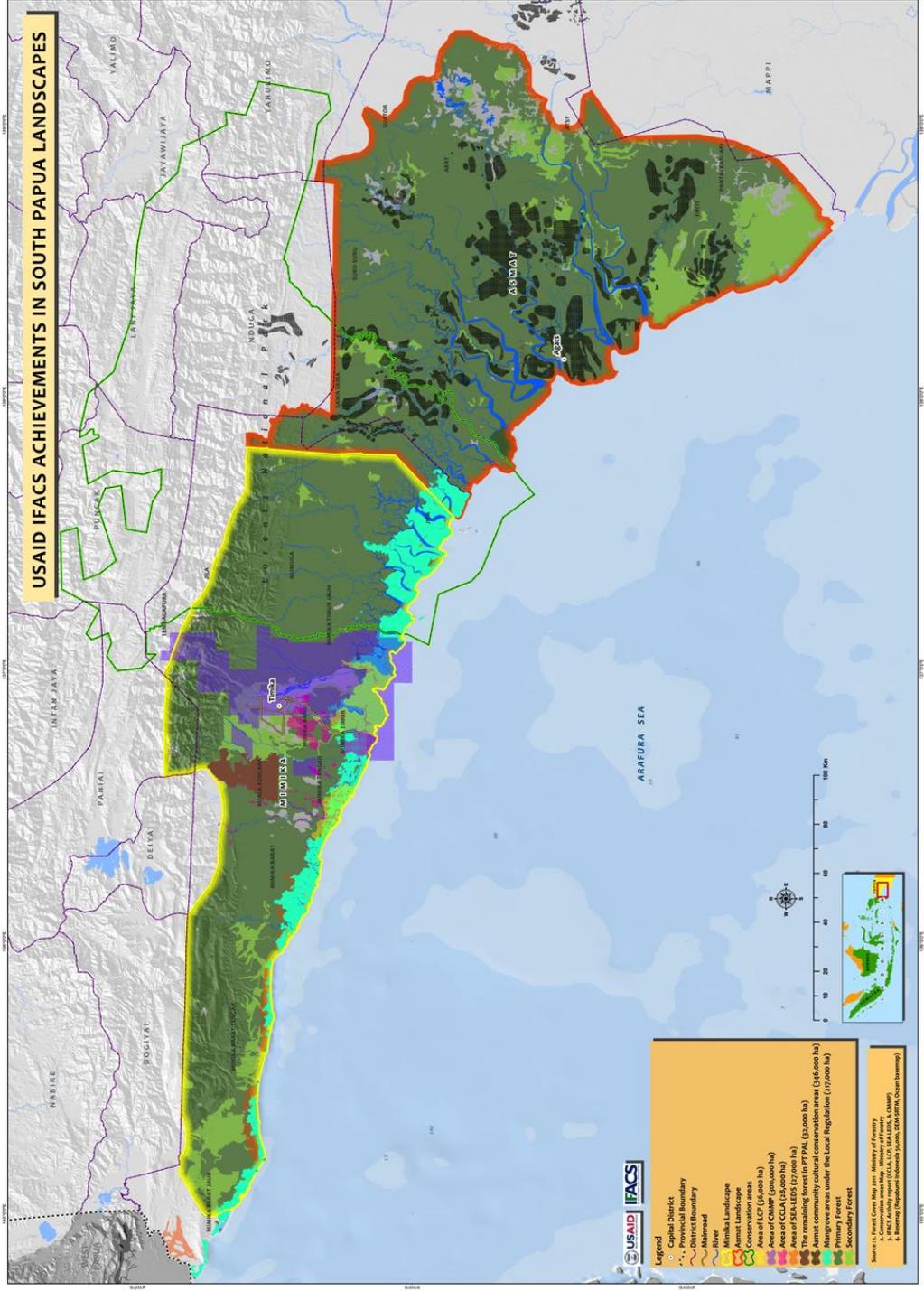
No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
12	Sustainable Trade & Consulting Indonesia (STC-I)	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Papua through Cacao	IDR 3,172,440,000
16	Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes (SEA-LEDs Aceh & Papua)	IDR 8,006,450,000
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	USD 336,334
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP	USD 313,624

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
27	PT. Hydro Program International	to conserve identified HCVs. To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services 9PES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
37	Rumah Ide 2	Visual Media Development	IDR 168,512,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Mimika Landscape

Impact Map



Landscape Profile

The Mimika Landscape covers 1.7 million hectares on Papua's southwest coast. More than 94 percent of the landscape remains forested, including an estimated 1.3 million hectares of virgin forest with extremely high conservation values. Mimika is one of the most biologically diverse places on the planet, with an estimated 630 species of birds, 123 mammal species and more than 20,000 plant species.

The principal focus of IFACS conservation activities in Mimika is on the more than 250,000 hectares of mangroves and 500,000 hectares of swamp forest, which form part of one of the world's largest, richest and most intact wetland ecosystems. These forests are critical to the livelihoods of the indigenous Kamoro people and provide protection from climate change impacts, including flooding and sea-level rise, which threaten to inundate a large portion of the Mimika coastline during this century. Furthermore, they store huge volumes of carbon, up to 1,800 tons per hectare, making Mimika's wetland forests one of the largest carbon sinks in the world.

Significant Achievements

Priorities for IFACS activities in Mimika were focused on conservation of the extensive areas of mangrove and tidal lowlands along the coast of Mimika. IFACS Mimika succeeded in fostering a strong partnership with the Mangrove Action Project to develop a collaborative management plan, establish a district Mangrove Working Group and explore sustainable livelihoods and restoration of the Mimika mangroves.

The SEA and LEDS initiatives facilitated by IFACS were completed in early 2014 and have been incorporated into the district spatial plan draft and medium-term development plan. The integration of these recommendations with the LCP (developed in close coordination with the MSF) provided direction for the sustainable management of the landscape. IFACS also facilitated additional thematic GIS training and development of a SDI Network within the district development planning agency to support technical aspects of spatial plan implementation and to monitor conservation recommendations outlined in the SEA and LCP documents.

The CMMP was finalized with strategic partners Freeport and the conclusion of CCLA in 7 mangrove villages concluded field implementation of the Project in the district.

Communication outreach and Knowledge Management include documenting experiences and lessons learned and measuring project impact. Particular emphasis was placed on showcasing IFACS' impacts and cohesive efforts of mangrove and lowland swamp forest conservation that combines improved governance through the initiation of local regulations, the working group for mangrove management and SEA-spatial planning, and improved management through development of a management plan, CCLA development and private sector engagement.

In terms of communications, IFACS produced a comic book and poster about the Kamoro communities and their swamp forest and mangrove natural resources, and finalized a short film on climate change and the IFACS Papua Program. Initial responses have been overwhelmingly positive.

Participatory mapping activities of natural resources were completed in 12 villages in Atuka and Kokonao Sub-Districts. The last step of this participative mapping process involved a final map review by communities and collection of additional social-economic data. Communities were involved in map ground truthing. Maps were ratified by village, sub-district and district level authorities during a participatory mapping workshop, during which

community members presented their village maps and supporting documents and explained to participants regarding the process and value of making these maps. The Mimika BAPPEDA has pledged to use these maps as the basis for detailed spatial planning at the sub-district level. Maps can also potentially be used as the basis for community forest zonation and be incorporated into the recently formed Forest Management Unit management plan and recognized by the National Land Agency (BPN), which is supporting participatory mapping across Mimika.

IFACS collaborated with PT Freeport Indonesia, including in the advisory of its Biodiversity Action Plan which provided an opportunity to discuss PTFI's existing monitoring program and explore possibilities of developing of a integrated participatory monitoring system that covers the full extent of Mimika's mangrove & swamp forests as part of the adaptive-collaborative management approach. PTFI will collaborate further with the Mimika MSF and Mangrove and Swamp Forest Working Group (KKMD) and will potentially fund implementation of the Mangrove and Swamp Forest management plan and capacity building for improved management of the Lorentz National Park.

PTFI worked with IFACS in the development of a CMMP that adopted recommendations as part of their biodiversity monitoring and management program. The spirit of monitoring the mangroves has been put into action through investigation of a suspected oil spill resulting in mass fish mortality and die-back of coastal mangrove trees. Monitoring revealed this to be a natural event related to aggregations of sardines and other fishes along the coast of Mimika during the north-west monsoon, but yielded valuable information regarding mangrove ecology and has ensured further good working relations between IFACS, the MSF, local government and the PTFI Environmental Department.

Small-scale cocoa-agroforestry projects in the landscape have been concluded. Activities included training in organic fertilizer production and application, a field visit to PTFI's environmental field station by cocoa-agroforestry farmer group members and participatory evaluation activities. The project has been effective in developing farmer skills, raising productivity and awareness of environmental issues. Relations with PTFI's Community Development Department, the Mimika Agriculture Service and the Buah Dewa Farmer Cooperative are strong and are likely to continue.

Evaluation and knowledge management in the landscape included grantee final assessment (LP3AP), completion of the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey, a three-day external evaluation team visit and the IFACS Lessons Learned Workshop. Positive findings from these evaluations has shown positive impacts in terms of raising awareness, commitment and capacity for conservation of forests, and greatly improved multi-stakeholder collaboration, but actual impact of improved forest and natural resource management for climate change mitigation and sustainable livelihoods remains limited.

Recommendations for LESTARI

- Continue development of Lorentz National Park Collaborative Management Framework, with Balai Taman Nasional, WWF, Asmat and Mimika partners, and explore ways to expand these frameworks to Mimika mangroves & Asmat Traditional Protected Areas;
- Continue support to MSFs to identify sustainable landscape support actions, and further dissemination of climate change information;
- Strengthen SDI networks in Mimika, including finalizing SDI operational manual and securing Bupati decree to restructure the SDI network structure

INDIGENOUS VILLAGES RALLY TO SAVE PAPUA'S MANGROVES



MIMIKA, Papua -- For villagers living in the coastal lowlands of southern Papua, the vast tracks of mangrove and swamp forests are their best defense against the threat of rising seas due to climate change.

One of the largest and most intact wetland ecosystems in the world, the 250,000 hectares of mangrove and 500,000 hectares of swamp forest along Papua's southwest coast host one of the most biodiverse collections of flora and fauna, including 630 bird species, 123 mammal species and more than 20,000 plant species.

Mimika's natural treasures are coming under increasing pressure from the clearing of forests for mining and oil palm development as more of Sumatra and Kalimantan forest resources are lost. While more than 90 percent of the landscape remains forested, the enormous deposits of gold and copper here are among the largest in the world and mining operations earn the district much of its local revenue. Oil palm plantations also are increasingly expanding and presenting a growing threat to Kamoro indigenous communities for whom the mangroves play a central cultural and economic role.

The Kamoro people live in and around the mangroves and are the most vulnerable group affected by the loss of this critical resource. For Kamoro villages, the conservation of mangroves in mimika lowlands is critical not only for building resilience to climate change impacts, but for the traditional livelihoods of their communities.

"Clearly some forest needs to be cleared to make way for development. But before they clear the forest the government and companies must understand that the forests they are destroying are a source of survival for the Kamoro people," says Matea Mameyau, leader of a Kamoro women's community group and member of the Papua parliament. *"The Kamoro people are the customary owners of the forest, so we are urging the district government to talk to our people before they grant concession licences. We are the ones whose lives will be most impacted by such development."*

With the support of IFACS, Kamoro villages have begun to organize and campaign for sustainable land-use policies that will ensure the survival of the mangroves – and their communities. The Mimika Women's Network and other Kamoro community groups are working with IFACS to strengthen protections for Mimika's mangroves and swamp forests.

"Our mangroves and swamps are everything to us, not just our source of food and materials, but the abode of our ancestors and the core of our identity. When they are gone we cease to be Kamoro," says Agustina Yatanea, Head of the Mimika Women's Network campaign to save the mangroves.

IFACS is working with a wide range of stakeholders, including local government agencies, small scale logging operators, local NGOs and mining giant PT Freeport indonesia to develop a collaborative management approach to protect these world-class wetlands.

Through a subcontract with IFACS, the Mangrove Action Project (MAP), a local community group, is working with various stakeholders promote collaborative management of mimika's mangroves and swamp forests. MAP has conducted a range of activities aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of climate change among local communities. MAP's Coastal Field Schools (CFS) in seven mangrove communities provide environmental education on community-based mangrove management activities and livelihood support activities, such as organic farming, freshwater aquaculture and cooking with mangrove fruits and leaves to encourage livelihoods based on non-timber forest products.

IFACS has also worked with the US Forestry Service to conduct training in forest carbon stock assessment and vegetation mapping. over the course of the program, research teams collected 1,500 soil samples and surveyed 300 plots and 10,000 trees. The most comprehensive forest carbon assessment undertaken in Papua, the data collected has been used to develop a detailed map of mimika's rich vegetation and above-and-below ground carbon stocks in the mimika mangroves, swamps and lowland forests.



Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS022	Jaringan Perempuan Mimika	Sustainable Mangrove Forest Management at Village Level in Mimika District, Papua	Mimika District - South Papua	4-Jun-13	30-Jun-14		\$73,760	APS 1	Terminated in May 2014 due to internal mismanagement and accountability issue
IFACS023	Yayasan Peduli AIDS Timika (YAPEDA) Papua	Improving Natural Resources Conservation in Communal Land in Mimika, Papua	Mimika District - South Papua	2-Jul-13	30-Jun-14	31-Oct-14	\$74,150	APS 1	Completed
IFACS031	Lembaga Pengkajian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Papua (LP3A-P)	Natural Resources Management for Sustainable Livelihood in The District Of Mimika, Papua	Mimika District - South Papua	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$86,488	RFA 2	Completed

*more complete information available in Appendix 1

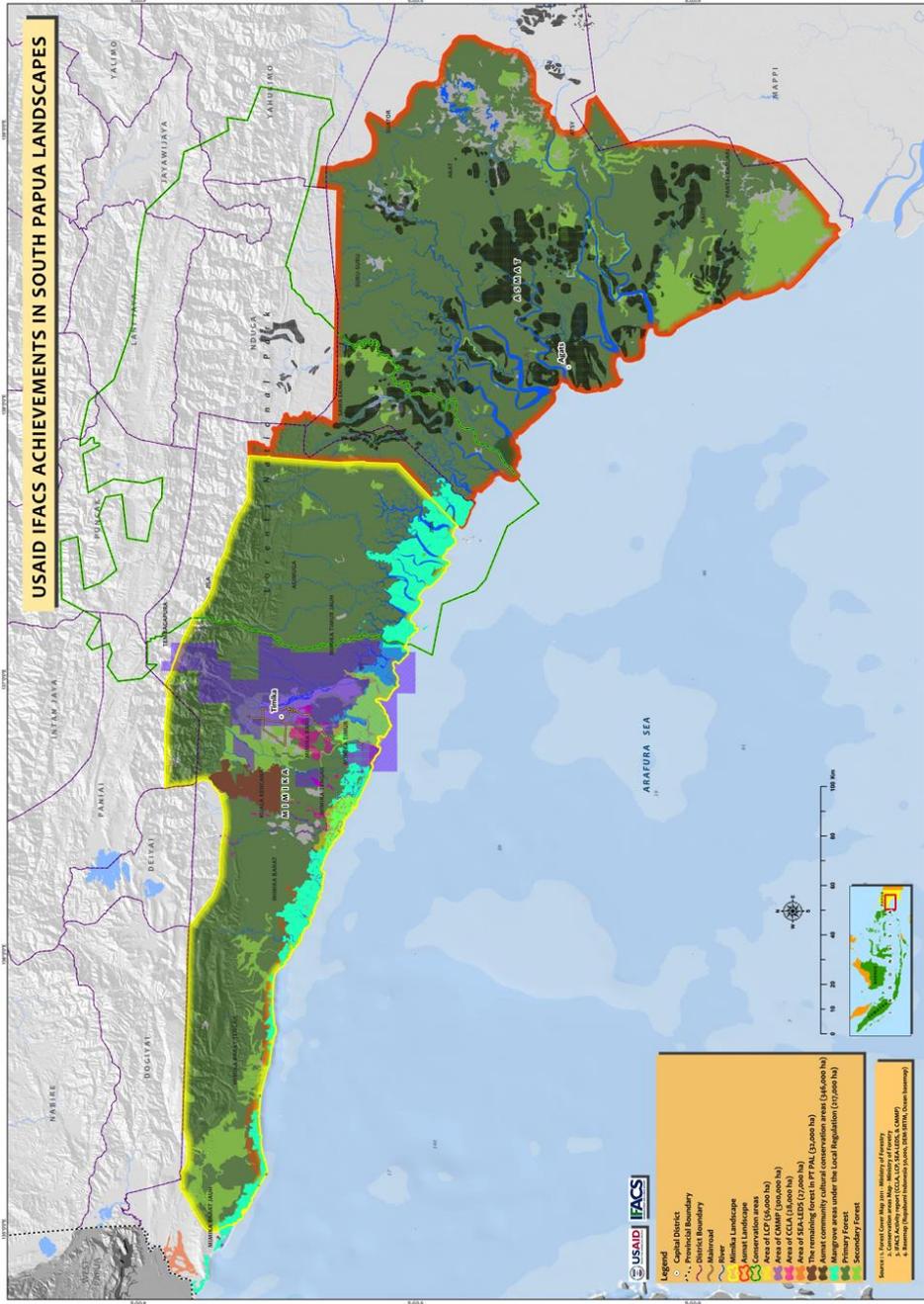
Landscape-Specific Sub-Contractors

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
12	Sustainable Trade & Consulting Indonesia (STC-I)	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Papua through Cacao	IDR 3,172,440,000
16	Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes (SEA-LEDs Aceh & Papua)	IDR 8,006,450,000
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	USD 336,334
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HCVs.	USD 313,624
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
29	MAP Indonesia	Mangrove Management Plan	USD 193,104
37	Rumah Ide 2	Visual Media Development	IDR 168,512,000

*more complete information available in Appendix 2

Asmat Landscape

Impact Map



Landscape Profile

The Asmat Landscape spans 2.2 million hectares, comprising Asmat District and the largest expanse of swamp forest in Papua Province. Asmat's topography is dominated by a network of major rivers and lowland swamps, with tides exerting a strong influence on drainage. This includes approximately 300,000 hectares of mangroves and 1.5 million hectares of peat swamp. Much of Asmat was previously zoned as production forest, but the most recent regional spatial plan emphasizes protection of hydrological systems and carbon emissions mitigation. Consequently almost all mangroves and peatlands in Asmat have been rezoned as 'protected' or limited production' forest.

Asmat District was established in 2002, and local government capacity remains low. The population of 77,000 people are concentrated in Agats town and 139 villages accessible only by river. Asmat people retain many of their cultural traditions and beliefs, which are conveyed through woodcarving activities. Asmat communities are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, but these exert a low environmental impact. However, increasing demand for infrastructure development and access to forest resources is leading to increased forest degradation.

Significant Achievements

WWF, in collaboration with a legal drafting expert from Cenderawasih University, finalized the initial draft of the Asmat District Sustainable Nature Resources Utilization Regulation and conducted a public consultation attended by representatives from local government, NGO's and the Asmat Customary Council (LMAA). Recommendations from this public consultation have been incorporated into the draft regulation and WWF and IFACS are working with the District Forestry Service and customary community leaders to lobby the regional parliament for the ratification of this regulation.

In collaboration with the University of Papua, WWF conducted a final Natural Resources Management training workshop for 16 representatives from the Asmat District Spatial Planning Coordination Board (BKPRD). The key outcomes from this workshop were increased capacity and a commitment from Board members to monitor the implementation of the Asmat District spatial plan and other natural resource exploitation activities in Asmat District.

The initial draft of the collaborative management plan for the Rawa Baki-Vriendschap Customary Protected Area was completed, and in collaboration with forest management specialist Max Tokede (University of Papua), there was a public consultation to present this plan to the government and community representatives, and seek their feed-back. Participants included representatives from key government agencies, local parliament (DPRD), civil society organizations, the Asmat Customary Council (LMAA) and representatives of communities living in and around the Rawa Baki and Vriendschap area. Recommendations from the workshop have since been incorporated into the management plan and WWF has proceeded to lobby the Papua Natural Resources Management Agency (BBKSDA Papua) and the Director General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (DirJen-PHKA) in Jakarta for the official recognition of Rawa Baki-Vriendschap as a new Customary Protected Area under the Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) designation.

Throughout February, a team of researchers from the US Forestry Service in collaboration with WWF, undertook a field survey of the mangrove & swamp forest carbon stock and vegetation associations in central Asmat District. This was used to finalize a Mangrove & Swamp Forest Carbon Stock Assessment & Vegetation Association Survey that was started in 2013 in Mimika. Results from this study will ultimately be used to compile a improved vegetation map for the mangroves and swamp forest and an above & below ground carbon

stock assessment, and will cover the entire lowland (0-100m above sea level) area stretching from Etna Bay (in Kaimana District just west of the Mimika District Border) to Eastern Asmat—an area of over 580,000 hectares of mangroves and 2 million hectares of swamp forest, with an estimated total carbon stock well over 2 billion tonnes.

Final drafts of the Asmat District Ecotourism Guidebook, an album of thematic and customary area maps, and the handbook of lessons learned from participatory mapping in Asmat District were completed and 1,000 copies are currently being printed for distribution.

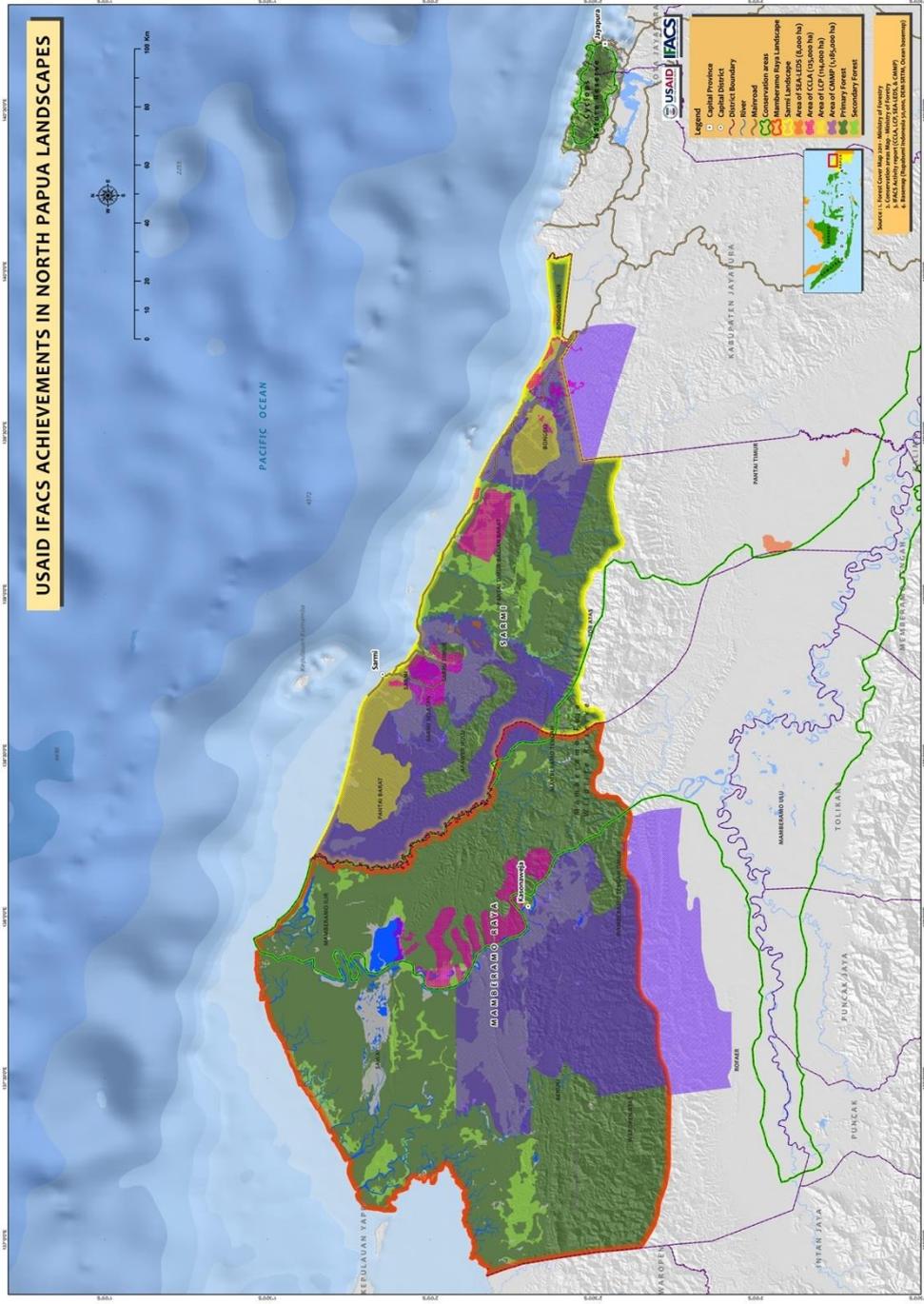
Landscapes-Specific Sub-Contractors

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
12	Sustainable Trade & Consulting Indonesia (STC-I)	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Papua through Cacao	IDR 3,172,440,000
14	World Wildlife Fund Indonesia (WWF)	Implementation of IFACS Project Activities in Asmat Landscape	USD 1,503,000
16	Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes (SEA-LEDs Aceh & Papua)	IDR 8,006,450,000
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	USD 336,334
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HCVs.	USD 313,624
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
37	Rumah Ide 2	Visual Media Development	IDR 168,512,000
41	WWF-Indonesia	Forest Conservation & Sustainable Landscape Management of Asmat, Southern Papua	USD 115,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

Mamberamo Landscape

Impact Map



Landscape Profile

The Mamberamo Landscape in northern Papua covers 1.7 million hectares within the Mamberamo Raya administrative district. The landscape is dominated by the Mamberamo River, which forms a large river delta on the coast. The coastal region contains significant areas of mangrove, extending inland to vast swamp areas.

The landscape hosts the largest single timber concession in Indonesia, operated by PT Mamberamo Alas Mandiri. Areas along the river and swamp forest have been proposed for sugar cane plantation development and oil palm plantations. While Mamberamo's economy is in its infancy, the government has its eyes on large-scale development based mostly on extractive industries, including oil palm, mining, and timber. Fortunately, these remain far from realization, and the government is still keen to improve the welfare of local communities in Papua through alternative sustainable strategies.

Significant Achievements

IFACS facilitated drafting of a landscape conservation plan (LCP) with input from the district government, civil society, the private sector and a cross section of community stakeholders from Mamberamo Raya. Participants signed a proposition to elevate the Mamberamo-Foja wildlife reserve to the status of a National Park, so that maps produced through CI's collaborative land use planning and PCTs from the LCP can be incorporated in park zonation. At present, wildlife reserve status cannot accommodate these plans. Community leaders have supported the process, but this will take the commitments of provincial and district government and will extend beyond the life of the IFACS project.

Customary leaders have held meetings in several villages to socialize outcomes of the LCP and gain support for the proposed change in status of the reserve, as well as to give legitimacy to communities that have traditionally lived within the reserve's boundaries and, importantly, conserved its resources. A community letter of support signed by customary leaders has been delivered to BKSDA Papua.

PT. Daemeter has developed a draft CMMP for PT. Mamberamo Alas Mandiri logging concession area with the Mamberamo Raya Forestry Service. This concession is currently inactive, but the CMMP will be an important document (along with the LCP) to inform the government of what the private sector must do in the future to maintain high conservation values.

Landscapes-Specific Sub-Contractor Partners

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Contract Amount
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	USD 741,701
12	Sustainable Trade & Consulting Indonesia (STC-I)	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Papua through Cacao	IDR 3,172,440,000
13	Conservation International Foundation (CI)	Implementation of IFACS activities in Mamberamo Landscape, Papua	USD 1,451,294.48
16	Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes (SEA-LEDs Aceh & Papua)	IDR 8,006,450,000
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	USD 336,334
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HCVs.	USD 313,624
26	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	Reduced Impact Logging training for timber concessions	USD 28,613
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PPES) in IFACS Landscapes.	USD 323,990
37	Rumah Ide 2	Visual Media Development	IDR 168,512,000

**more complete information available in Appendix 2*

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: IFACS Grantees

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS001	Redelong Institute	Sustainable Forest Governance Improvement for Economic Balance and Climate Change Adaption in Gayo Lues District	Aceh Tenggara	1-Mar-12	15-May-13		\$9,658.89	RFA 1 Completed	
IFACS002	Aceh Development Fund (ADF)	Program for Forest Protection and Rescue through Traditional Institution in Wildlife Sanctuary Rawa Singkil, South Aceh District	Aceh Selatan	1-Mar-12	31-Aug-12		\$9,972	RFA 1 Completed	
IFACS003	Aceh Ocean Coral (with Skills Training Programs/ STP)	Vetiver System Community Rehabilitation of Village Lands in Gayo Lues District, Including Development of Degraded Lands Liable to Erosion	Aceh Tenggara	16-Apr-12	15-Apr-13		\$99,979	APS 1 Terminated in May 2012 due to conflict of 2 proposing organizations - funds never been transferred	
IFACS004	JIKA - OISCA in partnership with PT	Sustainable Essential Oils Industry Development in Aceh Selatan District :	Aceh Selatan	1-Mar-12	15-Jun-13		\$98,306	APS 1 Completed	

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
	General Aromatics	Challenge the Environmental Issues in Acehnese Essentials Oils Business							
IFACS005	JIKA - OISCA in partnership with PT General Aromatics	Sustainable Alternative Development of the Patchouli Industry in Gayo Lues District: Development of High Added Value Certified Organic Patchouli Oil	Aceh Tenggara	1-Mar-12	30-Jun-13		\$99,326	APS 1 Completed	
IFACS006	PT. STC (Sustainable trade & consulting) Indonesia	Sustainability Assessment and Design for a Commercial Biofuel Feedstock Processing Facility in Aceh Selatan, Subulussalam, and Singkil Kabupaten, Aceh Province, Indonesia	Aceh Selatan	16-Apr-12	15-Apr-13	15-Jul-13	\$94,977	APS 1 Completed	
IFACS007	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera LESTARI - Orangutan Information Center (OIC)	Community Agroforestry Reforestation and Education (CARE)	Aceh Tenggara	15-Mar-12	14-Mar-14	31-Jul-14	\$79,292	APS 1 Completed	

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS008	Bio Damar Association (Perkumpulan Bio Damar)	Increasing Income of Local Indigenous Communities through the Development of Rubber Value Chain and Eaglewood Tree Cultivation to Support the Local Initiative on Agroforestry	Central Kalimantan				APS 1	cancelled (Bio Damar withdrew its proposal)	
IFACS009	Lembaga Dayak Panarung	Strengthening Rubber Farmers' Initiative Through Establishment of Rubber Nursery Center For Green and Sustainable Economic Development	Central Kalimantan	16-Apr-12	15-Oct-13		APS 1	cancelled - replaced with IFACS 024	
IFACS010	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Sejahtera (LENTERA) Papua	Strengthening the adaptation and mitigation strategies of indigenous communities of Sarmi District against Global Climate Change	Sarmi District - North Papua	1-Aug-12	31-Aug-13		APS 1	Completed	
IFACS011	Yayasan Gampong Hutan LESTARI (YGHL)	Community involvement in conservation of forest in Kemukiman Ateuh, Meukek Sub-district, Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	1-Aug-12	31-Dec-13		APS 1	Completed	

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS012	Aceh Development Fund (ADF)	Empowering the Local Community's Economy through Utilization of Non Timber Forest Product and Re-greening in the Area of Hutan Rawa Trumon – Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	1-Aug-12	31-Jul-13	31-May-14	\$92,528	APS 1	Completed
IFACS013	INSTITUTE of PEOPLE INDEPENDENCE - Papua (IPI – Papua)	Increase the capacity of community members in Betaf, Yamna, and Beneraf Villages to produce Coconut Oil in a sustainable and profitable manner and increase their understanding of the effects of climate change	North Papua	1-Sep-12	30-Sep-13		\$84,197	APS 1	Completed
IFACS014	Forum Pala Aceh (FORPALA)	Increase Nutmeg Production and Improve the Value Chain of Nutmeg Oil and Food Products in Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-13		\$90,063	APS 1	Completed
IFACS015	PUTER Indonesia	Participatory mapping of current and future resources and livelihood activities of local Communities, to prepare them for collaboration with an adjacent land	Central Kalimantan (East Kotawaringin District)	1-Dec-12	31-Dec-13		\$95,091	APS 1	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
		Ecosystem Restoration Concession in East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan							
IFACS016	PtPPMA	Empowering the management system of community-based land use for development and utilization of natural resources for sustainable economic growth of the indigenous people	North Papua	10-Dec-12	31-Jan-14		\$99,577	APS 1 Completed	
IFACS017	Yayasan Palung	Strengthening village institutions and providing sustainable economic alternatives as tools to improve conservation of Gunung Palung National Park and the livelihoods of surrounding communities	Ketapang - West Kalimantan	1-Jan-13	30-Jun-14	31-Oct-14	\$99,942	APS 1 Completed	
IFACS018	Yayasan ASRI	Strengthening Community-based and Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods through Sustainable Farming to support Forest Conservation in buffer	Sukadana, Gunung Palung National Park (West Kalimantan)	10-Jan-13	31-Jan-14		\$98,237	APS 1 Completed	

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
		zone of Gunung Palung National Park							
IFACS019	Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia	Mapping resource and land-use requirements in seven villages in Katingan District, Central Kalimantan, as a basis for the development of Community Conservation Livelihood Agreements with adjacent land	Katingan - Central Kalimantan	20-Mar-13	19-Jun-14	31-Jul-14	\$78,336	APS 1 Completed	
IFACS020	Yayasan Dian Tama	Improvement the quality of the environment and welfare in communities through best management practices in land allocated through the rural forest scheme (Hutan Kemasyarakatan) in four villages in Tumbang Titi and Jelai Hulu Subdistrict, Ketapang District	Ketapang District - West Kalimantan	5-Mar-13	31-Jul-14		\$97,714	APS 1 Completed	
IFACS021	Kelompok Kerja sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (POKKER SHK)	Support village institutions to manage community forests (Hutan Desa) in four villages in Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan	Pulang Pisau district - Central Kalimantan	27-May-13	30-Sep-14		\$79,611	APS 1 Completed	

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS022	Jaringan Perempuan Mimika	Sustainable Mangrove Forest Management at Village Level in Mimika District, Papua	Mimika District - South Papua	4-Jun-13	30-Jun-14		\$73,760	APS 1	Terminated in May 2014 due to internal mismanagement and accountability issue
IFACS023	Yayasan Peduli AIDS Timika (YAPEDA) Papua	Improving Natural Resources Conservation in Communal Land in Mimika, Papua	Mimika District - South Papua	2-Jul-13	30-Jun-14	31-Oct-14	\$74,150	APS 1	Completed
IFACS024	Lembaga Dayak Panarung	Strengthening Community Rubber Management in four villages in Pulang Pisau district, Central Kalimantan	Pulang Pisau district, Central Kalimantan	1-Aug-13	30-Jun-14	31-Jul-14	\$76,800	APS 1	Completed
IFACS025	Yayasan Pugar	Sustainable Forest Management for Livelihood improvement in Terangon, Gayo Lues District, Aceh Province	Terangon Subdistrict, Gayo Lues district	1-Aug-13	31-Jul-14	30-Sep-14	\$93,494	APS 1	Completed
IFACS026	YELPED (Yayasan Ekosistem Leuser dan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Daerah)	Sustainable Forest Management in Leuser National Park, Ketambe Subdistrict, Southeast Aceh District, Aceh Province	Southeast Aceh District	1-Sep-13	31-Jul-14	31-Aug-14	\$93,144	APS 1	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS027	PelaGIS	Improving Human Resources Capacity on Geospatial of the Local Government of Gayo Lues District, Aceh Province	Gayo Lues District	3-Aug-13	30-Jun-14	31-Jul-14	\$76,872	APS 1	Completed
IFACS028	Lembaga GEMAWAN	Empowerment of Rubber Farmers and Protection of Community Farm Land in Regional Spatial Plan for Kayong Utara District – West Kalimantan	Kayong Utara District – West Kalimantan	1-Sep-13	31-Jul-14	31-Oct-14	\$93,684	APS 1	Completed
IFACS029	KKSP	Economic Empowerment of Women Living in three villages in adjacent to Leuser protected forests in South Aceh District	South Aceh District	1-Sep-13	31-Jul-14	30-Sep-14	\$80,183	APS 1	Completed
IFACS030	SUAR Institute	Improving Sustainable Forest Management Surrounding Senempak and Poring Villages, Melawi District, West Kalimantan	Melawi District - West Kalimantan	16-Oct-13	31-Oct-14	30-Nov-14	\$70,374	APS 1	Completed
IFACS031	Lembaga Pengkajian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak	Natural Resources Management for Sustainable Livelihood in The District Of Mimika, Papua	Mimika District - South Papua	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$86,488	RFA 2	Completed

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
	Papua (LP3A-P)								
IFACS032	Yayasan Citra Borneo LESTARI (YCBL)	Strengthening rubber farmer bargaining power towards sustainable livelihood and environment in the areas of Katingan and Palangka Raya of Central Kalimantan	Katingan - Central Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$85,915	RFA 2 Completed	
IFACS033	Yayasan ASRI	Expanding the sustainable farming movement and CCLA in the buffer zone of Gunung Palung National Park as a low-emissions alternative livelihood strategy to illegal logging	Ketapang - West Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$73,390	RFA 2 Completed	
IFACS034	Perkumpulan SaMPan	Protecting the Last Forest Cover in IFACS USAID Landscape through Revitalization and Rehabilitation of the Tembawang Agroforestry System as Livelihood Resources to Improve Community Welfare	Ketapang & Melawi - West Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$99,768	RFA 2 Completed	

Grant No.	Grantee	Project Title	Landscapes	Period of Performance			Approved Budget	Completed through RFA 1 / RFA 2 / RFA 3 / APS 1	REMARKS
				Start Date	End Date	Extension			
IFACS035	Yayasan Usaha Baik (YUSABA)-CKK	Protecting and Maintaining Forest Conservation Areas through Livelihood Improvement of Forest Dependent Communities by Implementation of Good Agroforestry Practices, Household Economy and Self-Help Groups Strengthening	Ketapang - West Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$77,025	RFA 2 Completed	
IFACS036	Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (eLPaM)	Improving rubber quality for food security and natural resources conservation in Palangka Raya City	Katingan - Central Kalimantan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$87,914	RFA 2 Completed	
IFACS037	Aceh Green Community (AGC)	Sustainable Low Emission Development with Sugar Palm	Aceh Tenggara	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$99,793	RFA 2 Completed	
IFACS038	Forum Pala Aceh (FORPALA)	Sustainable Nutmeg Commodity Development in Aceh Selatan	Aceh Selatan	25-Feb-14	24-Dec-14		\$99,818	RFA 2 Completed	
IFACS039	Yayasan INDECON	Ecotourism Development in Gunung Leuser, Aceh Province, Indonesia	Aceh Tenggara	1-Sep-14	31-Dec-14		\$52,903	RFA 3 Completed	

Appendix 2: IFACS Subcontracts

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
1	Partners	Rapid Assessment of Target District to help the selection process of USAID IFACS 8 landscapes	All Landscapes	Jan 10, 2011 – Mar. 11, 2011	USD 43,281
2	Starling	Technical inputs to be used in the Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Workshops		Jun 6, 2011 – Jul. 11, 2011	USD 23,503
3	IMPRO	Videographer for V&A Workshop	Jakarta / National	Jul 5, 2011 – Sept 16, 2011	IDR 101,150,000
4	Polling Center	2011 KAP Study	All Landscapes	Jul 13, 2011 – Aug. 31, 2011	IDR 1,020,390,700
5	IMPRO	Graphic Designer for V&A Workshops	Jakarta / National	Jul 1, 2011 – Sep 7, 2011	IDR 66,550,000
6	Padimedia	USAID IFACS Website Design	Jakarta / National	Aug 6, 2011 – Sep 30, 2011	IDR 24,675,000
7	MLD	Private Sector Rapid Assessment in 8 landscapes	All Landscapes	Sep 5, 2011 – Sep 27, 2011	IDR 606,712,150
8	Starling	Rapid assessment of low emission development strategies (LEDS) in the USAID IFACS target prime districts	All Landscapes	Sep 9, 2011 – 25 Sep 2011	IDR 165,307,238
9	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	To Facilitate implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) activities in eleven (11) natural forest concessions (HPH) in three of the Project target landscapes	Kalimantan & Papua	Feb 21, 2011 – Jul 30, 2011	USD 741,701

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
10	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Aceh through Cacao	Aceh	July 27, 2012 – Jun 30, 2012	IDR 3,954,598,390
11	Freeland Foundation	Improve Forest Law Enforcement of Forest Crimes in Indonesia	Kalimantan & Aceh	July 1, 2012 – May 25, 2013	IDR 883,656,450
12	Sustainable Trade & Consulting Indonesia (STC-I)	Improve Livelihood and Ecosystem in Papua through Cacao	Papua	Sep 18, 2012 – Jul 31, 2012	IDR 3,172,440,000
13	Conservation International Foundation (CI)	Implementation of IFACS activities in Mamberamo Landscape, Papua	Mamberamo	Dec 1, 2012 – Jul 31, 2012	USD 1,451,294.48
14	World Wildlife Fund Indonesia (WWF)	Implementation of IFACS Project Activities in Asmat Landscape	Asmat	Sep 24, 2012 – Jan 15, 2015	USD 1,503,000
15	Polling Center	KAP Survey 2	All Landscapes	Aug 27, 2012 – Oct 7, 2012	IDR 514,462,000
16	Yayasan Inovasi Pemerintahan Daerah (YIPD)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes (SEA-LEDs Aceh & Papua)	Aceh , Papua	Dec 5, 2012 – Jun 14, 2014	IDR 8,006,450,000
17	PT URS Indonesia (URS)	Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments and Low Emission Development Strategies into Spatial and Development Plans in USAID IFACS Target Landscapes. (SEA-LEDs Kalimantan)	Kalimantan	Feb 15, 2013 – Jul 10, 2014	IDR 8,695,547,190

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
18	Re. Mark Asia	Facilitate six natural resource concessions and one Ecosystem Restoration Concession develops a Conservation Management and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) to conserve identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) with all located across USAID IFACS in landscapes in Indonesia	Kalimantan & Papua	Jan 7, 2013 – Sep 30, 2014	USD 336,334
19	Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA)	Improve coordination of various conservation action to ensure that their activities align with 2010-2017 Orangutan Action plan and (ii) to ensure conservation database developed previous by USAID grant is operational and widely available to conservation actors (iii) mitigate treats to orang utan from a group of four selected activities offered by USAID IFACS	Kalimantan & Aceh	Apr 1, 2013 – Jun 30, 2014	USD 368,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
20	Radio Antero Sentramedia	To increase general public recognition and understanding of forest protection in effort of the global climate change adaptation in Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara by Radio Outreach Program on Climate Change Adaptation Targeting General Audience in Aceh Selatan and Aceh TenggaraLandscape	Aceh	Apr 30, 2013 – Nov 15, 2013	IDR 158,700,000
21	Yayasan Leuser Internasional	To facilitate implementation of reforestation and reclassification of connecting biological corridor in Trumon corridor in Aceh Selatan.	Aceh	Jul 5, 2013 – Jul 31, 2014	IDR 4,011,420
22	Farmer Initiatives for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD)	To develop and then roll-out a scalable and sustainable climate change vulnerability assessment and action plan (CCVA & P) in IFACS landscape	All Landscapes	Jun 24, 2013 – Jul 15, 2014	IDR 14,201,803,374
23	DAEMETER	To facilitate five natural forest concessions develop a CMMP to conserve identified HCVs.	Kalimantan & Papua	Oct 15, 2013 – Aug 31, 2014	USD 313,624

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
24	Borneo Climate Info (BCI)	Info to Build Local Awareness, Capacity, and Support for Forest Conservation Management and Climate Change through Community Journalist and SMS Blast System in Central Kalimantan	Kalimantan	Jun 10, 2013 – Aug 31, 2013	IDR 307,625,000
25	Taramitra Informatama	To design and implement Management Information System (MIS) as well as train users (IFACS Jakarta-based and key field staff in Aceh, Papua, and Kalimantan) to successfully use the final IFACS MIS	Jakarta / National	Jul 8, 2013 – Nov 30, 2013	IDR 1,331,329,000
26	Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)	Reduced Impact Logging training for timber concessions	Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Sarimi and Mamberamo Raya	Feb. 21, 2012 – Dec. 30, 2014	USD 28,613
27	PT. Hydro Program International	To facilitate 5 Project Design Documents (PDDs) for innovative financing based on carbon offsets and possibly other Payment for Environmental Services (PPES) in IFACS Landscapes.	Aceh , Kalimantan and Papua	Oct 15, 2013 – jul 31, 2014	USD 323,990
28	Swisscontact Indonesia Foundation	The objective of this subcontract is to develop sustainable cacao operations for forest dependent communities in Aceh District	Aceh	Jan 23, 2014 – Dec 31, 2014	IDR 5,443,339,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
29	MAP Indonesia	Mangrove Management Plan	Mimika	March 5, 2014 – Dec. 15, 2014	USD 193,104
30	The Zoological Society of London Bogor	Improve the capacity of natural resource concession staff and other targeted stakeholders by increasing their understanding of the development and modification of CMMPs. Beneficiaries will be better able to identify and quantify HCVs/threats and use the principles of biodiversity conservation to implement, monitor, and adapt CMMPs.	Kalimantan	Mar 18, 2014 – Sep 30, 2015	IDR 1,026,892,500
31	YOSL-OIC	Leuser NP conservation management	Aceh	March. 13, 2014 – Jan. 15, 2015	IDR 2,514,670,000
32	BOSF	Mawas peat land rehabilitation	Kalimantan	Feb. 24, 2014 – Jan. 15, 2015	IDR2,648,685,750
33	FKPSM	Trumon Corridor ecotourism development	Aceh	Apr. 1, 2014 – Jan 15, 2015	IDR 2,280,000,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
34	IMPRO	The objective of this subcontract is to produce a script for video with animation for events to feature IFACS activities, which capture climate change impacts and the importance of reducing emissions; and how to foster sustainable conditions that allow for improved livelihoods and development that also results in reduced emissions.	Jakarta / National	Mar 27, 2014 – Apr 30, 2014	IDR 80,000,000
35	TARAMITRA	Taramitra Informatama	Jakarta / National	Mar 14, 2014 – Jul 31, 2014	IDR 310,500,000
36	Grameen Foundation TaroWorks	Piloting mobile ICT for land use practice in Gunung Leuser landscape	Aceh	Sept. 15, 2014 – Nov. 21, 2014	USD 19,530.50
37	Rumah Ide 2	Visual Media Development	Papua	Nov 24, 2014 – Jan 20, 2015	IDR 168,512,000
38	CV Ulya Brothers	Visual Media Development	Aceh	Aug. 20, 2014 – Oct. 30, 2014	IDR 142,300,000
39	Rumah Ide	Visual Media Development	Kalimantan	Aug. 18, 2014 – Oct. 30, 2014	IDR 153,056,000
40	Yayasan Sahabat Cipta	LEDS-based economic benefits provision to at least 400 forest-dependent farmers living near of adjacent to Leuser National Park through improved cocoa	Aceh	Mar. 19, 2015 – Jul. 31, 2015	IDR 480,000,000

No.	Sub-Contractor	Activity	Landscapes	Period of Performance	Contract Amount
41	WWF-Indonesia	Forest Conservation & Sustainable Landscape Management of Asmat, Southern Papua	Asmat	Sept. 24, 2012 - Jan. 14, 2015	USD 115,000
42	Blue Forests	Indonesia Mangrove Conservation Public-Private Partnership Assessment	South East Sulawesi; Bintuni Bay, West Papua; Kubu Raya mangroves, West Kalimantan; and the Mahakam Delta, East Kalimantan	June 4, 2015 – Aug. 10, 2015	USD 30,000

Appendix 3: IFACS Private Sector Partners

No.	Concession Name	Concession Type	Landscapes	Focal District	Concession area (ha)
1	PT. Graha Sentosa Permai	Natural Forest	Katingan	Katingan	44,970
2	PT. Hulan Mulia	Natural Forest			52,100
3	PT. Dwima Jaya Utama	Natural Forest			127,300
4	PT. Rimba Makmur Utama	Ecosystem Restoration			203,570
5	PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma Delang	Natural Forest	Lamandau	Lamandau	60,700
6	PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma Kalbar Tontang	Natural Forest	Ketapang	Sintang	75,200
7	CV. Pangkar Begili	Natural Forest		Sintang / Melawi	30,195
8	PT. Suka Jaya Makmur	Natural Forest		Ketapang/Melawi	171,340
9	PT. Wanasokan Hasilindo	Natural Forest	Ketapang	Ketapang	49,000
10	PT. Pasifik Agro Sentosa	Oil palm			c. 280,000

No.	Concession Name	Concession Type	Landscapes	Focal District	Concession area (ha)
11	PT. Wapoga Mutiara Timber II	Natural Forst	Sarmi	Sarmi	196,900
12	PT. Bina Balantak Utama	Natural Forest			298,710
13	Ex. PT Mamberamo A.M. Mandiri	Natural Foresrt	Mamberamo Raya	Mamberamo Raya	677,300
14	PT. Freeport Indonesia Phase 1 & 2	Mining	Mimika	Mimika	285,000
15	HIPKAL & IUPHHK-MHA Permit Holders (Sarmi)	Natural Forest (small holders)			>70,000

Appendix 4: IFACS Final Indicator Results

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement								% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)	
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes		
#1: Quantity of CO ₂ emission benefits per annum from improved forest management, improved forest protection, and afforestation	6,000,000 tons CO ₂ equivalent	South Aceh	-	-	-	8,825	34,998	34,998	5,326,656 tCO ₂ e (not accumulative)	89% (not accumulative)	
		South East Aceh	-	-	157	16,633	98,699	98,699			
		Ketapang	-	-	1,673,943	1,097,637	158,181	158,181			
		Katingan	-	-	2,223,728	1,558,713	1,014,213	1,014,213			
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	409,719	409,719			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	3,035,568	3,035,568			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	980,093	1,743,989	575,278	575,278			
		South Aceh	-	-	-	1	-	-			1
		South East Aceh	-	-	-	2	-	-			2
#2: Number of districts with draft Spatial Plans incorporating recommendations from Strategic Environmental	11 districts with draft Spatial Plans documents incorporating recommendations from SEA	Ketapang	-	-	-	3	-	-	11 districts	100%	
		Katingan	-	-	-	3	-	-			

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement									% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)	
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes			
Assessment (SEA)		Mimika	-	-	-	1	-	-	1			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	-	1	-	-	1			
#3: Percentage of people with increased capacity to apply spatial planning.	75% with increased capacity to apply spatial planning	South Aceh	-	-	-	73%	-	-	73%			
		South East Aceh	-	-	-	64%	-	-	64%			
		Ketapang	-	-	-	50%	-	-	50%			
		Katingan	-	-	-	75%	-	-	75%			
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	70%	-	70%			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
#4: Number of	12,000	Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	-	-	70%	-	70%			
		South Aceh	-	-	387	1,015	3,427		4,829	12,728	106%	

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement									% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes		
beneficiaries receiving economic benefits from Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) activities.	beneficiaries receiving economic benefits from LEDS activities	South East Aceh	-	-	625	725	2,999	4,349	beneficiaries		
		Ketapang	-	-	229	176	1,159	1,564			
		Katingan	-	-	-	216	1,223	1,439			
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Asmat	-	-	117	-	-	117			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	-	430	-	430			
		South Aceh	-	-	-	26,779	34,892	34,892			
		South East Aceh	-	-	67	32,154	90,799	90,799			
		Ketapang	-	-	325,701	282,071	154,206	154,206			
#5: Number of hectares under improved sustainable natural resources management	3,000,000 ha of forest and peatland under improved management	Katingan	-	-	432,670	248,198	804,482	804,482	4,143,578 ha (not accumulative)	138% (not accumulative)	
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	285,000	285,000			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	2,217,114	2,217,114			
		Mamberamo	-	-	-	-	-	-			

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement								% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)	
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes		
#6: Number of villages with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variably and change.		Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Sarmi	-	706,060	427,534	557,085	557,085	557,085			
		South Aceh	-	-	6	13	19	19			
		South East Aceh	-	-	8	11	19	19			
		Ketapang	-	-	6	9	15	15			
		Katingan	-	-	9	2	11	11			
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	6	6	12	12			
#7: Amount of investment leveraged in US dollars from private and public sources for climate change, conservation, and		South Aceh	-	215,248	1,319,490	112,955	1,647,693	1,647,693			
		South East Aceh	-	188,763	1,893,937	-	2,082,700	2,082,700			
		Ketapang	-	227,899	13,033	-	240,932	240,932			
		Katingan	-	180,990	105,005	21,472	307,467	307,467			
									76 villages	141%	
										130%	

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement										% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)	
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes				
spatial planning		Mimika	-	-	107,637	81,463	447,948	637,048					
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	4,230	-	-	4,230					
		Sarmi	-	-	87,728	117,347	89,687	294,762					
#8: Percentage increase in recognition and understanding of major conservation, forestry, and climate issues by governments, stakeholders, and local communities in targeted landscapes.	50% increase in recognition and understanding of major environmental issues	South Aceh	-	-	-	-	-	41%					
		South East Aceh	-	-	-	-	-	12%					
		Ketapang	-	-	-	-	-	58%					
		Katingan	-	-	-	-	-	59%					
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	70%	70%					
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	24%					
		Sarmi	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		South Aceh	-	-	-	-	1	-	1				
		#9: Number of	11 MSFs										11 MSFs

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement									% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)	
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes			
multi-stakeholder fora (MSFs) operational.	operational	South East Aceh	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	operational	64%
		Ketapang	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-		
		Katingan	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-		
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Sarmi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
		South Aceh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
		South East Aceh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
		Ketapang	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
#10: Number of Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDIs) increased capacity to collect, analyze, and report valid data.	11 SDIs with increase capacity to collect, analyze, and report valid data	Katingan	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		7 SDIs	
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Mamberamo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement									% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes		
developed.		Katingan	-	-	-	3	1	4	11 private sector entities	73%	
		Mimika	-	-	-	1	-	1			
		Asmat	-	-	-	1	-	1			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		South Aceh	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		South East Aceh	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Ketapang	-	-	-	2	2	4			
		Katingan	-	-	-	4	1	5			
		Mimika	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Asmat	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
Sarmi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
South Aceh	-	-	-	-	38	7	45	269 CCLAs	168%		
#13: Number of private sector entities (concessionaires) that implement Conservation Management and Monitoring Plans (CMMPs)	15 private sector entities (concessionaires) that implement CMMP (modified indicator)	160 CCLAs									
#14: Number of											

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement									% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes		
Community Conservation and Livelihood Agreements (CCLAs) signed.	signed	South East Aceh	-	-	-	45	35	80	signed		
		Ketapang	-	-	-	22	5	27			
		Katingan	-	-	-	20	7	27			
		Mimika	-	-	-	5	3	8			
		Asmat	-	-	-	-	37	37			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		Sarmi	-	-	-	32	13	45			
		South Aceh	-	-	-	7,548	30,000	37,548			
		South East Aceh	-	-	-	18,318	90,000	108,318			
		Ketapang	-	-	-	169,626	270	169,896			
#15: Number of people exposed to USAID IFACS-supported information on forest- and land-used based conservation issues	143,000 people exposed to USAID IFACS supported information on forest and land-used based conservation issues	Katingan	-	-	-	1,246	536	1,782	439,037 people exposed	307%	
		Mimika	-	-	-	113,013	326	113,339			
		Asmat	-	-	-	459	88	547			
		Mamberamo	-	-	-	-	-	-			

PMP Indicators	Target Over the Life of Project	Life of Project Achievement									% Completion (Accumulative Achievement vs LOP)			
		Landscape	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Achievement per Landscape	Total Achievement all Landscapes					
#16: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (FACTS 4.8.1-27)		Raya	-	-	-	7,607	-	-	-	-	7,607			
		Sarmi	-	-	-	1389	-	-	-	-	2,233			
		South Aceh	-	21	632	1416	17				2,086			
		Ketapang	-	131	234	1106	83				1,554			
		Katingan	-	98	603	859	139				1,699			
		Mimika	-	-	22	63	10				95			
		Asmat	-	-	24	-	-				24			
		Mamberamo Raya	-	-	-	-	-				-			
		Sarmi	-	-	580	302	53				935			
														8,626 people receiving training

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