

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	3
1.1 Project Details	3
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Project Contacts.....	5
2 Overview of Project Status.....	6
2.1 UNEP PoW & UN.....	6
2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators	7
2.3. Implementation Status and Risks	7
2.4 Co Finance	9
2.5. Stakeholder	9
2.6. Gender	12
2.7. ESSM	13
2.8. KM/Learning.....	18
2.9. Stories	19
3 Performance.....	21
3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes	21
3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)	41
4 Risks.....	80
4.1 Table A. Project management Risk	80
4.2 Table B. Risk-log.....	80
4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks.....	90
5 Amendment - GeoSpatial.....	96
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM).....	96
5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)	97

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5285	Umoja WBS: SB-017888
SMA IPMR ID: 86376	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000702
Project Short Title: RIMBA Corridor project	
Project Title: Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA project)	
Duration months planned:	72
Duration months age:	36
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Indonesia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 9,431,763.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 40,640,872.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2016-07-11
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2017-08-24
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2021-09-13
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-10-20
Date of First Disbursement:	2022-10-24
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,142,869.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 665,353.00
Midterm undertaken?:	No

Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2024-08-01
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2027-06-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2028-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-07-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2029-06-30

1.2 Project Description

The RIMBA Project seeks to leverage a further USD 50 million from other projects, government co-budgets and the private sector, to assist the GOI to implement a transition to a low carbon emission, Green Economy, in a region of central Sumatra, recognized in the Sumatra Island Spatial Plan (Presidential Decree 13/2012) for the importance of sustainable management of forests, water resources and biodiversity; and as a key area for reducing carbon emissions. The region, known as the RIMBA Corridor, encompasses about 3.8 million ha and falls within the jurisdiction of the Provinces of Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra and 19 Districts (Kabupaten). Each of these Governments has indicated strong support for the RIMBA Project concept, as have the national government ministries of BAPPENAS, Home Affairs, Public Works, Environment and Forestry that are signatories to the Sumatra Roadmap 2020, and hold specific responsibilities within the Presidential Decree 13/2012. The RIMBA Corridor contains the national parks of Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Tiga Puluh and Berbak and other conservation areas; but fragmentation, fire and human encroachment has caused such a loss of natural capital that the future options for communities to sustain and grow their livelihoods throughout the corridor is seriously threatened. Working closely in support of government programs at all levels, and across the main land use sectors, the Project will restore the natural capital of the region within three investment Clusters totaling an area of 640,000 ha, as the basis for a sustainable Green Economy, and deliver practical examples of how Indonesia can achieve its planned commitments in the next term of government, as stipulated in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional - RPJMN 2015-2019). The proposed Project strategy works through three Components to build an effective system of supra-jurisdictional governance, through which common planning objectives can be implemented, funded and achieve technical assistance. In Component 1, Institutional and human resources capacity will be built and fine-tuned through through practical experience to be gained in Component 2 in the three landscapes in the RIMBA region which comprise the investment Clusters. These landscape clusters represent different serious generic environmental, social and economic challenges related to forests, biodiversity, water and carbon. Integrated Green Economy approaches applied to natural capital will also be demonstrated in these three Clusters, where planned interventions will retain and restore biodiversity, protect water resources, improve opportunities for special species conservation through habitat protection and reduce GHG emissions. Component 3 will develop and provide for on-going monitoring and evaluation through the six year life of the Project will be incorporated within a Knowledge Management Information System which will form the basis for on-going capacity building in the region as well as the replication of the RIMBA model elsewhere in Sumatra and nationally. The project is organized in the following three components aimed at addressing the knowledge, capacity and institutional barriers limiting the effectiveness of natural resources management, and would help transform the national baseline project into the delivery of global environmental benefits: Component 1: The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra. Component 2: The practical demonstration to government, business and civil society stakeholders of the viability of Green Economic Development to deliver Sustainable Outcomes which enhance the natural capital of water, carbon and biodiversity provided by forests in the RIMBA Corridor. Component 3: Monitoring , evaluation and dissemination of Green Economy

best practices in the RIMBA Corridor and sharing of lessons learnt. The overall project objectives are to be delivered through the achievement of planned outcomes and outputs in all three components. Components 1 are to be delivered at national scale, whereas work under Component 2 is entailed to take place at three demonstration sites with lessons drawn for application at national scale. Component 3 has been designed to enable effective monitoring and evaluation of interventions at the pilot sites, as well as dissemination of outcomes at national scale.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency
names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of National Development and Planning Agency/ BAPPENAS, Ministry of Home Affairs, Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, Coordinating Ministry of Investment and Maritime, Riau Province Government, Jambi Province Government, West Sumatra Province Government, Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing. Private initiatives such as Sinar Mas Company, the Bio-Carbon Fund initiative of the World Bank. NGOs such as KEMITRAAN.
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Kavita Sharma
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Peerayot Sidonrusmee
Manager/Representative	Dwi Hariyawan (Director General of Spatial Planning)
Project Manager	Pelopor (Plh Director of National Spatial Planning)
Finance Manager	Chriesty Elisabeth Lengkong (Head of Finance and Administration/ PPK)
Communications Lead, if relevant	Communications Unit of General Bureau.

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	UNSDCF Outcome 3: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalised and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to building an inclusive, sustainable, climate-resilient and green society and reducing impacts of disasters at federal, provincial, and local levels.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment • 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality • 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate • 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes • 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through

	<p>access to financial services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities • 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources • 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning • 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning • 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status 2023: 3rd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	3rd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2022	1st PIR	S	S	S
FY 2021				
FY 2020				

FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The project implementation progress period July 2023-June 2024 has achieved significant improvement. The team presented the project plan to the DG of Spatial Planning on 28 July 2023. In addition, training to increase team capacity on project management has been held on 16-17 October 2023. The training on capacity building-related project management was attended by 31 participants on the first day and 33 participants on the second day of training.

Regarding the program, the main activity has conducted a preliminary workshop on green economy on 11 December 2023. This workshop's objective is to explore the current province government from three provinces toward a green economy.

The second semester of the project period January-December 2024 mainly to prepare procurement for services. There are two mechanisms of procurement, the first is procurement carried out by procurement services and good unit (UKPBJ), mostly through open bidding (for private consultant companies). The second is procurement managed by the Directorate of National Spatial Planning, led by the Head of Project Administration and Finance (PPK) in collaboration with a project management unit called "self-procurement". Both procurement methods refer to government regulation on procurement. The second procurement is divided into four types of self-procurement. The first type is the activity conducted directly by the Directorate General Spatial Planning with its resources. Second is the activity executed by the university or other government partners outside the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency (Ministry of ATR/BPN). The third method is the activity carried out by NGOs. The Fourth is the activity conducted by the group community.

Therefore, the team has conducted several meetings with universities and NGOs to invite them to join the project implementation as key partners. The specific requirement for universities should have Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of ATR/BPN and the university. We have identified two national universities namely Gadjah Mada University (UGM) and Sepuluh November Institute of Technology (ITS) eligible to be involved in the project. Furthermore, three universities in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor namely Riau University (UNRI), Jambi University (UNJA) and Andalas University (UNAND). Especially Riau University is still ongoing establishing the MoU with the Ministry of ATR/BPN. To date, four universities namely UGM, ITS, UNJA and UNAND have signed contracts with the Ministry of ATR/BPN.

In the same process NGOs, we have conducted a series of meetings with NGOs both national and local. Because the number of NGOs is quite plenty we have done beauty contests with several NGOs has sent proposals to the selection committee. There are eight local NGOs in Riau have been invited, four local NGOs in Jambi and four national NGOs. The selection committee has made three NGOs i.e., Hutan Riau Foundation, NGO Consortium RIMBA Sumatera is called KRIS and World Resources Institute – Indonesia. Those selected NGOs has signed contract with the Ministry of ATR/BPN.

The open bidding process through UKPBJ has selected four consultant companies, i.e., PT Tigacakra, PT Denaya Loka Konsultindo, PT Studio Cilaki, and PT Wahana Reka Tekindo. Those consultant companies have signed contracts with the Ministry of ATR/BPN.

In total, the procurement result has hired five universities (one is still ongoing in the process of establishing MoU), four consultant companies and three NGOs.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 40,640,872
Actual to date:	235,534
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>The total co-finance committed is about 40,640,872 from 18 sources identified during project grant preparation. The co-finance contributions are from national and provincial governments, commitment from national technical partners, as well as a few international partners. The original key partners for the co-finance i.e. Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (former RIMBA Executing Agency), Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency, Provincial Government of Jambi, Provincial Government of Riau, Provincial Government of West Sumatra, WWF Indonesia (through MCA-I grant), ACIAR - University of Adelaide, VECO Indonesia and UNEP.</p> <p>The current status, the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency took the lead as a National Executing agency and committed to co-finance cash US\$ 600.000 and in-kind US\$ 400.000. The TFCA project ended in 2021. The MCAI grant through WWF closed in 2018. The ACIAR project has closed in 2021.</p> <p>Therefore, we have identified new potential partners such as the Sustainable Infrastructure Project in Asia (SIPA). The BAPPENAS lead the SIPA project. The implementation collaborates with an NGO consortium in the execution. We will formalise the partnership as co-finance because they have project activities in Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra.</p> <p>The other potential partners are UN-REDD in Riau province, BioCarbon Fund World Bank in Jambi and the Low Carbon Development Initiative in Riau province. However, we need to continue the dialogue to establish more advanced commitments such as the SIPA project.</p> <p>The current co-finance has been identified as about US\$ 235,534. This co-finance from the Ministry of ATR-BPN includes the government's three provinces providing working space for PMU and PIU offices.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering	2024-02-23
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committee meeting	
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>The technical meeting pre-the National Steering Committee (pre-NSC) among ministries partners and province governments was held on 23 February 2024. The meeting participants are below.</p> <p>Assistant Staff to the Deputy for Spatial Planning and Land, Deputy for Coordination of Regional Development and Spatial Planning, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs; Assistant Staff for the Deputy for Management of Forestry Products and Environmental Services, Deputy for Coordination of Environmental and Forestry Management, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; Deputy Assistant Staff for Climate Change and Disaster Management, Deputy for Coordination of Environmental and Forestry Management, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; Staff of the Directorate of Species and Genetic Biodiversity Conservation (Dir KKHSG), Secretary of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Staff of the Directorate of Ecosystem Management and Restoration (Dir BPPE), Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Assistant for Economics and Development, Jambi Province Regional Secretariat; Head of Regional Planning and Development Agency, Jambi Province; Assistant for Economics and Development, Regional Secretariat of Riau Province; Head of the Regional Planning and Development Agency, Research and Development, Riau Province; Assistant Regional Secretariat and BAPPEDA for West Sumatra Province; Assistant for Economics and Development, Regional Secretariat of West Sumatra Province; Head of Regional Planning and Development Agency, West Sumatra Province; UNEP Jakarta and Bangkok; PMU staff.</p> <p>The pre-NSC meeting results highlighted various suggestions. For example, the RIMBA project should be able to define the counter-magnet of land use to reduce pressing the habitat or corridor ecosystem due to economic development. Develops a collaborative and participatory-based prevention and monitoring system. Identify forms of green economy that are suitable for development in the RIMBA corridor by considering local and global potential. Furthermore, two wildlife territories are already identified within the RIMBA corridor area, namely the Gajah corridor in Tebo and the Harimau corridor in West Sumatra. For technical activities, apart from the Director of KKHSG and the Director of BPPE, it is necessary to invite the Directorate of Environmental Services Utilization in Conservation Areas (Dir PJLKK); Apart from that, the Directorate of Conservation Area Planning (Dir-RKK) also needs to be invited; and the Directorate of Conservation Area Management (Dir PKK.).</p> <p>The other meeting with the BioCarbon Fund - World Bank initiative was held on 20 March 2024. This project collaborated with the Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The other meeting with the BioCarbon Fund - World Bank initiative was held on 20 March 2024. This project collaborates with the Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Several, potential collaboration activities were identified, such as working on increased forest cover. Furthermore, biodiversity targets are not specifically included in BIO-CF so they can be delivered through the RIMBA goal target. Indicators are required to be established both quantitative and qualitative. Coordination among sectors regarding drivers for reducing emissions impact to propose activities to meet safeguard standards in both the BioCarbon Fund initiative and GEF RIMBA. This project also involves</p>

	<p>the Director General of Agriculture.</p> <p>The other meeting with the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) - BAPPENAS. This project focused on promoting the implementation of green growth in the Riau Province. The meeting was held on 17 May 2024. The meeting identified strategic activities that both initiatives can build collaboration. Such as reviewing the Presidential Decree regarding the implications and impacts in the LCDI work area. Strategy contribution and cooperation in implementation in the same province, as well as synchronization of RPJPD and RPJMD in the working area/province. Development of System Dynamic Modeling in the RPJMD. Data support and participation support implementation. Participate in ensuring and monitoring changes in attitudes towards improving skills in green/low carbon planning and implementation.</p> <p>We also conducted a meeting between the RIMBA project and the UN-REDD+ initiative in the UN office on 11 June 2024. The meeting results indicate potential co-finance in the coming year. There is a REDD Task Force in Riau province. The Task Force will be formed (elements include NGOs, Universities, Private Sector). The main tasks will compile REDD+. The RBP scheme: Readiness, implementation and payment. Currently in the Pre-Readiness phase. 4 themes (REDD+ regional strategy, national forest baseline (FREL), MRV, safeguard). To measure degradation, fires, and identify damaged/open peat areas. Identification of ground-level discussions (what are the issues, why are forests damaged and what are the solutions). Carbon benefits and Non-Carbon Benefits (including biodiversity).</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Although the project has not developed the Gender Action Plan yet, the RIMBA project activities always consider gender balance in project activities.</p> <p>Summary from various events have been conducted to deliver the RIMBA project activities, which were held from January to June 2024. A total of 355 participants were obtained, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of men is 216 people (The percentage of men is 60.85%) - The number of women is 139 people (The percentage of women is 39.15%) <p><u>Detailed activities are described below.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Workshop on Preparation for the Implementation of Green Economy Development in the RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor on Thursday-Saturday, January 11-13, 2024 presented 2 speakers, namely the Head of the Loan and Grant Analysis Section, the Sub-Directorate of Loan and Grant Planning and Analysis, the Ministry of Finance and Bilateral and Regional Cooperation Analysts, the Directorate of Business Climate Development and International Cooperation, and the Government Goods/Services Procurement Policy Institute (LKPP). This workshop was attended by 26 men with a percentage of 52% and 24 women with a percentage of 48%; 2. The Discussion Meeting on the Preparation of Type 3 Self-Management Activities in Green Economy Development Activities in the RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor on Friday, January 19, 2024, presented a resource person, namely the Chairman of the DKI Jakarta DPD IAPI. This meeting was attended by 16 men with a percentage of 57.14% and 12 women with a percentage of 42.86%; 3. The Discussion Meeting on the Preparation of the Half Yearly Progress Report on Green Economy Development Activities in the RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor on Tuesday, January 30, 2024 presented the Program Director for Environment and Sustainable Governance, Partnership. This meeting was attended by 17 men with a percentage of 58.62% and 12 women with a percentage of 41.38%; 4. The RIMBA Management and Technical Meeting presented the UNEP-GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Task Manager Asia on Tuesday, February 27, 2024. This meeting was attended by 8 men with a percentage of 53.33% and 7 women with a percentage of 46.67%; 5. The KAK and RAB Preparation Meeting for the 2024 Fiscal Year RIMBA Project Self-Management Activities on Monday, March 4, 2024,

	<p>presented stakeholders from the Directorate of National Spatial Planning. This meeting was attended by 14 men with a percentage of 70.00% and 6 women with a percentage of 30.00%.</p> <p>6. The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Election Meeting in the Implementation of the RIMBA Project for Type 3 Self-Management Activities on Tuesday, March 5, 2024, presented stakeholders from the Directorate of National Spatial Planning. This meeting was attended by 12 men with a percentage of 60.00% and 8 women with a percentage of 40.00%.</p> <p>7. The Cooperation Exploration Meeting for Swakelola Type II Activities on Monday, March 18, 2024 presented 4 universities, namely Gadjah Mada University, Jambi University, Andalas University, and Riau University. This meeting was attended by 19 men with a percentage of 63.33% and 11 women with a percentage of 36.67%.</p> <p>8. The Discussion Meeting on the Package of Self-Management Activities and Synergy of Activities in the RIMBA Corridor on Tuesday-Wednesday, March 19-20, 2024 presented 2 speakers, namely the Director of Planning and Development of National Priority Infrastructure Projects, Members of the SIPA Consortium and Environmental Specialist of the ISFL World Bank Bio CF Project. On Tuesday, March 19, 2024, this meeting was attended by 17 men with a percentage of 68.00% and 8 women with a percentage of 32.00%, while on Wednesday, March 20, 2024, it was attended by 20 men with a percentage of 66.67% and 10 women with a percentage of 33.33%.</p> <p>9. The Technical Discussion Meeting on the Follow-up of the Synergy of the SIPA Program and the RIMBA Program on Tuesday, April 2, 2024, presented 2 speakers, namely the Director of National Priority Infrastructure Planning and Development, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency and members of the SIPA Consortium. This meeting was attended by 20 men with a percentage of 66.67% and 10 women with a percentage of 33.33%.</p> <p>10. The Coordination Meeting for the Preparation of the Implementation of Cooperation on Wednesday, April 3, 2024, presented at Gadjah Mada University. This meeting was attended by 22 men with a percentage of 66.67% and 11 women with a percentage of 33.33%.</p> <p>11. Signatories event of Cooperation Agreements with 3 universities, namely the Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology (ITS), Andalas University, and Jambi University. This event was attended by 25 men with a percentage of 55.56% and 20 women with a percentage of 44.44%.</p>
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2.7. ESSM

<p>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</p>	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>1. Political Risks (CEO endorsement): Loss of high-level national political support Change ultimately depends on maintaining political will. Indonesia has been moving in its current direction in support of reduced GHG emissions, sustainability and a green economy since the first SBY Government in 2004. The progress that Indonesia has made through the first and second terms of the SBY Government have been described in Section 2.4. The current RPJMN and recent spatial planning laws support the continuation of this direction under the new President and these laws provide a degree of legislative certainty. However, the need for Indonesia to maintain and increase economic growth may cause a re-evaluation of the circumstances and a decision to return to BAU economic options so it is critical for the project to demonstrate practical progress.</p> <p>2. Political Risks (CEO endorsement): Loss of local political support. The strength of the RIMBA Project is the long period of development that it has gone through since 2008. In this time commitments by Sumatra Provincial Governors have been embodied in the Sumatra Roadmap and in the Spatial Plan. While these pieces of legislation have been instrumental in driving cooperation between the three Governors of the RIMBA Corridor the continuing support depends on the political will of these individuals and also the Bupati of the District Governments. Recent experience of change of Province Government in Aceh on forestry and climate change issues demonstrates the importance of this risk, especially as it involves so many local and provincial political entities.</p> <p>3. Governance Risks (CEO endorsement) Multistakeholder engagement in Project Management The RIMBA Project involves the collaboration and the harmonization of the objectives and work plans of 3 Provinces, 11 Districts and 5 national Ministries. This is not the first time Indonesia has sought to implement a supra-jurisdictional management approach; but previous attempts have rarely been sustained. The Project proposal specifically addresses the issue of supra-jurisdictional governance in Component 1 and proposes a management structure engaging many stakeholders. It also proposes to work to institutionalize the structure using national and international models but moving to these models will challenge well-established administrative functions and public sector power relationships. These will require careful management to ensure success.</p> <p>4. Governance Risks (CEO endorsement) Maintaining mutually supportive transitional processes. The RPJMN requires priorities to be expended on several national objectives simultaneously. In addition to the demands of food and energy security, the current 5-year plan will involve the most revolutionary change in forest land management since 1978, with the introduction of local Forest Management Units. The development of these FMU's will be supported by the Project which will work with them to implement many of the on-ground activities. These activities will favour local community involvement in forest land and forest restoration. In addition to the FMU transformation, the current RPJMN expects activities that will allow the nation to achieve a reduction in GHG emission of 41% by 2020. This commitment will require a major transition of economic activities towards a green economy with low carbon emissions. This will require major changes in the way land is allocated and managed. It therefore fits well into a local area management model which involves the FMU and also calls for a different approach to land valuation based on multiple values, including those of environment. This is to happen at a time when high levels of economic growth are also planned from the exploitation, transport and export of commodities in industries which have historically had high carbon demands.</p> <p>5. Governance Risks (CEO endorsement) Engaging the Public and Private Sector in a Positive Partnership Although there</p>
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appears to be a willingness to collaborate, there has been a long history of distrust between government and industry. One reason for this lack of mutual understanding and suspicion has been the perception by industry that the role of government, especially at the province and local level is concerned with administration: issuing permits and checking on compliance. Governments generally, and especially local governments, have not had a history of pro-actively managing land use. This situation fuels the perceptions of industry and communities that governments are ignorant of the real issues and are generally obstructive. The situation today, and in the RIMBA Corridor, requires public-private partnership not only to adequately resource the changes proposed but also to ensure that all stakeholders play their most important roles. It is timely and important that governance is to be progressively devolved to the villages and that they will be progressively directly resourced. It is also essential if industry is to play its role in responsible land management that it is seen by government and communities as a legitimate sector⁶. Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement) Maintaining and building combined and focused partner contributions. Funds provided by the GEF Trust are not sufficient in themselves to resource a Project of the size and complexity of RIMBA. Therefore, the Project is based on building sustainability through supporting institutional and personnel capacity, and the development of a resourcing formula whereby the major costs of transformation to a Green Economy are borne by the beneficiaries – i.e. government, industry and community stakeholders and partners. Preparation of the Project has involved the determination not only of financial and in-kind contributions from partners but also a novel form of procurement and funds disbursement which maintains source independence with the harmonization of partner work planning. This approach makes it much easier for the Project to realistically engage with partners, especially governments, because it does not require them to commit actual funds to for the use of the Project but rather accepts that the common objectives of the Project and the partner will ensure the funds are used according to agreed objectives. This concept is new and planning, monitoring and accounting systems will need to be developed through the Project period to ensure that the practice is understood, works effectively and can be replicated. At this stage there is no legislative enforcement of this arrangement among the partners so that the risk derives from the novelty of the scheme and the fact that on-going participation in a funding commitment is subject to partner control.⁷. Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement) Access to skilled and experienced staff inside the Project and among the Partners The RIMBA Project is concerned with executing a process of change in economic and resource uses approaches which have long been BAU. It is happening at a time when regional and local governments are still evolving capacity in past practices, let alone in the new areas of sustainable development, low carbon economic opportunities, and in the face of diminishing real revenues and rising populations. Although the policy developments related to climate change have been occurring in Indonesia since at least 2006, the renewed focus on sustainability through the Green Economy has only had currency since the 2012 Rio+20 WCD. The result of this development has been that the understanding of the concept, let alone the practical steps associated with their implementation are still not well understood and where they are they tend to be in national agencies and think tanks. The aspirations are in strategic plans at both national and province level but work undertaken as part of the baseline suggests that local managers follow national direction with little understanding and much skepticism. This problem is not confined to Indonesia and the Project will need to be able to bring together a rare group of national and local partner agencies, and international and national long and short term consultants if it is to be able to address the capacity building challenges that will be required.⁸. Technical Risks (CEO endorsement) Inadequacy of the knowledge base. The size and complexity of the RIMBA Corridor, the regency of local government and the absence of a concerted effort to document the region does mean that the Project will always be operating with limited information.

	<p>When it comes to the formulation of detailed spatial plans RTRWD in the PA buffers or to assist in the management of ES in vulnerable areas, this lack of information will be an issue. The absence of good data at small scales has been a factor in the inadequacy of Environmental Plans (RKLHS). During the Project scheduled activities by the project staff and by partners will progressively assist this situation but it is always going to be a problem. It is expected that the RIMBA Project will provide a focus and purpose for increasing levels of effort to be given to knowledge, which will lead to a faster growth than has been in the past. 9. Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)Legitimizing achievements in GHG emissions reductions. A key objective of the Project will be the successful reduction of GHG emissions as identified in the Results Framework. While the technical aspects of establishing a RIL and implementing monitoring are well known and the issue of Additionality can also be handled within the context of the Project, the problem of Leakage remains significant because of the need to establish the boundaries within which measurements will be undertaken. Typically leakage is referred to national or sub-national jurisdictional boundaries. The Problem for RIMBA lies in the fact that it comprises landscapes which encompass several sub-national jurisdictional boundaries.10. Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)Impact of Climate Change on fire incidence in forests and peatlands In overall terms it is expected that climate change will lead to an average increase in rainfall and rainfall intensity in Jambi province. At the same time the frequency and severity of El Nino years appears to be increasing leading to periods of drought when fires risk is especially high – particularly in the extensive area of peatlands (e.g. in Cluster 2). To the extent that these climate processes are linked there is a risk that GHG emissions may increase through increased anthropogenic incidence of fire.</p>
<p>New social and/or environmental risks</p>	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes? N/A</p>
<p>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</p>	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken? N/A</p>
<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>Risk Management of the RIMBA project1. Political Risks (CEO endorsement): Loss of high-level national political supportSince the Indonesian government has released a national target on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), this commitment has been incorporated into the national long-term and medium-term development plan. The RIMBA project is recognised by the national government as an initiative to contribute to achieving the national policy on the RIMBA ecosystem corridor, as stated in Presidential Decree No. 13/2012 on Sumatra Island Spatial Planning. Furthermore, the RIMBA project outcome can contribute to the national SDGs and DNC. The President's instruction No. 1/ 2023 has been released to seventeen</p>

ministries/institutions including local government for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in sustainable development. Specific order to the Minister of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency i.e., (a) make biodiversity aspects a consideration in spatial planning; (b) make biodiversity protection aspects a consideration in granting rights to land that is a habitat for plants and wild animals; and (c) provide policies or instruments for controlling land use related to biodiversity protection. Moreover, the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency decree No. 1897/ SK-TR.01/XI/2023 has formed an inter-ministerial including local government team in the RIMBA project national steering committee.

2. Political Risks (CEO endorsement): Loss of local political support
The RIMBA project team has visited three provinces namely Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra. The meeting outcome is very positive to build local commitment. The RIMBA project uses the green economy as an approach to deliver spatial harmony among local economic activities, social and ecology which in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor area known as the habitat of Sumatran Tiger, Elephants, Bird and other species. There is local political support in terms of making planning and programs including budget synergy to achieve local government targets in contribution to the national target on SDGs and NDC.

3. Governance Risks (CEO endorsement): Multi-stakeholder engagement in Project Management
To build strong commitment among multi-stakeholders, the current project year in activity 1.2.1.1 to develop an academic paper on the national strategic area in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor. The process is carried out through inclusive consultation to invite diverse actors that they are land user in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor. The process is carried out through inclusive consultation to invite diverse actors who are land users in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor. Through this process, multi-stakeholder inputs and concerns are gathered to prepare the regulation for planning and control of the land use practices in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor.

4. Governance Risks (CEO endorsement): Maintaining mutually supportive transitional processes
The national government has created the SDGs and green economy indicators that should be reflected in the local government planning and program policy. The consistent policy on sustainable and low-carbon development from national to local governments can maintain continuity when the regime changes. This condition is very useful for the RIMBA project to be able to build long-term commitment with the government both national and local during the project period.

5. Governance Risks (CEO endorsement): Engaging the Public and Private Sector in a Positive Partnership
To realize the RIMBA ecosystem corridor in the field required to engage the community and private sectors. The RIMBA project activities have been designed to be consulted with multi-actors such as activity in component 2, participatory land use planning has been planned in three clusters of project intervention. Also, the sustainable production and consumption program has been prepared to engage the supply chain of economic actors in priority commodities from the RIMBA ecosystem corridor.

6. Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement): Maintaining and building combined and focused partner contributions.
Sustainable financing can develop as an incentive and disincentive mechanism within spatial planning regulation. The RIMBA project has developed output activity 1.2.3 to build fiscal incentives and disincentives to control the land users who deliver or do not deliver the spatial functions of the RIMBA ecosystem corridor. This is different from law enforcement to the punishment of those who do not obey the spatial planning regulation.

7. Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement): Access to skilled and experienced staff inside the Project and among the Partners
The RIMBA project starts with a green economy capacity assessment for the stakeholders. This activity is to know the level of knowledge on the green economy that the project promoted. Furthermore, the study will be used to develop a curriculum and capacity building during the project period. There are other initiatives also promoting green growth, such as Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia in the period 2016-2018, the Bio-Carbon Fund is still implementing, and green growth initiated by IDH. Those projects contribute to accelerating

	<p>knowledge transfer on the green economy in Jambi and Riau provinces. The lessons learned from that initiative can extend to the West Sumatra province.8. Technical Risks (CEO endorsement): Inadequacy of the knowledge base.The RIMBA project has engaged three universities in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor landscape and national universities. To ensure the knowledge will be maintained and shared with the public. The knowledge of wildlife territory, peatland ecosystem and forest management are available to be used. The other complementary is working with national and international experts such as the green scenario conducted by experts from Gadjah Mada University and Australian National University in developing the project baseline and analysis. 9. Technical Risks (CEO endorsement): Legitimizing achievements in GHG emissions reductionsThe approach to carbon measurement has been developed by the Bio-Carbon Fund to monitor the Jambi province's contribution to reducing carbon emissions. The other initiative, such as the Result-Based Payment in Riau through the Global Climate Fund implemented by the UN-REDD, will set up the carbon measurement. The RIMBA project will use the same approach to avoid the carbon emission reduction dispute. 10. Technical Risks (CEO endorsement): Impact of Climate Change on fire incidence in forests and peatlandsThe project peat fire risk is mainly in cluster 2. This year, the project has engaged the local NGO to strengthen the community fire brigade. On the other hand, the local government policy to mitigate wildfires in peatland areas has been developed. The regular patrol during the dry session has been regularly conducted. The main challenge the water stock during dry sessions is limited in stopping peat fires.</p>
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2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>Project implementation was heavy in project management to address the governance aspect of the RIMBA project. There was a process to move the RIMBA project secretariat from the Directorate of Spatial Utilization Synchronization to the Directorate of National Spatial Planning. Fortunately, both directorates are under the Directorate General of Spatial Planning. The RIMBA project should adapt to new people for project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project training provided by UNEP was useful in resolving the project governance including enhancing the role of the project management unit to do daily project management. Hence, the government officer and PMU experts are in hand and speeding up the project implementation. The project training impact result can be seen in the procurement to hire project partners was going smoothly. • Training activities on GEF project management in Bogor, ATR staff gained management knowledge. From the management obtained, the risks and steps to be taken can be identified. Including ideas about what needs to be done. • Small technical team meetings in preparing the NSC, and involvement of the Regional Government, ATR/BPN, PMU-PIU and those outside the NSC including NGOs. It can determine policy/strategy plans that can be prepared in the ToR of activities in FY 2023-2024. • The technical meeting at Ayana Hotel was more in-depth regarding risk management because LKPP was also present. Including how to manage grant funds and risks. This is our first experience in managing GEF Grant funds.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can learn about strategic issues and a general overview of the area, including efforts to save animals. Also, shared knowledge from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and conservation practitioners. Following up with the technical meeting, FGDs are also planned for 3 provinces, related to the preparation of substance in the RIMBA Corridor. • Furthermore, identified the working space needs of PIU offices in three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra). We found the urgency and expectation from key stakeholders for the project's full implementation. In addition, this field trip could be valuable for understanding the situation in cluster II, and how the pressure on peat forests is. • Meetings and coordination with academics, according to their field, which includes PWK, forestry and geography. Discussing the substance needs that will be included by academics. What is our expected from academics? The result is an understanding from academics regarding the project's needs. • Meeting of 3 provinces, to understand the characteristics of each region, including getting input from the regions. There is an important role for regions in efforts to realize the RIMBA corridor. Including activity plans to prepare a roadmap. Extension of substance insight was obtained from three FGDs.
Main learning during the period	<p>In general, the lessons learned are mainly to increase the perceptions, procedures and financial reports that are by UNEP-GEF and also those usually carried out by ATR.</p> <p>Learned from previous failures in establishing good project governance, one of the problems is that we don't have any grant management experience yet. Apart from that, there is a transition from the Directorate of Space Utilization Synchronization (SPR) to the Directorate of National Spatial Planning (TARUNAS), this is also a problem due to a lack of understanding. There is disinformation, including in procurement etc. So implementation in 2023 seems to have just started, so after handover inception activities reported to full implementation under ATR/BPR would not be able to run optimally. So there must be more learning related to PCA, regulations, technical experts' contracts and payments, this is a learning experience. In the future, hopefully, it will be smoother.</p>

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>Some highlight activities have been done during the project implementation phase.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders consultation meeting in three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra) on green economy. In general, the concept can be accepted by those provinces. However, the province's readiness and status are different. Jambi province has produced local government regulations related to the green economy both in spatial and program. Similar to Riau province produces a green growth policy. The West Sumatra province is ready to build the province's mid-term development to incorporate the green economy indicators. This situation aligns with the RIMBA project to promote the green
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	<p>economy to realize the wildlife corridor in various land use types.</p> <p>2. Field visit to the Bukit Batabuh Protected Forest in cluster 1 of the RIMBA ecosystem corridor. The Bukit Batabuh protected forest has some sites of springwater that the local government developed for ecotourism. However, there are land use activities that the land used for agriculture plantation. This finding will assess further to identify the community land use through participatory mapping.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: To protect biodiversity and to increase carbon stocks across the RIMBA Corridor of Sumatra by enhancing forest ecosystem connectivity through green economic development.	O1. Increase in forest cover and ecosystem connectivity within the RIMBA Corridor.	O1. Forest cover: 59% (2012); the ratio of forest cover to forest perimeters (a measure of connectivity) at 0.00085 Updated forest cover: 54% (2019); the ratio of forest cover to forest perimeters (a measure of connectivity) at 0.00085	61% forest cover (natural forest) across the RIMBA Corridor and no decrease in forest cover ratio in first three years of project, by PY3Q2 • Multi-institutional RIMBA Working Group established and with capable staff guiding planning in the RIMBA Corridor's three clusters by PY3Q4, including significant movement on legislative & policy framework for RIMBA Secretariat, by PY3Q4	68% forest cover across the RIMBA Corridor with natural forest and 5% greater connectivity, as measured by forest cover/ forest perimeter ratio, by PY5Q2.	10%	Engagement with various stakeholders has been conducted in the target landscape. Especially with the forest agency at Riau committed to providing seedlings for reforestation in cluster I at the Bukit Batabuh protected forest. However, a specific reforestation target is not implemented yet.	MS
	O2 Reduction in CO2 emissions in RIMBA Corridor.	O2. CO2 emissions baseline: ±0.28 Gton CO2 eq./year.	No increase in CO2 emissions in first three years of project, by PY3Q2	2% indirect reduction in CO2 emissions by PY5Q2	10%	Explore methodology for measuring CO2 emission with climate experts through FGD.	MS
	O3 Improved policy, legal, and regulatory	There are already a few national	RIMBA Working Group formed and	RIMBA Secretariat formally created from	20%	The Directorate General of Spatial Planning has constructed the RIMBA	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	frameworks for sustainable land management.	policies that incorporate elements of GE, such as the “Moratorium”; although Presidential Decree 13/2012 provides a foundation for the RIMBA Corridor, there is as yet no institutional framework to implement super-jurisdictional planning and management for Green Economy at the level of the RIMBA Corridor.	initial actions for coordinated planning and oversight for Green Economy in RIMBA Corridor, with associated legislative and policy framework, by PY3Q2	RIMBA Working Group, with mandate redefined by amendment to Presidential Decree 13/2012, by PY5Q2		program under the Directorate of Spatial Planning in collaboration with the Directorate of Spatial Utilization Synchronization and the Directorate of Regional Spatial Planning Development Region I.	
	O4 Improved local livelihood from low-carbon development, and access to electricity, for women and men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations related to sustainable land management and green economic development, such as Presidential Decree 59 of 2017, and Presidential Regulation 24/2020 	With local government and business, 400 families in training for green jobs, including smallholders for ISPO/RSPO, and 300 families in formal plans for access to renewable energy, (data disaggregated)	With local government and business, 700 families with green jobs, including smallholders for ISPO/RSPO, and 600 families with access to renewable energy (with documented benefits to both women and	10%	Preliminary visits to the village's target explored the community's main commodities and the potency of ecosystem services.	U

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		(RPJMN/Long-terms Development Plan) Land stewards in the RIMBA Corridor as yet do not have access to green jobs and basic necessities, such as electricity.	by gender), by PY3Q2	men)			
	O5 Stable populations of Sumatran Tiger and Sumatran Elephant in the targeted sites in the RIMBA corridor, midterm and final targets are 'no decrease in numbers as a direct result of deforestation.	Baseline tiger and elephant numbers to be confirmed during inception, based on agreement with partner agencies regarding reference areas (FFI, UNDP etc)	BD monitoring system agreed and operational in measuring populations of Sumatran Tiger and Sumatran Elephant through partnership with related initiatives.	No decrease in tiger and elephant numbers due to deforestation	10%	The teams have discussed with Wildlife experts representing Tigers, Elephants and Birds regarding the current status of the population through FGD.	MS
Outcome 1.1: A RIMBA - wide enabling environment exists that supports Green Economy activities related to conserving and growing natural capital in forests, carbon, soils, water resources and biodiversity.	1.1.1 Institutionalization and operationalization of super-jurisdictional and multi-institutional Secretariat for the RIMBA Corridor. Secretariat with (i) coordinated planning for Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor, (ii) oversight and	No institutional framework exists to effectively implement super-jurisdictional planning and management for the Green Economy at the level of the RIMBA Corridor, even with Sumatra	Multi-institutional RIMBA Working Group established and with capable staff guiding planning in the RIMBA Corridor's three clusters by PY3Q4, including significant movement on legislative & policy	RIMBA Working Group is legally operational and authorized by the government as the RIMBA Secretariat, with a mandate to convene across jurisdictions and institutions, supported by	15%	The Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency enforced the enhancement of three national strategic areas as a legal umbrella for establishing the governance of the RIMBA corridor landscape.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	monitoring of Green Economy activities and (iii) increasing budget allocations for Green Economy (see 1.2) Secretariat with good coordination & oversight (“multi-institutional” means beyond just government and specifically including members of corporate and CSO associations representing women, indigenous groups, and other marginalized peoples).	Vision 2020 and Presidential Decree 13/2012.Draft RIMBA landscape secretariat was prepared during MCA-I in 2017, however, current policy and situation under new administration needs to be addressed and adjusted especially regarding changes in governance mechanism under Jobs Creation Law (UUCK No 11/2020).	framework for RIMBA Secretariat, by PY3Q4. RIMBA Working Group with initial actions showing (i) coordinated planning for Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor, (ii) oversight and monitoring of Green Economy application, by PY3Q4.	legislative & policy frameworks, by PY5Q2.RIMBA Secretariat providing (i) coordinated planning for Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor, (ii) oversight and monitoring of Green Economy application and (iii) annual programming and budget alignments, by PY5Q1.			
Outcome 1.1: A RIMBA - wide enabling environment exists that supports Green Economy activities related to conserving and growing natural capital in forests, carbon, soils, water resources and biodiversity.	1.1.2 Attitudes and empowerment for both principles and actions of Green Economy by stakeholder groups, including:- Government (national, provincial, district)- Private sector- Cluster communitiesEquitable	No communication and outreach strategy currently exists. Results of the initial social marketing study (part of project development) show that the government is most committed to	10% positive change in opinion that business decisions should be in line with Green Economy principles by stakeholder groups targeted by communication strategy, by PY2Q2. Increased	25% positive change in opinion that business decisions should be in line with Green Economy principles by stakeholder groups targeted by communication strategy, by PY5Q2Equal	10%	Explored the social marketing approach as a basis for developing communication strategic planning.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	involvement in and distribution of benefits from the Green Economy, as seen in data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and economic level.	the Green Economy, the business sector is aware of GE but remains wary, and civil society has yet to learn much about GE principles.	involvement in and distribution of benefits from the Green Economy, at least 50%, by PY2Q2	involvement and distribution of benefits by PY5Q2			
	1.1.3 Capacity of human resources both strengthened and applied more vigorously by local government agencies with regard to natural capital accounting and Green Economy scenario analysis	Practical education and training in Green Economy is underdeveloped	Technical capacity and operational modalities established in 6 demonstration districts, focused on forests, water, and carbon, by PY2Q2	Consensus reached on GE-based economic development scenario for (3) Clusters, by PY6Q2	10%	The team has developed the questionnaire and is still conducting the stakeholder's capacity assessment.	MS
Outcome 1.2: The Green Economy approach to management of the RIMBA Corridor is institutionalized in a new RIMBA Management Agency (RMA).	1.2.1. Level of alignment of RIMBA Corridor boundaries, governance and programming under an agreed RIMBA GE Vision & Roadmap.	There are already national policies that incorporate elements of GE, such as the "Moratorium", but these are relatively few, and are not targeting the RIMBA Corridor. The low carbon development and	Boundaries of RIMBA Corridor revised by amendment of Presidential Decree 13/2012, by PY4Q1. RIMBA GE Vision & Roadmap agreed with government, private sector and CSO towards additional policy, regulation(s) and/or	RIMBA Corridor upgraded to National Strategic Area, PY5Q2 RIMBA Management Agency formalized, PY4Q1. Annual alignment of programs and budgeting: 20% increase at average in the 6 District APBD	15%	The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to develop a road map.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		green economy initiatives have been promoted by Bappenas and the Fiscal Policy Body of the Ministry of Finance. Conduct consultation of the draft academic paper of RMA (1.2.2)	amendments, PY2Q4. Annual joint planning and budget alignment between RIMBA government agencies and GEF project: 5% increase at average in the 6 District APBD budgets directed at GE (NC, eco-construction, PES, & green & fair jobs) through alignment of programs Gol-GEF project, by PY3Q4. Annual joint planning and budget alignment between RIMBA government agencies and GEF project PY3Q4. FMU budgets at District level increased with 10% by FY3Q4. Formulate the legal draft to formalize the RMA (1.2.2).	budgets directed at GE (NC, eco-construction, PES, & green & fair jobs) by PY5Q2. FMU budgets at the District level increased by 50% by FY6Q2. Propose the RMA programmes and activities under APBN/APBD as agreed by Bupati and DPRD (1.2.2).			
	1.2.2 An academic paper that reviews options to establish RIMBA	Conduct consultation of the draft academic	Formulate the legal draft to formalize the RMA	• Propose the RMA programmes and activities under	10%	The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to develop a roadmap. Stakeholder	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Management Agency (RMA) is available.	paper of RMA		APBN/APBD as agreed by Bupati and DPRD		consultation has been conducted.	
	1.2.3 Small Grants Programme equitably supporting increasing number of local low-carbon Green Economy initiatives	Assistance for research & development in Green Economy initiatives by CSOs and micro-enterprises does not exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Grants mechanism established, by PY1Q4 Proposal screening procedures agreed, by PY1Q4 Procedures to assist CSOs and micro-enterprises prepare strong proposals, including from women and from indigenous communities, by PY1Q4 First round of proposals approved by PY2Q2, with at least 5 grants of USD 250,000 total 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Grant funding fully subscribed and aligned with RIMBA Green Economy objectives, with at least 20 grants worth USD 2 million being successfully implemented and reported on, by FY6Q2 Small Grant recipients include at least 30% women and 10% members of indigenous communities Expanded partnership and additional grant resources secured beyond MCA-I and TFCA funds by PY5Q2 	5%	Initial discussion with the Environmental Fund Management Agency.	MS
Outcome 2.1: Cluster 1: Forested wildlife corridors have been strengthened through investment which implements FMU management plans, encourages public/private collaboration, and creates	2.1.1. # ha under sustainable management, including agro-forestry.	KPH/FMU are currently experimenting with different models for business sustainability. The current governance mechanism for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of KPHL with business planning including study of Best Management Practices, by PY2Q2 KPHP assessed for feasibility to adopt 	5,000 ha forest under sustainable management, including forest conservation, restoration, low-impact logging; and enabled through PES	10%	Consultation with the head of the Forest Management Unit has been conducted twice. They are willing to collaborate.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
green jobs		FMU is changed under the Jobs Creation Law and its implementing regulation (PP 23/2021 and P.8/2921). Baseline information and end target of the Project should look into the current function of FMU which no longer acts as forest manager and operator at the site/landscape but functions as facilitator supervised by DG PHL (Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari) of MOEF	FSC certification and/or PES scheme, by PY2Q2 (for KPH in south of Cluster)	scheme and/or FSC certification by PY6 Q2			
	2.1.2. Forest connectivity increased (measured by ratio of forest area/ forest boundary) in zones critical to biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation not focused on areas important for ecosystem connectivity • Forest habitat connectivity ratio to be set at start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of areas for reforestation in zones critical to biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity, by PY2Q2 • Alignment of government, MCA-I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200 ha reforested in zones critical to biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity, by PY6Q2 • Forest habitat connectivity enhanced with 30% 	10%	Head of Forest agency in Riau province, willing to support seedlings for reforestation.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		project	and GEF budgets on reforestation agreed by PY2Q4	by PY5,Q2			
	2.1.3. Wildlife corridor across national road in Cluster #1 of RIMBA Corridor	Infrastructure construction does not incorporate the needs for habitat connectivity	Corridors incorporated in planning and construction initiated, by PY3Q2	Two corridors built across national road and functionally allowing animals to pass, by PY6Q2	5%	not started yet	MS
	2.1.4. # encroachers relocating out of critical/protected forest corridor based on agreed involuntary resettlement and/or creation of green jobs	Illegal encroachers without positive incentives to leave already-protected forests	• Resettlement plan agreed with affected households and government, based on IFC Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards by PY4Q2 • With local government and business, budgeted plan to create green jobs designed to incentivize encroachers to voluntarily relocate, by PY3Q2	• Lands swaps or other land (titles) provided, providing at least 70 former households with alternative land • Green jobs have led to voluntary relocation of at least 30 households from already-protected forests, by PY6Q2	7%	Consulted with the Forest Management unit to find solutions regarding resettlement issues. Suggested to start from identifying the land user using participatory land use planning to identify target settler.	MS
Outcome 2.2: Low carbon-growth practices have been applied to the protection and restoration of critical peatland and forests through investment in Cluster 2 involving the	2.2.1. •KPH with business plan relevant to Indonesia's National REDD+ Program Strategy.	• There are as yet no KPH with operational business plans specifically designed for relevance to	• Business plan for KPH developed incorporating the targets of the national REDD+ program strategy, by PY3Q2.	• 19% (19,000 ha) of KPH (6,000 ha in KPH XIII; 13,000 ha in KPH XIV) operating under principles of Sustainable Production and	10%	Consulted with the Forest Management unit to manage peatlands and address wildlife issues. Tiger habitat is still present in the FMU IV.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Districts of Tanjung Jabung Timur and Muaro Jambi.		Indonesia's REDD+ program		Consumption (rewetting, fire management, ISPO etc). • Restoration, protection and reduced degradation of the peatlands will have a potential Carbon benefit of: 4,777,288 tCO ₂ eq in direct avoided emissions, and 2,656,066 tCO ₂ eq in direct Carbon sequestration, as against the baseline over a 10-year period (see Appendix 17C for details). • 200 green jobs created, equitably distributed among men and women, by PY5Q2			
	2.2.2. # of fire "hotspots" annually in Cluster 2	• There are ±130 fires in Cluster 2 each year (2011-2014) • In 2015 there was an increasing trend of forest fires. But after that, there	30% reduction in # of fires, by PY3Q2	60% reduction in # of fires, by PY6Q2. For Carbon benefits see Appendix 17C or summary above.	6%	The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to strengthen the community fire brigade.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		was a decrease in hotspots. In the period 30 June 2021-29 June 2022, 8 hotspots were found (source: Sipongi - Terra/Aqua)					
	2.2.3. Hectares of wet peat (LANDSAT wetness index) that is moderate to very deep peat, translated into avoided GHG emissions	There are 100,000 ha of peat moderately deep to very deep in Cluster 2; wetness index not yet established	No reduction in the wetness of peat that is moderately deep to very deep during first three years of project, by PY3Q2	15% increase in wetness of peat that is moderately deep to very deep, resulting in 1 million tonnes CO2 avoided emissions, by PY6Q2. For Carbon benefits see Appendix 17C	5%	The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to conduct peat hydrology assessments.	MS
	2.2.4. # families involved in sustainable land use practices / green jobs (including # of smallholders in ISPO/RSPO pipeline)	Baseline to be set by PY2Q2. There are no records yet kept of the # of households involved in sustainable land use practices	With local government and business, 100 families being organized and in training for green jobs, including smallholders for ISPO/RSPO	With local government and business, 200 families with green jobs, including smallholders for ISPO/RSPO	5%	Preliminary discussion with potential partners, such as SNV for exploring a potential collaboration to enhance community sustainable plantation practices. The current issue is that the local farmer plantations some in forestry land and lack soil fertility treatment.	MS
Outcome 2.3: Investment in basic human services and local economic assistance in two sub-catchments in the Merangin District (Cluster 3) has removed the drivers of	2.3.1. SUBCATCHMENT #1 • Hectares of land in SFM, reforested or under compatible agro-forestry via PWS in KPH • Hectares of stabilized	• Forest management upstream is not linked with the economic development in	SUBCATCHMENT #1 • SFM targets and conditionalities included in the FMU 5 Business Plan – large 50,000 hectares	• SUBCATCHMENT #1 • In KPH, 1,500 ha reforestation in National Park Kerinci Seblat and 2,500 ha watershed protected	10%	Preliminary discussion with Environmental Agency at the province level to promote water services for renewable energy micro hydro and hydropower plants.	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
upland deforestation creating the conditions for sustainability of environmental services, especially water for human consumption and generation of power	landscape incentivized by providing renewable energy to land stewards ● Gender, income, benefit distribution and welfare aspects of PWS and the Micro-hydro scheme ● Forest land and utilisation conflicts in watershed	lowland areas ● In upstream areas, land stewards have few incentives for forest management	–including alignment of budgets for reforestation, and agreed with targeted stakeholders (specifically forest stewards) by PY3Q4 ● Gender sensitive PLUP conducted and leading to reduced land and forest resource-use conflicts by PY2Q4 ● PWS multi-stakeholder forum by PY2Q2 ● Welfare/income monitoring system established for the 1,000 targeted beneficiary HH – reflecting reduced gender disparity PY3Q1 ● Alignment of budgets and plans for 1,500 ha reforestation in national park and 2,500 ha watershed protection through agro-forestry by PY3Q2	by enhanced agro-forestry practices, through binding agreement with 600 families on the provision of 1.5 megawatts of renewable energy, by PY6Q2 (this will have a direct Carbon benefit of 87,808 tCO2eq. over a lifetime of 15 years). ● 6,000 hectares agro-forestry land stabilized under binding agreement with 400 families through PWS benefits generated, PY6Q2 ● PWS benefit distribution system established and enforced through local legislation by PY6Q1 ● Preparations in place for FSC certification of the KPH/PWS scheme by PY6 ● Micro-hydro O&M system			

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				<p>established run by women and men incorporating cost-recovery mechanism by PY5Q1● Welfare/income indicators of 1,000 beneficiary HH improving over the baseline by PY6Q2● At least 30% of beneficiary participants (forest stewards) in PWS & micro-hydro are concern women by PY5Q1● Forest, land and resource use conflicts in Sub-catchment identified and 50% of those resolved.</p>			
	<p>2.3.2. SUBCATCHMENT #2● Hectares forest land under hutan desa stabilized (in SFM, reforested or under compatible agroforestry), incentivized via improved market access</p>	<p>● Forest management upstream is not linked with the economic development in lowland areas● In upstream areas, land stewards have</p>	<p>SUBCATCHMENT #2● SFM targets and conditionalities included in the FMU 7 Business Plan – including alignment of budgets for reforestation and agroforestry over</p>	<p>SUBCATCHMENT #2● 2,500 ha of forest land in hutan desa stabilized based on partnership and conditionalities agreed at midterm, by PY5Q2 ● Enhanced market access and</p>	<p>7%</p>	<p>We established a collaboration with the World Resources Institute - Indonesia to assess potential watershed services.</p>	<p>MU</p>

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	and commodity prices Market access and agro-forest based commodity prices of forest stewards	• few incentives for forest (2.3.2)	2,500 hectares, and agreed with 500 targeted HH by PY3Q4 • Gender sensitive PLUP conducted and leading to reduced land and forest resource-use conflicts by PY2Q4 • Monitoring system established for the 500 targeted beneficiary HH on welfare/income /agro-forestry	improved commodity prices for 500 targeted HH, by PY6Q2 • At least 30% of SME participants are women-owned or women led by PY5,Q1 • Forest, land and resource use conflicts identified and 50% of those resolved.			
Outcome 2.4: The RIMBA Project experience of Green Economy principles and practice has been integrated into the institutions of government, civil society and private sector in the six target Districts of the Corridor.	2.4.1 District economic development plans (RP-JMD) reflect GE principles and targets, including on NCA, eco-construction, PES, & green & fair jobs (equitably distributed among women and men and among economic classes)	Currently few of RIMBA's 6 focal districts have development plans that incorporate, to some degree GE targets, none of the districts does this fully however	• Annual roundtable for 6 districts in Corridor, including with consensus on GE by PY3Q2 • Budgeted plans for green jobs (equitably distributed among women and men) by appropriate government actors, by PY3Q2	• GE principles included to > 3 RP-JMD by local government agencies, by PY4Q4 • 600 green jobs created, equitably distributed among men and women, by PY6Q2	10%	The green economy team has been established and collected the good practices on green economy as a substance to the province planning and program policies.	MS
	2.4.2. Awareness, knowledge and support by District Legislature	Some of the Legislature Bodies aware about GE principles yet not	Outreach and social marketing targeting Legislature, by PY3Q2	GE awareness/willingness levels of Legislature enhanced with 50%	5%	The green economy team has shared the basic concept of GE with the province and district government.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		applying them in District policies, decisions and budgeting (baseline awareness values to be assessed during baseline survey under 1.1.2)		by PY6Q2			
	2.4.3. Level of GE related budgets and programs in District APBD, including towards FMU	Although approximately USD 9.4 million currently spent on GE investment in the RIMBA Corridor; no baseline has been set with regards related District government budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase at average in the 6 District APBD budgets directed at GE (NC, eco-construction, PES, & green & fair jobs) by PY3Q4 • FMU budgets at District level increased with 10% by FY3Q4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% increase at average in the 6 District APBD budgets directed at GE (NC, eco-construction, PES, & green & fair jobs) by PY6Q2 • FMU budgets at District level increased with 50% by FY6Q2 	5%	The province and district governments have committed to the allocated local government budget. However, it is still limited.	MS
	2.4.4. Spatial plans revised with Green Economy	Currently, 5 of RIMBA's 11 focal districts have spatial plans that approach land use using Green Economy as a reference; none of the districts does this fully. However, there are three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual roundtable for 6 project districts on RTRWD with consensus on GE by PY3Q2 • 6 districts working with staff of Secretariat to modify spatial plans in next cycle, by PY3Q2 	GE principles applied to >3 district spatial plans by PY6Q2	10%	The Jambi province spatial plan has considered green growth, which they modelling several scenarios of green development. Opposite to Riau and West Sumatra province, they are still required to enhance Green Economy in their spatial planning.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		KSNs targeted for the RIMBA corridor, one of the three KSNs is in the process of being drafted (KSN Kerinci Seblat), while the other two KSNs have not (KSN Rimbang Baling Bukit Batabuh and KSN Bukit Tigapuluh Berbak). 6 out of 11 districts in RIMBA need to adapt their spatial layout to the KSN which is already using a green economy.					
	2.4.5. KPH in RIMBA Corridor creating business plans in line with Green Economy principles & best practices captured in the FMU KMIS under FIF project	There are as yet no KPH with operational business plans specifically designed using a Green Economy approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plans drafted using a Green Economy approach, for 5 KPH in 6 districts, by PY2Q2 • Agreement reached on partnership and data formats/needs of the national FMU KMIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 KPH in 6 districts operating under principles of Green Economy, with 500,000 tonnes carbon emission reductions and 600 green jobs created, by PY6Q2 • > 20 information products and best practices 	7%	The current forest management unit (KPH) tasks for enhancing community forestry practices.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				compiled and made available to national FMU KMIS			
	2.4.6. Principles of Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC), applied in the HTI and Mining sectors Hectares of forest and peatland protected, restored or taken out of concessions	SPC principles as applied to natural capital are not understood or systematically adopted in corporate policy and practices	The HTI and Mining sectors have responded to Roundtables, outreach and technical assistance/guidelines, including agreement on GE-based land/forest targets by PY4Q2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPC Principles adopted by the HTI and Mining sectors and applied to over 15,000 ha of forest land and concessions in each sector (30,000 ha total) through land-swaps, protection or restoration, by PY6Q2, The HTI sector conducts bi-annual sustainability reporting by PY5Q4 	5%	The initial discussion has been conducted with the Indonesia Business Council on Sustainability and the Indonesia Commerce Chamber. To promote a green lifestyle and sustainable commodity production. This activity will continue on FY 2025.	MS
	2.4.7. GE awareness of CSO and communities	Results of initial social marketing study (part of PPG) show civil society has yet to learn much about GE principles	Target group and baseline awareness levels set at PY2Q2	GE/NCA awareness levels increased by 30% over baseline by PY6Q2	5%	The CSO is involved in the RIMBA project to carry out field activities related to GE to enhance the community.	MS
	2.4.8. Adoption by community of SFM	8,500 ha agro-forestry in sub-catchment 1 of Cluster 3	Village Spatial Plans and Strategies agreed including on restoring and protecting NC, by PY4Q4	> 1,200 ha Cluster 1 & 1,500 ha Cluster 3 brought under SFM by PY6Q2	0%	not started yet	MS
	2.4.9. GE/NCA aspects in	The Village Law of	3 Village Strategy and	3 Village Strategy and	5%	The participatory community mapping has	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Village Strategy and Spatial Plans	2014 requires the gradual introduction of Village Strategy and Spatial Plans and related village fund support for development	Spatial Plans incorporate NC targets and GE principles, by PY4Q4	Spatial Plans incorporate NC targets and GE principles, by PY6Q2		been planned in Cluster 1 and 2.	
	2.4.10. Adoption of GE, NCA and environmental protection in religious institutions teachings	Influence of Islamic teachers (Kyai) can play strong roles in leading social change but not incorporating NCA/GE in Sumatra yet	Network established and agreement reached with at least 5 religious teachers and/or institutions on GE/environmental teachings, by PY3Q1	>10 religious teachers and/or institutions adopted GE/environmental teachings, by PY3Q1	0%	not started yet	MS
	2.4.11. GE/NCA curriculum development by universities and teachers training institutes	Universities and government institutions run forest, agriculture related courses yet not based on values and linkages with NCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of universities and TT institutions established, and principles of NC/GE based curriculum agreed, by PY3Q3 • >1 GE/NCA curricular amended or new established 	>5 GE/NCA curricular amended or new established	5%	The preliminary assessment on capacity building has been planned by the university partner. The result will be used for developing a training curriculum.	MS
	2.4.12. farmers involved in sustainable agriculture, fair trade under SFM systems	502 cinnamon farmers in Kerinci organized through VECO; over 40,000 ha of Agro-forestry	At least 1 new farmer collective in process of establishment through fair trade partners, linked to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 new farmers incorporated in fair trade and SFM commodity practices • Additional 2,500 ha 	0%	VECO's name has been named to become Rikolto. We already have productive discussions to enhance sustainable cinnamon and coffee farmers. However, this will be conducted next FY 2025.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			SFM, targets/conditionalities, by PY4Q1	(Sub-catchment 1) and 1,500 ha (sub-catchment 2) of Cluster 3 brought under SFM/fair trade agreements			
Outcome 3.1: Effective project impact monitoring and reporting system used by partners for adaptive management and GE compliance monitoring.	3.1.1. Working Monitoring Authority (as part of RIMBA Secretariat – from Outcome 1.1) Functional project M&E plans, both for basic achievement of activities and for higher achievement of impact Gender sensitive M&E records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIGAPTARU multi-stakeholder on-line monitoring system exists • Detailed 2015 land cover maps are available for the GE implementation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Authority set up within the RIMBA Secretariat, by PY1Q4 • Initial tests of M&E system being used to refine and develop the M&E system PY2Q2 • Gender part of the M&E System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The M&E system is functioning and providing credible data, by PY4Q2 • Monitoring Authority regularly gathering information and providing interpretation, by PY4Q2 • Gender data reported as part of the M&E System 	10%	The IT team has been established. They are still working on developing the spatial database and monitoring system.	MS
	3.1.2. Results used in management meetings for adaptive management	Land cover and biomass are available at a median scale for RIMBA Corridor, from 2013	Timely Project Quarterly expense, Semi-annual Progress, and Annual Project Implementation Reports, including updated Logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average # of records of illegal/conflicting non-GE practices or decisions increasing with 5% annually by PY5,Q1, and reported to relevant authorities • Timely Project Quarterly expense, Semi-annual Progress, and Annual Project 	5%	The team's spatial data is still being analysed.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				Implementation Reports, including updated logframe			
	3.1.3. # of resource use conflicts, illegal landuse, encroachments, impacting investments and other decisions contradicting GE practices or agreements in the RIMBA corridor, recorded and reported	Land cover and biomass are available for administrative areas in RIMBA for 1990, 2000, and 2010.	GEF BD, CC and SFM Tracking Tools updated at midterm	GEF BD, CC and SFM Tracking Tools updated at end of project	5%	This is a process to gather all spatial data in one system.	MS
Outcome 3.2: Lessons in Green Economy and sustainable development from the RIMBA Corridor Project are disseminated widely and embodied in an international GE best practice knowledge management system,	3.2.1 Policies and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate protection or restoration of forests, biodiversity, ES and/or Carbon Cooperation between land use sectors (e.g., agriculture, forestry)	Sustainable development is prioritized in RJPMM 2015-2019 focused on Carbon emission mitigation, obligating government to incorporate related actions in their programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership build and agreement reached with BAPPENAS, Min of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, on supporting and monitoring adoption of GE policies, plans and legislation by PY2Q4 Discussions started and national review conducted on scope and progress related to GE –based policies and regulations with relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GE policies and enacting legislation are incorporated in strategic plan of government agencies and corporate bodies, by PY5Q2 Data are widely accepted and used and reported on by national and international partners, by PY5Q2 	5%	Three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra) have been incorporating the green economy indicators in their policies.	MU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			stakeholders, by PY3Q2				
	Renewable Energy policies and regulations Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks supporting SLM, SFMGE best practice manuals, outreach materials and communications based on RIMBA corridor work	Sustainable development is prioritized in RJPMM 2015-2019 focused on Carbon emission mitigation, obligating government to incorporate related actions in their programmes	2 national and international professional publications, 20 outreach and best practice products, as well as monthly contributions to national social-media platforms, annually by PY3,Q1	• Renewable Energy policies and regulations adopted and enforced, by PY5Q2 • Lessons learnt about best practice in GE implementation has informed the draft RJPMM 2025-2029, by PY6Q2 • 4 national and international professional publications, 50 outreach and best practice products, as well as monthly contributions to national social	0%	not started yet	MU

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.1. A RIMBA management authority has been formally established to develop a “RIMBA Roadmap” (GE vision, programs, partnerships, GE targets (such as fair & green jobs, available for both men and women) and to facilitate, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of Green Economy throughout the RIMBA Corridor) Activity 1.1.1.1. Develop a Roadmap for programs and activities of the RIMBA Corridor secretariat (related to the implementation of the Green Economy Vision)	2024-12-31	15	40	The team has conducted FGD in three provinces	MS
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional	Output 1.1.1. A RIMBA management authority has been formally established to develop a “RIMBA Roadmap” (GE vision, programs, partnerships, GE targets (such as fair & green jobs, available for both men and women) and to facilitate, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of Green Economy throughout the RIMBA Corridor) Activity 1.1.1.2. Designing a legal policy framework as an umbrella for	2025-12-31	15	45	The team has carried out field visits. Now, the team is still collecting some relevant data.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	the RIMBA secretariat. (added sub-activity 2 a: Preparation of technical material for the Draft Presidential Regulation (RAPERPRES), Spatial Plan (RTR), National Strategic Area (KSN) of Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest and sub-activity 2b: Preparation of technical material for the Draft Presidential Regulation (RAPERPRES) RTR KSN of Berbak National Park and Bukit Tigapuluh National Park)					
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.1. A RIMBA management authority has been formally established to develop a “RIMBA Roadmap” (GE vision, programs, partnerships, GE targets (such as fair & green jobs, available for both men and women) and to facilitate, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of Green Economy throughout the RIMBA Corridor) Activity 1.1.1.3. Establish the structure and function of the RIMBA secretariat, ensuring it is inter-jurisdictional and multi-institutional.	2026-12-31	0	5	Preliminary discussion among experts as a part of two KSN activities (see Activity 1.1.1.2).	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable	Output 1.1.1. A RIMBA management authority has been formally established to develop a “RIMBA Roadmap” (GE vision, programs, partnerships, GE targets (such as fair & green jobs, available for both men and women) and to facilitate, coordinate, and monitor the	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet. It will begin after activity 1.1.1.3.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	implementation of Green Economy throughout the RIMBA Corridor) Activity 1.1.1.4. Determine selection and recruitment criteria for members of the RIMBA Corridor secretariat, including government, civil society, and private/business representatives.					
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.2. Positive and equitable attitude changes among the stakeholders, from central and local governments, the business community, the communities within each Cluster including men and women and marginalized groups, lead to networking and support for a Green Economy. Activity 1.1.2.1. Identify the challenges of positive attitude change and mutual respect.	2024-12-31	10	20	The team has been contracted and prepared a survey method to conduct the survey.	S
1 The establishment	Output 1.1.2. Positive and equitable attitude changes among the stakeholders, from central and local governments, the business	2024-12-31	10	25	The team has developed a work plan and selected staff members to conduct	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	community, the communities within each Cluster including men and women and marginalized groups, lead to networking and support for a Green Economy. Activity 1.1.2.2. Conduct attitudinal survey of government institutions, communitis, private stakeholder, and NGOs. (review latter)				fieldwork.	
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.2. Positive and equitable attitude changes among the stakeholders, from central and local governments, the business community, the communities within each Cluster including men and women and marginalized groups, lead to networking and support for a Green Economy. Activity 1.1.2.3. Develop a communication and outreach plan and an organizational process for conflict resolution based on results of survey	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.2. Positive and equitable attitude changes among the stakeholders, from central and local governments, the business community, the communities within each Cluster including men and women and marginalized groups, lead to networking and support for a Green Economy. Activity 1.1.2.4. Conduct training, workshop and FGD and video documentaries in conjunction with government, private sector and CSO partners.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of	Output 1.1.2. Positive and equitable attitude changes among the stakeholders, from central and local governments, the business community, the communities within each Cluster including men and women and marginalized groups, lead to networking and support for a Green Economy. Activity 1.1.2.5. Establish a biannual public opinion assessment to monitor and evaluate progress on awareness and participation towards the GE and the provision of low carbon livelihood options	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Central Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.3. Green economic development and conservation scenarios(s) for the three RIMBA investment Clusters agreed by government, business, and civil society stakeholders, with an emphasis on using Forest Management Units (KPH/FMU) as the key strategic tool. Activity 1.1.3.1. Review the methods and tools for land use, ecosystem service and socio-economic modelling.	2024-12-31	0	30	The team has developed spatial data based on the InVEST study for producing a green economy scenario.	
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in	Output 1.1.3. Green economic development and conservation scenarios(s) for the three RIMBA investment Clusters agreed by government, business, and civil society stakeholders, with an emphasis on using Forest Management Units (KPH/FMU) as the key strategic tool. Activity 1.1.3.2. Conduct spatial planning analysis, non-market environmental valuation analysis, and socio-economic model study based on selected method and tool.	2024-12-31	0	30	A set of criteria for doing analysis is available. The process is still gathering data.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.3.Green economic development and conservation scenarios(s) for the three RIMBA investment Clusters agreed by government, business, and civil society stakeholders, with an emphasis on using Forest Management Units (KPH/FMU) as the key strategic tool. Activity 1.1.3.3. Build consensus using IM-SLEP (Integrated Model for Sustainable Land and Economic Planning) among stakeholders regarding the detail and direction of investment in each of the 6 Districts to promote the ownership of the analyses.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for	Output 1.1.3.Green economic development and conservation scenarios(s) for the three RIMBA investment Clusters agreed by government, business, and civil society stakeholders, with an emphasis on using Forest Management Units (KPH/FMU) as the key strategic tool. Activity 1.1.3.4.Propose the conservation scenarios for each cluster and seek agreement from government.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.4. Technical capacity and operational modalities established among government, business, and civil society in at least six pilot districts, by implementing a Green Economy focused on forest resources, biodiversity, clean water services, carbon storage and emission reduction. Activity 1.1.4.1. Assess capacities and modalities among governments, bussiness stakeholders, and CSOs.	2024-12-31	0	30	The team has developed a survey questionnaire to assess green economy capacity.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management	Output 1.1.4. Technical capacity and operational modalities established among government, business, and civil society in at least six pilot districts, by implementing a Green Economy focused on forest resources, biodiversity, clean water services, carbon storage and emission reduction. Activity 1.1.4.2 Develop integrated modules for capacity building programme.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.1.4. Technical capacity and operational modalities established among government, business, and civil society in at least six pilot districts, by implementing a Green Economy focused on forest resources, biodiversity, clean water services, carbon storage and emission reduction. Activity 1.1.4.3. Conduct integrated capacity development training programme, including training for trainers.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for	Output 1.2.1. The RIMBA corridor is designated as KSN in the RTRWN. Activity 1.2.1.1. Preparing the technical substance for the Proposal of RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor Areas to become National Strategic Areas (KSN) at the time of revision of PP No. 13 of 2017. Sub activities: Preparation of technical substance of the proposal of the RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor Area to become a National Strategic Area (KSN) in the review of the Government Regulation (PP) of the National Spatial	2024-12-31	15	40	The team have developed a methodology for modelling and proposing new delineation.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Plan (RTRWN) (1.2.1.1).					
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.2.1. The RIMBA corridor is designated as KSN in the RTRWN. Activity 1.2.1.2. Revisited RIMBA boundaries based on new knowledge from output 1.1.3.	2024-12-31	15	40	The team has decided on a set of criteria for making delineations.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective	Output 1.2.1. The RIMBA corridor is designated as KSN in the RTRWN. Activity 1.2.1.3. Propose functional RIMBA corridor boundaries, approved by central, provincial and district governments.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.2.1. The RIMBA corridor is designated as KSN in the RTRWN. Activity 1.2.1.4. Launch the new boundary of RIMBA Corridor as a National Strategic Area	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
1 The establishment of a	Output 1.2.2. The contributions of governments, local governments and other partners to an institutionalised RIMBA Management Agency (RMA), have formally committed to aligning priorities,	2025-12-31	5	5	This activity has been planned and will be implemented for next FY 2025.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	policies, plans, programs and funding, to ensure the sustainability and coordinated activities of the agency. Activity 1.2.2.1. Draft an academic paper discussing options for setting up a RIMBA Management Agency(RMA)/ Technical Service Unit (UPT)/ Authority agency.					
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.2.2. The contributions of governments, local governments and other partners to an institutionalised RIMBA Management Agency (RMA), have formally committed to aligning priorities, policies, plans, programs and funding, to ensure the sustainability and coordinated activities of the agency. Activity 1.2.2.2. Conduct consultation on the draft of the selected institutional option academic paper.	2026-12-31	5	5	This activity has been planned and will be implemented for next FY 2026.	S
1 The	Output 1.2.2. The contributions of governments, local governments	2026-12-31	5	5	This activity has been planned and will	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	and other partners to an institutionalised RIMBA Management Agency (RMA), have formally committed to aligning priorities, policies, plans, programs and funding, to ensure the sustainability and coordinated activities of the agency. Activity 1.2.2.3. Formulate the legal draft to formalize the RMA (Insert program 1.2.2.1 as sub-activity: Preparation of institutional studies of RIMBA corridors (1.2.2.1.). (consultation on the results of the institutional study of the RIMBA corridor).				be implemented for next FY 2026.	
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central	Output 1.2.2. The contributions of governments, local governments and other partners to an institutionalised RIMBA Management Agency (RMA), have formally committed to aligning priorities, policies, plans, programs and funding, to ensure the sustainability and coordinated activities of the agency. Activity 1.2.2.4. Propose the RMA programmes and activities under APBN/APBD as agreed by Bupati and DPRD.	2025-12-31	5	5	This activity has been planned and will be implemented for next FY 2025.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.2.3. Micro-scale grant programs is established to enable Green Economy activities to be undertaken by local stakeholders including women and indigenous communities. Activity 1.2.3.1. Develop small grant mechanism with partner financial institutions (multiple sources of funding) (Insert sub-activity Preparation of guidelines: Preparation of guidelines for the small grant mechanism with financial institution partners as a mechanism for incentives and disincentives for space utilization in green economy activities).	2025-12-31	0	5	We have conducted preliminary discussions with the BioCarbon Fund and the UN-REDD initiative and financing scheme for the Jambi and Riau provinces.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA	Output 1.2.3. Micro-scale grant programs is established to enable Green Economy activities to be undertaken by local stakeholders including women and indigenous communities. Activity 1.2.3.2. Select and review the small grant proposals.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Corridor of Central Sumatra.						
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.	Output 1.2.3. Micro-scale grant programs is established to enable Green Economy activities to be undertaken by local stakeholders including women and indigenous communities. Activity 1.2.3.3. Disburse the selected small grants to the grantees.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
1 The establishment of a sustainable and effective institutional framework for the management of natural resources for a Green	Output 1.2.3. Micro-scale grant programs is established to enable Green Economy activities to be undertaken by local stakeholders including women and indigenous communities. Activity 1.2.3.4. Monitor and evaluate the small grant implementation programmes by RMA	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Economy in the RIMBA Corridor of Central Sumatra.						
2 The practical demonstration to government, business and civil society stakeholders of the viability of Green Economic Development to deliver Sustainable Outcomes which enhance the natural capital of water, carbon and biodiversity provided by forests in the RIMBA Corridor).	Output 2.1.1. Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 1 have been strengthened by supporting reviewed forest management unit (FMU) planning over state forests and identifying the best management practices (e.g., forest restoration, land-swaps, PES, creation of green jobs) that lead to at least 5000 ha under SFM by social forestry. Activity 2.1.1.1. Conduct a review of long-term forest management plans and sustainable forest management plans (SFM).	2024-12-31	0	10	We collaborate with Riau University to review Long Term Forest Management	S
	Output 2.1.1. Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 1 have been strengthened by supporting reviewed forest management unit (FMU) planning over state forests and identifying the best management practices (e.g., forest restoration, land-swaps, PES, creation of green jobs) that lead to at least 5000 ha under SFM by social forestry. Activity 2.1.1.2. Identifying the economic value of ecosystem service products in Protection and Production Forest Management Units (KPH). (air quality module).	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet. The time constraint is due to MoU preparation.	MS
	Output 2.1.1. Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 1 have been strengthened by supporting reviewed forest management unit (FMU) planning over state forests and identifying the best management practices (e.g., forest restoration, land-swaps, PES, creation of green jobs) that lead to at least 5000 ha under SFM by social forestry. Activity 2.1.1.3. Facilitating the development of a business model for a master plan and business for sustainable forest management (SFM) through a social forestry scheme.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
	Output 2.1.2. Participatory Land Use Planning techniques (PLUP) have been used to resolve conflicts among stakeholders to manage encroachment and provide guidance for reforestation, relocation, and sustainable forest management practice through social forestry	2024-12-31	0	10	We collaborate with the Riau Forest Foundation to deliver these tasks. The team has developed a participatory land use mapping approach	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	schemes. Activity 2.1.2.1. Facilitate PLUP to develop detailed spatial planning with the target villages in three districts in Cluster 1.					
	Output 2.1.2. Participatory Land Use Planning techniques (PLUP) have been used to resolve conflicts among stakeholders to manage encroachment and provide guidance for reforestation, relocation, and sustainable forest management practice through social forestry schemes. Activity 2.1.2.2. Identify the number of settlements to seek alternative solutions and obtain land use agreements by the policies of the area management authority.	2024-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned to be conducted by Riau University. However, the contract agreement process took longer process. This activity move to next year.	MS
	Output 2.1.2. Participatory Land Use Planning techniques (PLUP) have been used to resolve conflicts among stakeholders to manage encroachment and provide guidance for reforestation, relocation, and sustainable forest management practice through social forestry schemes. Activity 2.1.2.3. Establish partnership with communities and local governments that will resolve conflict and explore alternative “green” livelihood options, including reforestation and NTFP marketing opportunities	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
	Output 2.1.2. Participatory Land Use Planning techniques (PLUP) have been used to resolve conflicts among stakeholders to manage encroachment and provide guidance for reforestation, relocation, and sustainable forest management practice through social forestry schemes. Activity 2.1.2.4. Facilitating the implementation of the solutions chosen by the parties in supporting the land conflict resolution process.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
	Output 2.1.3. A managed resettlement plan, in accordance with IFC Safeguards, has been implemented in collaboration with the Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest FMU to relocate the estimated 100 households illegally located within Protection Forest. Activity 2.1.3.1. Conduct detailed study of the ecological, social and economic impact of the existing road corridor.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.1.3. A managed resettlement plan, in accordance with IFC Safeguards, has been implemented in collaboration with the Bukit	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Batabuh Protection Forest FMU to relocate the estimated 100 households illegally located within Protection Forest. Activity 2.1.3.2. Develop the Involuntary Resettlement Plan with FMU and local government.					
	Output 2.1.3. A managed resettlement plan, in accordance with IFC Safeguards, has been implemented in collaboration with the Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest FMU to relocate the estimated 100 households illegally located within Protection Forest. Activity 2.1.3.3. Socialise the plan with the affected households and negotiate arrangements for implementation.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.1.3. A managed resettlement plan, in accordance with IFC Safeguards, has been implemented in collaboration with the Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest FMU to relocate the estimated 100 households illegally located within Protection Forest. Activity 2.1.3.4. Implement the chosen solution related to settlements, especially for residents who do not have a permit.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.1.4. Wildlife corridors have been consolidated by enhanced habitat connectivity through the revegetation of 1200 ha and the implementation of eco-friendly designs for cross-provincial road infrastructure. Activity 2.1.4.1. Identify road segment across the RIMBA landscape corridor in Cluster 1.	2024-12-31	5	10	We collaborated with Andalas University to assess wildlife territory and define critical connectivity.	S
	Output 2.1.4. Wildlife corridors have been consolidated by enhanced habitat connectivity through the revegetation of 1200 ha and the implementation of eco-friendly designs for cross-provincial road infrastructure. Activity 2.1.4.2. Conduct technical design and feasibility and cost-benefit assessments of various infrastructure options.	2024-12-31	5	10	We collaborated with Andalas University to assess wildlife territory and define critical connectivity.	S
	Output 2.1.4. Wildlife corridors have been consolidated by enhanced habitat connectivity through the revegetation of 1200 ha and the implementation of eco-friendly designs for cross-provincial road infrastructure. Activity 2.1.4.3. Develop 3D model as a visual aid for social marketing and gaining acceptance among stakeholders.	2024-12-31	5	10	We collaborated with Andalas University to assess wildlife territory and define critical connectivity.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Output 2.1.4. Wildlife corridors have been consolidated by enhanced habitat connectivity through the revegetation of 1200 ha and the implementation of eco-friendly designs for cross-provincial road infrastructure. Activity 2.1.4.4. Establish eco-road construction or wildlife bridge to allow species migration among sites.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.1.4. Wildlife corridors have been consolidated by enhanced habitat connectivity through the revegetation of 1200 ha and the implementation of eco-friendly designs for cross-provincial road infrastructure. Activity 2.1.4.5. Rehabilitate vegetation connectivity in fragmented corridor areas	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.2.1. Forest Management Units XIII and KPHP XIV operating in Cluster 2 have reviewed long-term forest management plans for GHG emission reduction through fire prevention, peatland restoration and land allocation optimization through revised spatial planning and SCP approaches that support the provision of green jobs. Activity 2.2.1.1. Facilitate PLUP to support FMU in Cluster 2 on peatland restoration and management.	2024-12-31	5	10	We collaborate with a local NGO (KRIS) to conduct participatory land use planning.	S
	Output 2.2.1. Forest Management Units XIII and KPHP XIV operating in Cluster 2 have reviewed long-term forest management plans for GHG emission reduction through fire prevention, peatland restoration and land allocation optimization through revised spatial planning and SCP approaches that support the provision of green jobs. Activity 2.2.1.2. Review long-term forest management plans and KPH facilitation plans based on PLUP results.	2024-12-31	5	10	This activity will be delivered through Jambi University as a partner in Jambi province.	S
	Output 2.2.1. Forest Management Units XIII and KPHP XIV operating in Cluster 2 have reviewed long-term forest management plans for GHG emission reduction through fire prevention, peatland restoration and land allocation optimization through revised spatial planning and SCP approaches that support the provision of green jobs. Activity 2.2.1.3. Conduct carbon stock analyses using the Integrated Valuation Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) instrument.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
	Output 2.2.1. Forest Management Units XIII and KPHP XIV operating	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	in Cluster 2 have reviewed long-term forest management plans for GHG emission reduction through fire prevention, peatland restoration and land allocation optimization through revised spatial planning and SCP approaches that support the provision of green jobs. Activity 2.2.1.4. Establish detailed management plan including forest and peatland restoration and funding support from external sources.					
	Output 2.2.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the management of Peatland Hydrological Units (Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut/ KHG) to resolve conflicts among stakeholders, to inform detailed hydrological analysis, to assist economic sustainability of companies and small-holder community enterprises, and to establish a multi-stakeholder community-based forum to facilitate sustainable forest management (SFM) under social forestry scheme. Activity 2.2.2.1. Conduct detailed hydrological analysis including mapping existing canals and restoration options in Cluster 2.	2024-12-31	0	10	This activity will be delivered through Jambi University as a partner in Jambi province.	S
	Output 2.2.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the management of Peatland Hydrological Units (Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut/ KHG) to resolve conflicts among stakeholders, to inform detailed hydrological analysis, to assist economic sustainability of companies and small-holder community enterprises, and to establish a multi-stakeholder community-based forum to facilitate sustainable forest management (SFM) under social forestry scheme. Activity 2.2.2.2. Resolve land use conflicts among stakeholders using PLUP results.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S
	Output 2.2.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the management of Peatland Hydrological Units (Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut/ KHG) to resolve conflicts among stakeholders, to inform detailed hydrological analysis, to assist economic sustainability of companies and small-holder community enterprises, and to establish a multi-stakeholder community-based forum to facilitate sustainable forest management (SFM) under social forestry scheme. Activity 2.2.2.3. Assist sustainability business case of ecosystem services of	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has not started yet.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	smallholder enterprises.					
	Output 2.2.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the management of Peatland Hydrological Units (Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut/ KHG) to resolve conflicts among stakeholders, to inform detailed hydrological analysis, to assist economic sustainability of companies and small-holder community enterprises, and to establish a multi-stakeholder community-based forum to facilitate sustainable forest management (SFM) under social forestry scheme. Activity 2.2.2.4. Design planning activities related to emission reduction in priority villages in Cluster 2.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.2.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the management of Peatland Hydrological Units (Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut/ KHG) to resolve conflicts among stakeholders, to inform detailed hydrological analysis, to assist economic sustainability of companies and small-holder community enterprises, and to establish a multi-stakeholder community-based forum to facilitate sustainable forest management (SFM) under social forestry scheme. Activity 2.2.2.5. Develop local regulations to support the allocation of government funding through the applicable agencies at the village level.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2027	S
	Output 2.2.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the management of Peatland Hydrological Units (Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut/ KHG) to resolve conflicts among stakeholders, to inform detailed hydrological analysis, to assist economic sustainability of companies and small-holder community enterprises, and to establish a multi-stakeholder community-based forum to facilitate sustainable forest management (SFM) under social forestry scheme. Activity 2.2.2.6. Establish a multi-stakeholder forum on sustainable peatland and forest management.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.2.3. The incidence of unplanned and illegal fires has been eliminated through behavioural change in local communities resulting from social marketing, industry extension and enforcement activities,	2024-12-31	0	10	This activity will be delivered through an NGO consortium in Jambi.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	and training in fire-fighting in local communities, conducted through FMU/TRGD (Regional Peatland Restoration Team) in collaboration with provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management). Activity 2.2.3.1. Strengthening the participation and capacity of Fire Concerned Communities (MPA).					
	Output 2.2.3. The incidence of unplanned and illegal fires has been eliminated through behavioural change in local communities resulting from social marketing, industry extension and enforcement activities, and training in fire-fighting in local communities, conducted through FMU/TRGD (Regional Peatland Restoration Team) in collaboration with provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management). Activity 2.2.3.2. Identify the outreach for behaviour change among communities, private stakeholders and governments related to firefighting capacity in collaboration with FMU.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.2.3. The incidence of unplanned and illegal fires has been eliminated through behavioural change in local communities resulting from social marketing, industry extension and enforcement activities, and training in fire-fighting in local communities, conducted through FMU/TRGD (Regional Peatland Restoration Team) in collaboration with provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management). Activity 2.2.3.3. Facilitating multi-stakeholder collaboration (government, CSO, community and private sector).	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.2.3. The incidence of unplanned and illegal fires has been eliminated through behavioural change in local communities resulting from social marketing, industry extension and enforcement activities, and training in fire-fighting in local communities, conducted through FMU/TRGD (Regional Peatland Restoration Team) in collaboration with provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management). Activity 2.2.3.4. Measure the effectiveness of regulations related fire management.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.2.3. The incidence of unplanned and illegal fires has been eliminated through behavioural change in local communities resulting from social marketing, industry extension and enforcement activities,	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2027	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	and training in fire-fighting in local communities, conducted through FMU/TRGD (Regional Peatland Restoration Team) in collaboration with provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management). Activity 2.2.3.5. Establish incentives for smallholders through “performance-based” funding.					
	Output 2.2.3. The incidence of unplanned and illegal fires has been eliminated through behavioural change in local communities resulting from social marketing, industry extension and enforcement activities, and training in fire-fighting in local communities, conducted through FMU/TRGD (Regional Peatland Restoration Team) in collaboration with provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management). Activity 2.2.3.6. Establish early warning system for peatland on fire prevention.	2028-06-30	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2028	S
	Output 2.2.4. Capacity building facilitation was provided to the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah/ TRGD) in collaboration with the Public Works Swamp Reclamation unit resulting in a detailed assessment of the issues of restoring hydrological conditions, and an agreed multi-agency plan for restoration interventions to halve GHG emissions. Activity 2.2.4.1. Provide technical assistance to FMU, TRGD and the Public Works Swamp Reclamation unit for detailed assessment of restoring hydrological conditions.	2024-12-31	0	10	The Jambi University will carry out this activity to enhance key partners' TRGD capacity on peatland management	S
	Output 2.2.4. Capacity building facilitation was provided to the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah/ TRGD) in collaboration with the Public Works Swamp Reclamation unit resulting in a detailed assessment of the issues of restoring hydrological conditions, and an agreed multi-agency plan for restoration interventions to halve GHG emissions. Output 2.2.4. Capacity building facilitation was provided to the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah/ TRGD) in collaboration with the Public Works Swamp Reclamation unit resulting in a detailed assessment of the issues of restoring hydrological conditions, and an agreed multi-agency plan for	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	restoration interventions to halve GHG emissions. Activity 2.2.4.2. Rewet target peat areas in the existing FMU in Cluster 2.					
	Output 2.2.4. Capacity building facilitation was provided to the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah/ TRGD) in collaboration with the Public Works Swamp Reclamation unit resulting in a detailed assessment of the issues of restoring hydrological conditions, and an agreed multi-agency plan for restoration interventions to halve GHG emissions. Activity 2.2.4.3. Establish monitoring system within the master plan.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.2.4. Capacity building facilitation was provided to the Regional Peatland Restoration Team (Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah/ TRGD) in collaboration with the Public Works Swamp Reclamation unit resulting in a detailed assessment of the issues of restoring hydrological conditions, and an agreed multi-agency plan for restoration interventions to halve GHG emissions. Activity 2.2.4.4. Propose innovative water gate to optimize the function of canal blocking.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2027	S
	Output 2.3.1. The Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 3 have been strengthened to support reviewed FMU's planning over state forests that the payment of watershed services for potable water, reforestation sub-catchment to support clean energy from micro hydro/ hydropower plants, and sustainable forest management by social forestry. Activity 2.3.1.1. Identify the potential forest and non-forest products in Cluster 3.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2025.	S
	Output 2.3.1. The Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 3 have been strengthened to support reviewed FMU's planning over state forests that the payment of watershed services for potable water, reforestation sub-catchment to support clean energy from micro hydro/ hydropower plants, and sustainable forest management by social forestry. Activity 2.3.1.2. Conduct a review of long-term forest management plans and related facilitation plans (Sustainable Forest Management (PHL) in KPHP I, IV, V and VI.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2025.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Output 2.3.1. The Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 3 have been strengthened to support reviewed FMU's planning over state forests that the payment of watershed services for potable water, reforestation sub-catchment to support clean energy from micro hydro/ hydropower plants, and sustainable forest management by social forestry. Activity 2.3.1.3. Conduct forest restoration for wildlife corridor, landscape connectivity and watershed functions.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2025.	S
	Output 2.3.1. The Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 3 have been strengthened to support reviewed FMU's planning over state forests that the payment of watershed services for potable water, reforestation sub-catchment to support clean energy from micro hydro/ hydropower plants, and sustainable forest management by social forestry. Activity 2.3.1.4. Create market for forest and non-forest products in Cluster 3.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2026.	S
	Output 2.3.1. The Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 3 have been strengthened to support reviewed FMU's planning over state forests that the payment of watershed services for potable water, reforestation sub-catchment to support clean energy from micro hydro/ hydropower plants, and sustainable forest management by social forestry. Activity 2.3.1.5. Promote multistakeholders forum to manage conflicts on land use practices and community enterprises.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S
	Output 2.3.1. The Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 3 have been strengthened to support reviewed FMU's planning over state forests that the payment of watershed services for potable water, reforestation sub-catchment to support clean energy from micro hydro/ hydropower plants, and sustainable forest management by social forestry. Activity 2.3.1.6. Facilitate training and capacity building related to the legislated functions of the FMU.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S
	Output 2.3.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the review of FMU's long-term forest management plans; optimize forest use and protection, build partnerships and conflict management, support the sustainability of small-scale community economic	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	enterprises in partnership, and seek optimal ways to establish micro-hydro schemes and water environmental services. Activity 2.3.2.1. Gather spatial data and certain thematic maps (habitat quality, water yield, water purification, carbon stock and distribution, basic maps) to be used for revising spatial planning.					
	Output 2.3.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the review of FMU's long-term forest management plans; optimize forest use and protection, build partnerships and conflict management, support the sustainability of small-scale community economic enterprises in partnership, and seek optimal ways to establish micro-hydro schemes and water environmental services. Activity 2.3.2.2. Apply PLUP tool and natural capital for formulating issues, and agreement to PWS schemes, market interventions and renewable energy options together with stakeholders.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.3.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the review of FMU's long-term forest management plans; optimize forest use and protection, build partnerships and conflict management, support the sustainability of small-scale community economic enterprises in partnership, and seek optimal ways to establish micro-hydro schemes and water environmental services. Activity 2.3.2.3. Identify the locations and community groups for specific landscapes for reforestation and forest protection and the enrichment of agro-forestry.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.3.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the review of FMU's long-term forest management plans; optimize forest use and protection, build partnerships and conflict management, support the sustainability of small-scale community economic enterprises in partnership, and seek optimal ways to establish micro-hydro schemes and water environmental services. Activity 2.3.2.4. Establish community forest enterprises at the village level within the two target sub catchments areas to manage microhydro power.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.3.2. PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	review of FMU's long-term forest management plans; optimize forest use and protection, build partnerships and conflict management, support the sustainability of small-scale community economic enterprises in partnership, and seek optimal ways to establish micro-hydro schemes and water environmental services. Activity 2.3.2.5. Facilitate the PLUP result of village boundaries and spatial planning in rural/village area to be formulized under PERDA.				be implemented next fiscal 2027.	
	Output 2.3.3. In sub-catchment 1 enhanced access to electricity has incentivised the stabilization of land use in 4000 ha by stopping National Park encroachment, engaging in reforestation and supporting sustainable agro-forestry production systems. Activity 2.3.3.1. Conduct household surveys on electricity demands at the village level.	2024-12-31	0	10	The team has prepared a methodology for conducting household surveys regarding electricity needs.	S
	Output 2.3.3. In sub-catchment 1 enhanced access to electricity has incentivised the stabilization of land use in 4000 ha by stopping National Park encroachment, engaging in reforestation and supporting sustainable agro-forestry production systems. Activity 2.3.3.2. Collaborate with partners to establish/ revitalize/ manage micro hydro power plant to supply electricity at the village level.	2024-12-31	0	10	The team identified a key partner on the power plant. They need to engage them.	S
	Output 2.3.3. In sub-catchment 1 enhanced access to electricity has incentivised the stabilization of land use in 4000 ha by stopping National Park encroachment, engaging in reforestation and supporting sustainable agro-forestry production systems. Activity 2.3.3.3. Get agreement with communities and national park stakeholders at the village level to stop encroachment.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.3.3. In sub-catchment 1 enhanced access to electricity has incentivised the stabilization of land use in 4000 ha by stopping National Park encroachment, engaging in reforestation and supporting sustainable agro-forestry production systems. Activity 2.3.3.4. Do reforestation in critical landscape inside the buffer zone of national park with native species 1500 ha and agroforestry 2500 ha.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.3.3. In sub-catchment 1 enhanced access to electricity has	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	incentivised the stabilization of land use in 4000 ha by stopping National Park encroachment, engaging in reforestation and supporting sustainable agro-forestry production systems. Activity 2.3.3.5. Promote community enterprises and capacity building to manage the microhydro power plant.				be implemented next fiscal 2027.	
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.1. Conduct a study on willingness to pay and willingness to accept water environmental services for Kerinci hydropower energy and bottled drinking water from Mount Masurai Merangin.	2024-12-31	0	15	The activity is ongoing implementing carried out by the World Resource Institute-Indonesia.	S
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.2. Collaborate between service providers and service recipients to develop Water Service Services (PWS) (draft legal umbrella) regarding environmental service scheme systems, institutions, use & provision of water environmental services.	2024-12-31	0	15	The activity is ongoing implementing carried out by the World Resource Institute-Indonesia.	S
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.3. Conduct capacity building for PDAM Bangko, PDAM customers and relevant SKPD about PWS scheme.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.4. Conduct capacity building to communities as providers for restoring and maintaining the water supply.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.5. Collaborate between water service providers and beneficiaries, as well as related SKPDs to develop a trusted Water Service Payment institution (PWS) that will manage PWS funds and distribute them to local community groups.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.6. Implement PWS scheme between environmental services users and providers to collect the fund from users and disburse to water providers upstream for restoring and maintaining the ES.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.3.4. A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of village business planning, Merangin and Kerinci districts has been established by local governments, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and better agricultural practices. Activity 2.3.4.7. Conduct monitoring and evaluation periodically for programmes, budgets and institutions to ensure that PWS give benefit to users, providers and ES.	2028-06-30	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land practices. Activity 2.3.5.1. Identifying areas where community-based plantation forest companies (Perhutanan Sosial/PS) can be established as a green economy and labeling a socially just landscape through Merangin FMU.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned and will be implemented in FY 2025.	S
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned and will be implemented in FY 2025.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	practices. Activity 2.3.5.2. Identify poor management in cultivating, harvesting, packaging, and delivering products in terms of quality and quantity to guarantee the supply and demand will be filled through Merangin FMU.					
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land practices. Activity 2.3.5.3. Obtain community agreement to protect the steep slopes of upper catchment to reduce soil erosion and enhance reforestation.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned and will be implemented in FY 2025.	S
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land practices. Activity 2.3.5.4. Conduct supply chain analysis to understand the market linkage from the community as producer to the buyers as a market through Merangin FMU.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned and will be implemented in FY 2025.	S
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land practices. Activity 2.3.5.5. Improve capacity of communities in the aspects of cultivate, harvest, package, and delivery of the products (e.g rubber, cocoa, coffee, cinnamon) through Merangin FMU.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land practices. Activity 2.3.5.6. Facilitate community enterprises to be able to access the micro-finance facilities through Merangin FMU.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S
	Output 2.3.5. Livelihood focused incentives improving access to and benefits from markets for timber and non-timber forest products have been established that improve sustainability of community land practices. Activity 2.3.5.7. Replicate based on lessons learned from Merangin FMU, extending to other FMUs.	2028-06-30	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Output 2.4.1. Routine practices among government project partners at all levels, reflect adoption of lessons learnt through legislation, policy frameworks, strategic and spatial planning, and budget priority setting. Activity 2.4.1.1. Facilitate the revision of district spatial plans in at least 6 target districts in clusters, based on the green economy using input from tools such as NCA, InVEST, and TEEB.	2024-12-31	0	10	The team has been working on gathering an existing regulation related to the green economy.	S
	Output 2.4.1. Routine practices among government project partners at all levels, reflect adoption of lessons learnt through legislation, policy frameworks, strategic and spatial planning, and budget priority setting. Activity 2.4.1.2. Coordinate and consult with BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA to integrate environmental services, eco-road, payment for ecosystem services (PES) and green economic practices in the RPJMN, RPJMD for the period 2025 - 2029 in 3 provinces and at least 6 target districts.	2024-12-31	0	10	The team has gathered BAPPENAS indicators on the green economy.	S
	Output 2.4.1. Routine practices among government project partners at all levels, reflect adoption of lessons learnt through legislation, policy frameworks, strategic and spatial planning, and budget priority setting. Activity 2.4.1.3. Facilitate the KLHS workshops to review and improve Jambi Province RPJMD 2025-2029 to integrate the eco-friendly approaches to technology and infrastructure and also to sustainability and GE (component 1) and from experiences of component 2.	2024-12-31	0	10	The team has presented the KLHS approaches to the three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra).	S
	Output 2.4.1. Routine practices among government project partners at all levels, reflect adoption of lessons learnt through legislation, policy frameworks, strategic and spatial planning, and budget priority setting. Activity 2.4.1.4. Work through national, provincial and local governments to review and give recommendation to annual APBN and APBD such as eco-construction, PES and green and fair jobs benefiting natural capital, including afforestation.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.4.1. Routine practices among government project partners at all levels, reflect adoption of lessons learnt through legislation, policy frameworks, strategic and spatial planning, and budget priority	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	setting. Activity 2.4.1.5. Obtain recognition and support from local government administration through a Green Economy scenario as an alternative to Business as Usual (BAU) in 3 provinces and at least 6 target districts.					
	Output 2.4.1. Routine practices among government project partners at all levels, reflect adoption of lessons learnt through legislation, policy frameworks, strategic and spatial planning, and budget priority setting. Activity 2.4.1.6. Collaborating with the World Bank-The Bio Carbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) and other partners to produce documentation and provide materials to support FMUs elsewhere.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S
	Output 2.4.2. Sustainable Production and Consumptions (SPC) agreements have been established and institutionalized for the RIMBA Corridor for the Industrial Forest Plantation and Mining sectors. Activity 2.4.2.1. Establish roundtable forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC) among corporate land users in RIMBA Landscape including forestry, agriculture, and mining sectors.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned and will be implemented in FY 2025.	S
	Output 2.4.2. Sustainable Production and Consumptions (SPC) agreements have been established and institutionalized for the RIMBA Corridor for the Industrial Forest Plantation and Mining sectors. Activity 2.4.2.2. Establish SPC guidelines (SFM, Sustainable Plantation, Responsible Mining) on sustainable landscape management to recognize High-Value Forest Conservation Forest HCVF and High Carbon Stock HCS.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.4.2. Sustainable Production and Consumptions (SPC) agreements have been established and institutionalized for the RIMBA Corridor for the Industrial Forest Plantation and Mining sectors. Activity 2.4.2.3. Apply the SPC guidelines (peatland management & rehabilitation; framework to conserve forest; forest, peatland and connectivity in the landscape) for better spatial allocation of APP concessions within Cluster 1 and 2 at least 30,000 hectares.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Output 2.4.2. Sustainable Production and Consumptions (SPC) agreements have been established and institutionalized for the RIMBA Corridor for the Industrial Forest Plantation and Mining sectors. Activity 2.4.2.4. Conduct comprehensive mining analysis such as cost-benefit analysis, and propose a solution to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to address illegal mining activities.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.4.2. Sustainable Production and Consumptions (SPC) agreements have been established and institutionalized for the RIMBA Corridor for the Industrial Forest Plantation and Mining sectors. Activity 2.4.2.5. Apply the SPC guidelines (responsible plantation/ sustainable agriculture) to maintain High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Value (HCS) within the corridor landscape.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.4.2. Sustainable Production and Consumptions (SPC) agreements have been established and institutionalized for the RIMBA Corridor for the Industrial Forest Plantation and Mining sectors. Activity 2.4.2.6. Facilitate roundtable discussions and high level meetings to identify key areas and actors within the landscape for engagement and obtaining agreement about SPC.	2028-06-30	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.1. Assist the people within the corridor to recognize their potential to direct the future to one of sustainability where there is environmental quality.	2024-12-31	0	10	The team has prepared spatial data for assessing the potency and risk for sustainability related to nature-based solutions.	S
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.2. Review experiences and give recommendations for alternative approaches to business that has been obtained through implementation in Component 2, specifically the work on SFM practices and forest-commodity trading.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.3. Collaborate with local universities in 3 provinces to develop curriculum and training relate to GE, sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and others.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.4. Facilitate interfaith forum for promoting actions based on their belief systems towards combating climate change and restoring the quality of the environment.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.5. Facilitate partnership with Village Ministry and Local government to implement the Village Law 2014 and Autonomy Law effectively.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.6. Promote the experience of PLUP process in Component 1 & 2 through field schools and workshops to community.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 2.4.3. The values of natural capital and a green economy have been understood in civil society and mechanisms have been entrenched through which this understanding is being perpetuated. Activity 2.4.3.7. Partner with grass-roots industry and farming organizations to strengthen local NGOs to continue to assist local communities to support certified sustainable and/or organic production as well as fair trade.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will be implemented next fiscal 2027.	S
3 Monitoring , evaluation	Output 3.1.1. The RIMBA Secretariat monitoring facility is operational and working with all key government and non-government	2024-12-31	0	10	The team now prepared spatial data for making a spatial data input into a	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and dissemination of Green Economy practice in the RIMBA Corridor and sharing lessons learnt	stakeholders to monitor and report compliance with agreed RIMBA Green Economy Roadmap, Cluster development scenarios, spatial plans and economic development decrees. Activity 3.1.1.1. Conduct desk analysis, surveys and optimization of GIS, in collaboration with relevant governments				monitoring platform system.	
	Output 3.1.1. The RIMBA Secretariat monitoring facility is operational and working with all key government and non-government stakeholders to monitor and report compliance with agreed RIMBA Green Economy Roadmap, Cluster development scenarios, spatial plans and economic development decrees. Activity 3.1.1.2. Update spatial data and information of a web-based Network System of Participatory Spatial Planning.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 3.1.1. The RIMBA Secretariat monitoring facility is operational and working with all key government and non-government stakeholders to monitor and report compliance with agreed RIMBA Green Economy Roadmap, Cluster development scenarios, spatial plans and economic development decrees. Activity 3.1.1.3. Disseminate and socialize the utilization of the Network System for Participatory Spatial Planning.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 3.1.1. The RIMBA Secretariat monitoring facility is operational and working with all key government and non-government stakeholders to monitor and report compliance with agreed RIMBA Green Economy Roadmap, Cluster development scenarios, spatial plans and economic development decrees. Activity 3.1.1.4. Conduct participatory compliance monitoring to improve supervision and control.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 3.1.2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system tracks and reports project performance and impact of activities. Activity 3.1.2.1. Develop RIMBA M&E system, database, and reporting system.	2024-12-31	15	30	The spatial and program monitoring system is still ongoing developing. This activity is carried out by PT. Wahana.	S
	Output 3.1.2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system tracks and reports project performance and impact of activities. Activity 3.1.2.2. Establish database, data collection and reporting protocols at various	2024-12-31	15	30	List spatial data has been identified. The team is still processing for gathering the spatial data.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	level for verifications of achievements of the Global Environmental Benefits.					
	Output 3.1.2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system tracks and reports project performance and impact of activities. Activity 3.1.2.3. Measure actual impact using comprehensive system to track and guide the implementation of the project.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 3.1.2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system tracks and reports project performance and impact of activities. Activity 3.1.2.4. Monitor the level of adoption by local government and corporate sectors of GE in the RIMBA corridor as well as impacts of the implementation of GE.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 3.2.1. Best practices in relation to the sustainable use of forests and targeted ecosystem services - water, carbon and biodiversity have been evaluated, in collaboration with government and non-government partners, in relation to their incorporation into Green Economy practices. Activity 3.2.1.1. Provide technical assistance to review and analyse strategic and annual workplans (RKP) and budgets among national and sub-national government partners.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. However, it will be implemented in FY 2025.	S
	Output 3.2.1. Best practices in relation to the sustainable use of forests and targeted ecosystem services - water, carbon and biodiversity have been evaluated, in collaboration with government and non-government partners, in relation to their incorporation into Green Economy practices. Activity 3.2.1.2. Compile Green Economy Best Management Practices (BMP) documents.	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. However, it will be implemented in FY 2025.	S
	Output 3.2.1. Best practices in relation to the sustainable use of forests and targeted ecosystem services - water, carbon and biodiversity have been evaluated, in collaboration with government and non-government partners, in relation to their incorporation into Green Economy practices. Activity 3.2.1.3. Elucidate best management practice (BMP) for resource efficiency in each of the three Clusters.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 3.2.1. Best practices in relation to the sustainable use of	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity has been planned. It will	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	forests and targeted ecosystem services - water, carbon and biodiversity have been evaluated, in collaboration with government and non-government partners, in relation to their incorporation into Green Economy practices. Activity 3.2.1.4. Formulate recommendations for an enhancement of their operations over the course of the Project.				be implemented next fiscal 2027.	
	Output 3.2.2. A national GE Knowledge Management Information System (KMIS) managed by the monitoring facility within the RIMBA management authority in collaboration with BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Forestry distributes interactively GE best practice information nationally and internationally. Activity 3.2.2.1. Establish Knowledge Management Information System (KMIS).	2024-12-31	5	20	The KMIS system is in ongoing development. It will be ready to manage the RIMBA knowledge from various activities.	S
	Output 3.2.2. A national GE Knowledge Management Information System (KMIS) managed by the monitoring facility within the RIMBA management authority in collaboration with BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Forestry distributes interactively GE best practice information nationally and internationally. Activity 3.2.2.2. Conduct capacity building through training and awareness how to use KMIS.	2027-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S
	Output 3.2.2. A national GE Knowledge Management Information System (KMIS) managed by the monitoring facility within the RIMBA management authority in collaboration with BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Forestry distributes interactively GE best practice information nationally and internationally. Activity 3.2.2.3. Collaborate to establish networking globally and sub-nationally with other KMIS networks.	2026-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2026	S
	Output 3.2.3. The RIMBA management agency has facilitated at least 4 national and international professional publications, 50 outreach and best practice products, as well as made active monthly contributions to national social-media platforms annually (including seminars and conference papers). Activity 3.2.3.1. Produce formal	2025-12-31	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	reports & papers for professional consumption.					
	Output 3.2.3. The RIMBA management agency has facilitated at least 4 national and international professional publications, 50 outreach and best practice products, as well as made active monthly contributions to national social-media platforms annually (including seminars and conference papers). Activity 3.2.3.2.Participate in sub-national, national, and international conferences.	2027-12-31	0	5	The team has planned to hold a big event workshop to expose the product activities for FY 2024.	S
	Output 3.2.3. The RIMBA management agency has facilitated at least 4 national and international professional publications, 50 outreach and best practice products, as well as made active monthly contributions to national social-media platforms annually (including seminars and conference papers). Activity 3.2.3.3. Produce monthly insights of GE to publish on social- media platforms.	2028-06-30	0	5	The communication team has been developed under the General Bureau of the Directorate General of Spatial Planning.	S
	Output 3.2.3. The RIMBA management agency has facilitated at least 4 national and international professional publications, 50 outreach and best practice products, as well as made active monthly contributions to national social-media platforms annually (including seminars and conference papers). Activity 3.2.3.4. Facilitate and collaborate on national and international conferences.	2027-12-30	0	0	This activity will be conducted in FY 2025	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Moderate	Moderate
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate	Moderate
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Substantial
4 Budget	Low	Moderate
5 Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
6 Reporting	Low	Moderate
7 Capacity to deliver	Moderate	Substantial

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Management structure: The project persons are clearly identified. however. the team haven't formally mentioned them in the decree letter and contracted them yet.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.	S	S	S	M				↓	The project structure has been formalised in the Ministry Decree Number 1897/SK-TR.01/XI/ 2023.
Project governance: needs to release a decree to establish NSC and a project team member from the Ministry of Land Affairs	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.	S	S	S	M				↓	The NSC Structure was established. PMU-PIU contract was established.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency officer.										
Financial Management: It has been installed into the Ministry finance system. Such as another government account. finance budgeting and reporting system.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	M	L	S				↑	Financial management procedures. as part of the programme management manual have not been signed by the DG
Capacity to deliver: time constraint to manage by self. therefore. need technical experts.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	M	M	S				↑	There are many regulations that need to be confirmed so that it will be implemented based on government policies and regulations. including those within internal and external regulations
Implementation schedule: Left behind since adapted in the last period of COVID-19 and took a long process during the inception phase.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	M	M	S				↑	The procurement process is taking time to get partners on board.
Budget: the project activity disbursement is still underspend.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	S	S	M				=	There is hesitance to use the budget account for project activities. since there is lack of knowledge at the management level on how international grants/ funds may be used. The signing of the programme management manual will address this risk.
Reporting: The team capacity needs to be added in terms of staff for managing reports.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	M	L	M				↑	Lack of dedicated staff for maintaining project reporting.
Political Risks (CEO endorsement)Loss of high level national political supportChange ultimately depends on maintaining political will. Indonesia has been moving in its	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	L	M	L	L				=	Low risk due to project objective aligns with national government policy on green economy.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
current direction in support of reduced GHG emissions, sustainability and a green economy since the first SBY Government in 2004. The progress that Indonesia has made through the first and second terms of the SBY Government have been described in Section 2.4. The current RPJMN and recent spatial planning laws support the continuation of this direction under the new President and these laws provide a degree of legislative certainty. However, the need for Indonesia to maintain and increase economic growth may cause a re-evaluation of the circumstances and a decision to return to BAU economic options so it is critical for the project to demonstrate practical progress.										
Political Risks (CEO endorsement) Loss of local political support The strength of the RIMBA Project is the long period of development that it has gone through since 2008. In this time commitments by Sumatra Provincial Governors have been embodied in the Sumatra Roadmap and in the Spatial Plan. While these pieces of legislation have been instrumental in driving cooperation between the three Governors of the RIMBA Corridor the continuing support depends on the political will of these individuals and also the Bupati of the District Governments. Recent experience of change of Province	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	M	L	L	L				=	The project coordination meeting in three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra) indicated a strong commitment to deliver a green economy in the RIMBA ecosystem corridor. This issue is low risk.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Government in Aceh on forestry and climate change issues demonstrates the importance of this risk. especially as it involves so many local and provincial political entities										
Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)Multistakeholder engagement in Project ManagementThe RIMBA Project involves the collaboration and the harmonization of the objectives and work plans of 3 Provinces. 11 Districts and 5 national Ministries. This is not the first time Indonesia has sought to implement a supra-jurisdictional management approach; but previous attempts have rarely been sustained. The Project proposal specifically addresses the issue of supra-jurisdictional governance in Component 1 and proposes a management structure engaging many stakeholders. It also proposes to work to institutionalize the structure using national and international models but moving to these models will challenge well established administrative functions and public sector power relationships. These will require careful management to ensure success	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	M	M	M	M				=	The main challenge is to build harmony with various expectations from stakeholder
Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)Maintaining mutually supportive transitional processesThe RPJMN requires priorities to be expended on several national objectives simultaneously. In addition to the demands of food and	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	H	M	L	L				=	This risk is low because the green economy indicator has been mentioned as mandatory policy in revisi program and plan policy both government and local government.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
energy security. the current 5-year plan will involve the most revolutionary change in forest land management since 1978. with the introduction of local Forest Management Units. The development of these FMU's will be supported by the Project which will work with them to implement many of the on-ground activities. These activities will favour local community involvement in forest land and forest restoration. In addition to the FMU transformation. the current RPJMN expects activities that will allow the nation to achieve a reduction in GHG emission of 41% by 2020. This commitment will require a major transition of economic activities towards a green economy with low carbon emissions. This will require major changes in the way land is allocated and managed. It therefore fits well into a local area management model which involves the FMU and also calls for a different approach to land valuation based on multiple values. including those of environment. This is to happen at a time when high levels of economic growth are also planned from the exploitation. transport and export of commodities in industries which have historically had high carbon demands.										
Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)Engaging the Public and	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	L	L	L	L				=	There are positive attitudes to green economy development in private

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Private Sector in a Positive Partnership Although there appears to be a willingness to collaborate, there has been a long history of distrust between government and industry. One reason for this lack of mutual understanding and suspicion has been the perception by industry that the role of government, especially at the province and local level is concerned with administration: issuing permits and checking on compliance. Governments generally, and especially local governments, have not had a history of pro-actively managing land use. This situation fuels the perceptions of industry and communities that governments are ignorant of the real issues and are generally obstructive. The situation today, and in the RIMBA Corridor, requires public-private partnership not only to adequately resource the changes proposed but also to ensure that all stakeholders play their most important roles. It is timely and important that governance is to be progressively devolved to the villages and that they will be progressively directly resourced. It is also essential if industry is to play its role in responsible land management that it is seen by government and communities as a legitimate sector										sector policy and public awareness. Therefore, the RIMBA green economy approach is more accepted.
Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement) Maintaining and building	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	L	L	L	L				=	The spirit of collaboration with other initiatives is getting well because of a

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
<p>combined and focused partner contributions. Funds provided by the GEF Trust are not sufficient in themselves to resource a Project of the size and complexity of RIMBA. Therefore the Project is based on building sustainability through supporting institutional and personnel capacity, and the development of a resourcing formula whereby the major costs of transformation to a Green Economy are borne by the beneficiaries – i.e. government, industry and community stakeholders and partners. Preparation of the Project has involved the determination not only of financial and in-kind contributions from partners but also a novel form of procurement and funds disbursement which maintains source independence with the harmonization of partner work planning. This approach makes it much easier for the Project to realistically engage with partners, especially governments, because it does not require them to commit actual funds to for the use of the Project but rather accepts that the common objectives of the Project and the partner will ensure the funds are used according to agreed objectives. This concept is new and planning, monitoring and accounting systems will need to be developed through the Project period to ensure that the practice is understood. works effectively and can be replicated. At</p>										big chance to work in green economy.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
this stage there is no legislative enforcement of this arrangement among the partners so that the risk derives from the novelty of the scheme and the fact that on-going participation in a funding commitment is subject to partner control.										
Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement) Access to skilled and experienced staff inside the Project and among the Partners The RIMBA Project is concerned with executing a process of change in economic and resource uses approaches which have long been BAU. It is happening at a time when regional and local governments are still evolving capacity in past practices. let alone in the new areas of sustainable development. low carbon economic opportunities. and in the face of diminishing real revenues and rising populations. Although the policy developments related to climate change have been occurring in Indonesia since at least 2006. the renewed focus on sustainability through the Green Economy has only had currency since the 2012 Rio+20 WCSSD. The result of this development has been that the understanding of the concept. let alone the practical steps associated with their implementation are still not well understood and where they are they tend to be in national agencies and think tanks. The aspirations are in strategic plans at both	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	M	M	M	M				=	Increasing knowledge and capacity is taking time. Therefore. this aspect should continue to be enhanced.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
national and province level but work undertaken as part of the baseline suggests that local managers follow national direction with little understanding and much scepticism. This problem is not confined to Indonesia and the Project will need to be able to bring together a rare group of national and local partner agencies. and international and national long and short term consultants if it is to be able to address the capacity building challenges that will be required.										
Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)Inadequacy of the knowledge base.The size and complexity of the RIMBA Corridor. the regency of local government and the absence of a concerted effort to document the region does mean that the Project will always be operating with limited information. When it comes to the formulation of detailed spatial plans RTRWD in the PA buffers or to assist in the management of ES in vulnerable areas. this lack of information will be an issue. The absence of good data at small scales has been a factor in the inadequacy of Environmental Plans (RKLHS). During the Project scheduled activities by the project staff and by partners will progressively assist this situation but it is always going to be a problem. It is expected that the RIMBA	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	L	L	L	L				=	The process to socialise the process of strategic environmental assessment (KLHS) of the spatial plan and mid-term development plan has been conducted by this project.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Project will provide a focus and purpose for increasing levels of effort to be given to knowledge. which will lead to a faster growth than has been in the past.										
Technical Risks (CEO endorsement) Legitimizing achievements in GHG emissions reductions A key objective of the Project will be the successful reduction of GHG emissions as identified in the Results Framework. While the technical aspects of establishing a RIL and implementing monitoring are well known and the issue of Additionality can also be handled within the context of the Project. the problem of Leakage remains significant because of the need to establish the boundaries within which measurements will be undertaken. Typically leakage is referred to national or sub-national jurisdictional boundaries. The Problem for RIMBA lies in the fact that it comprises landscapes which encompass several sub-national jurisdictional boundaries.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	L	L	L	L				=	The risk is low because of the agreement among partners in the landscape to adopt the same method to avoid disputing the carbon baseline.
Technical Risks (CEO endorsement) Impact of Climate Change on fire incidence in forests and peatlands In overall terms it is expected that climate change will lead to an average increase in rainfall and rainfall intensity in Jambi province. At the same time the frequency and severity of El Nino years appears to be increasing leading to periods	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1. 2.2. 2.3. and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	M	M	M	M				=	The peatland fire still becomes the main issue to be addressed. This year increased risk of fire because the peatland restoration infrastructure some broken in the field.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
of drought when fires risk is especially high – particularly in the extensive area of peatlands (e.g. in Clyuster 2). To the extent that these climate processes are linked there is a risk that GHG emissions may increase through increased anthropogenic incidence of fire.										
		S	S	M	M					

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Management structure: The project persons are clearly identified. however. the team haven't formally mentioned them in the decree letter and contracted them yet.	Project management manual	Asks the Head of Finance and Administration (PPK) to speed up the process to review a document.	Need to develop a task force to finalize PMM	August 2024	Acting Director. PPK and PMU
Project governance: needs to release a decree to establish NSC and a project team member from the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency officer.	Working on legal umbrella	1) A draft of the Directorate General of Spatial Planning decree of the RIMBA implementation team has been composed.2) Organized a pre-PSC meeting	Prepare a DG decree to specifically mention the technical team. Disseminate the NSC meeting results to other ministries.	September 2024	Acting Director. PPK and PMU
Financial Management: It has been installed into the Ministry	Project financial audit process	Request letter from UNEP to BPKP (Government Audit	To build a work plan with BPKP to accomplish the	October 2024	Acting Director. PPK and PMU

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		Agency)	audit process.		
Capacity to deliver: time constraint to manage by self. therefore. need technical experts.	Procurement for hiring key partners .	The procurement of goods and services unit and self-procurement was longer than expected.	Project activity preparation should be taken at least five months before the fiscal year of the activities to be implemented.	August-December 2024	Acting Director. PPK and PMU
Implementation schedule: Left behind since adapted in the last period of COVID-19 and took a long process during the inception phase.	The activities in FY 2024 are very tight.	The team supervised and monitored the activity intensively to ensure the deliverable.	Twelve packets of activities should deliver outputs.	July-Dec 2024	PMU-PIU (ATR/BPN staff and experts). Key partners. MTR consultant
Budget: the project activity disbursement is still underspend.	Burning rate and budget code.	We asked the Head of Finance and Administration (PPK) to provide refreshment training.	Need to facilitate project admin and finance workshop with the external resource person from the Finance Ministry.	August 2024	Acting Director. .PPK. PMU and admin and finance staff
Reporting: The team capacity needs to be added in terms of staff for managing reports.	Project report management.	Partners implement the project activities requested to provide a technical report.	Provide reports in two languages and need to hire translators.	August 2024	Procurement Unit. PMU and PPK
Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)Multistakeholder engagement in Project ManagementThe RIMBA Project involves the collaboration and the harmonization of the objectives and work plans of 3 Provinces. 11 Districts and 5 national Ministries. This is not	Mapping key stakeholders after the Job Creation law was released.	The team conducted stakeholder mapping to identify their interest in the landscape.	To do regular consultations with ministerial and institution.	Dec 2024	Acting Director. Partners implementer. PMU-PIU

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
<p>the first time Indonesia has sought to implement a supra-jurisdictional management approach; but previous attempts have rarely been sustained. The Project proposal specifically addresses the issue of supra-jurisdictional governance in Component 1 and proposes a management structure engaging many stakeholders. It also proposes to work to institutionalize the structure using national and international models but moving to these models will challenge well established administrative functions and public sector power relationships. These will require careful management to ensure success</p>					
<p>Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement) Access to skilled and experienced staff inside the Project and among the Partners The RIMBA Project is concerned with executing a process of change in economic and resource uses approaches</p>	<p>Socialization of the green economy approach to the stakeholders.</p>	<p>To build collaboration and support from other initiatives.</p>	<p>Involve in training sessions from another initiative as a co-finance from other initiatives and same time develop a capacity-building program under this project.</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Acting Director. Partners implementer. PMU-PIU</p>

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
<p>which have long been BAU. It is happening at a time when regional and local governments are still evolving capacity in past practices. let alone in the new areas of sustainable development. low carbon economic opportunities. and in the face of diminishing real revenues and rising populations. Although the policy developments related to climate change have been occurring in Indonesia since at least 2006. the renewed focus on sustainability through the Green Economy has only had currency since the 2012 Rio+20 WCSSD. The result of this development has been that the understanding of the concept. let alone the practical steps associated with their implementation are still not well understood and where they are they tend to be in national agencies and think tanks. The aspirations are in strategic plans at both national and province level but work</p>					

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
<p>undertaken as part of the baseline suggests that local managers follow national direction with little understanding and much scepticism. This problem is not confined to Indonesia and the Project will need to be able to bring together a rare group of national and local partner agencies. and international and national long and short term consultants if it is to be able to address the capacity building challenges that will be required.</p>					
<p>Technical Risks (CEO endorsement) Impact of Climate Change on fire incidence in forests and peatlands In overall terms it is expected that climate change will lead to an average increase in rainfall and rainfall intensity in Jambi province. At the same time the frequency and severity of El Nino years appears to be increasing leading to periods of drought when fires risk is especially</p>	<p>Identified potential forest fire and peatland drain issues in the target cluster.</p>	<p>Project fire risk in cluster 2. we engaged local CSO and university to be involved in this project.</p>	<p>We plan to conduct FPIC and participatory land use in the target cluster and strengthen the community fire brigade.</p>	<p>December 2025</p>	<p>Acting Director. Partners implementer. PMU-PIU</p>

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
high – particularly in the extensive area of peatlands (e.g. in Clyuster 2). To the extent that these climate processes are linked there is a risk that GHG emissions may increase through increased anthropogenic incidence of fire.					

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	Yes
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	Yes
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	

Minor amendments

The PCA amendment changed in the main text on the agreement and the attachment (project framework, budget allocation, institutional and implementation arrangement). Those are explained below.

Agreement text:

The purpose of this Amendment is to reduce the total cost of the original agreement by US\$ 2,303,057 of the abovementioned Project's Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant and transfer this amount to the KEMITRAAN. KEMITRAAN acts as the PMU Support Agency to the Indonesian Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and as confirmed by the Indonesian Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in their approval letter/email (see Annex 1) and to extend the project technical duration under the agreement at no additional cost for 12 months, from 30 June 2027 to 30 June 2028 and the agreement duration by additional 12 months to 30 June 2029.

Institution arrangement:

To date, the RIMBA project had two project cooperation agreements between the Ministry of ATR/BPN and the KEMITRAAN Foundation. The main task of the Ministry of ATR/BPN is to host the overall project activities. The main role of the KEMITRAAN Foundation is to host the project management unit experts.

Project Framework:

Component 1. Outcome 1.1. Output 1.1.1 activity 1.1.1.2. Designing a legal policy framework as an umbrella for the RIMBA secretariat.

(added sub-activity 2 a: Preparation of technical material for the Draft Presidential Regulation (RAPERPRES), Spatial Plan (RTR), National Strategic Area (KSN) of Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest and sub-activity 2b: Preparation of technical material for the Draft Presidential Regulation (RAPERPRES) RTR KSN of Berbak National Park and Bukit Tigapuluh National Park)

Component 1. Outcome 1.2. Output 1.2.1 activity 1.2.1.1. Preparing the technical substance for the Proposal of RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor Areas to become National Strategic Areas (KSN) at the time of revision of PP No. 13 of 2017.

Sub activities: Preparation of technical substance of the proposal of the RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor Area to become a National Strategic Area (KSN) in the review of the Government Regulation (PP) of the National Spatial Plan (RTRWN) (1.2.1.1)

Implementation arrangement:

All activities will be led by the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency. The total cost to be managed by The Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency is US\$ 6,750,581. The KEMITRAAN will support with expertise to provide the experts on the PMU-PIU office and running staff payroll and procurement for goods and manage the total cost of management is about US\$ 2,303,057.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Amendment & Extension	2024-04-09	2024-05-07	2028-06-30	Project time period was extended. and budget allocation in the Ministry of ATR/BPN and the KEMITRAAN foundation
	Revision	2023-10-01	2023-10-30	2028-06-30	The project framework was revised by the PMU support agency to reflect the policy changes that have happened since endorsement (2016) until PCA countersignature

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
					<p>(2021)Component 1. Outcome 1.1. Output 1.1.1 activity 1.1.1.2. Designing a legal policy framework as an umbrella for the RIMBA secretariat.(added sub-activity 2 a: Preparation of technical material for the Draft Presidential Regulation (RAPERPRES). Spatial Plan (RTR). National Strategic Area (KSN) of Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest and sub-activity 2b: Preparation of technical material for the Draft Presidential Regulation (RAPERPRES) RTR KSN of Berbak National Park and Bukit Tigapuluh National Park)Component 1. Outcome 1.2. Output 1.2.1 activity 1.2.1.1. Preparing the technical substance for the Proposal of RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor Areas to become National Strategic Areas</p>

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
					(KSN) at the time of revision of PP No. 13 of 2017. Sub activities: Preparation of technical substance of the proposal of the RIMBA Ecosystem Corridor Area to become a National Strategic Area (KSN) in the review of the Government Regulation (PP) of the National Spatial Plan (RTRWN) (1.2.1.1)

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Cluster I: Kuantan Singingi Regency	-0.47532	101.45857	9163118	Kuantan Singingi Regency is located at 0°00'-1°00' South Latitude and 101°02'-101°55' East Longitude with an area of 7.656.03 km ² (765.603 ha) with an altitude ranging from 25 to	1. Development of the RIMBA Roadmap2. Workshop on KSN proposals3. Implementation of the Integrated Model for Sustainable Land and Economic Planning (IM-

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				<p>30 meters above sea level. Administratively, Kuantan Singingi Regency is divided into 15 sub-Districts and 218 Villages. The Bukit Batabuh protected forest area is one of the project interventions located in three subdistricts starting from Kuantan Mudik District. Hulu Kuantan District and Pucuk Rantau District with an area of ± 42.500 hectares. Geographically, Kuantan Singingi Regency has boundaries: North - Kampar and Pelalawan Regencies. South - Jambi Province. West - West Sumatra Province. East - Indragiri Hulu Regency. Kuantan Singingi Regency generally has a tropical climate with maximum temperatures ranging from 32.60 - 36.50 Celsius and minimum temperatures ranging from 19.20 - 22.00 Celsius. with rainfall ranging from 25.57 - 498.70 mm per year.</p>	<p>SLEP)4. Building a forum for Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC)5. Facilitate Revision of District Spatial Plans6. Integration of Environmental Services. Eco-road and Green Economy Practices in the RPJMD7. Survey on changing attitudes and analysing gender and social inclusion8. Facilitate RPHJP review9. Identification of road segments in the RIMBA corridor 10. Planning facilitation using the PLUP method11. Facilitation and development of a green economy product monitoring system12. Development of a business plan through the Social Forestry community13. Analysis of carbon storage areas using InVEST14. Development of knowledge media</p>
Cluster I: Indragiri Hulu Regency	-0.53333	102.33333	1643081	Indragiri Hulu Regency is located at 0°15' North	1. Involve in the RIMBA Roadmap Development

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				<p>Latitude - 1°5' South Latitude and 10°10' East Longitude - 102°48' West Longitude with an area of 8.195.26 km² (819.526 ha). Administratively. Indragiri Hulu Regency is divided into 14 sub-Districts and 154 Villages. Geographically. Kuantan Singingi Regency has boundaries: North - Pelalawan Regency. South - Muara Tebo Regency. Jambi Province. West - Kuantan Singingi Regency. East - Indragiri Hilir Regency. Indragiri Hulu Regency has a wet tropical climate with temperatures ranging from 23.20 C – 31.70 C. The average rainfall is 2.520.8 mm/year. The dry season occurs from March to August.</p>	<p>workshop2. Involve in the KSN proposal workshop3. Involve in Workshop/ FGD Identification of road segments in the RIMBA corridor4. Involve in Business plan training through the Social Forestry community5. Involve in the Workshop on Analysis of Carbon Storage Areas using InVEST6. Obtain learning outcomes from knowledge media</p>
Cluster I: Sijunjung Regency	-0.64866	101.06793	8541932	<p>Sijunjung Regency is one of 19 (nineteen) regencies in West Sumatra and is located in the eastern part of West Sumatra Province. on the main route connecting Riau Province and Jambi Province. Because it is</p>	<p>1. Development of a Business Plan for Ecosystem Service Products Together with Social Forestry (PS) Target Communities. Through the assistance of Social Forestry (PS) can be developed as a green</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				<p>located at a strategic intersection of main routes. Sijunjung Regency has bright potential and prospects in the development of the economic and socio-cultural fields. especially for the development of the tourism sector. Administratively, the Sijunjung Regency area with an area of 313.080 Ha includes 8 Districts. 61 Nagari and 1 village with 299 Jorong. Prior to the division with Dharmasraya Regency. Sijunjung Regency was the third-largest district in West Sumatra Province. Currently, Sijunjung Regency has an area of ± 3.130.80 km² or around 7.41 per cent of the area of West Sumatra. The condition and topography of Sijunjung Regency vary in each region between hills, undulating and plains. Several districts are located on steep and very steep land (hilly areas), namely in Tanjung Gadang District, Sijunjung District, Sumpur Kudus District, and Lubuak Tarok District. Only a small</p>	<p>economy.2. ownership of the economic value of ecosystem service products in the Protection and Production Forest Management Unit (KPH).3. Development of the RIMBA Roadmap4. Facilitate Revision of Spatial Plans and District KLHS protection5. Encouraging the development of Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC) forums6. Integration of Environmental Services, Eco-road and Green Economy Practices in the RPJMD7. Attitude change survey and analysis of gender and social inclusion8. Facilitate review of RPHJP9. Facilitation and development of a green economy product monitoring system10. Develop media knowledge</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				part of the Sijunjung Regency is categorized as plains. And topographically. this district is a series of hills that extends from the northwest to the southeast.	
Cluster I: Dharmasraya Regency	-1.2506	101.58645	9166041	Dharmasraya Regency was the result of division from Sawahlunto/Sijunjung Regency on January 7 2004. It was formed based on Law Number 38 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of Dharmasraya Regency. South Solok Regency and West Pasaman Regency in West Sumatra Province.It consists of 4 districts with an area of 2.961.13 Km or 296.113 Ha. Dharmasraya Regency is traversed by the Sumatra traffic route and is bordered by:North side with Kab. Sawahlunto/Sijunjung and regencies. Kuantan Singingi Riau ProvinceSouth side with Kab. Bungo and Kab. Kerinci Jambi ProvinceEast side with Kab. Tebo and Bungo Jambi ProvinceWest side with Kab.	1. Engagement in Business plan training through the Social Forestry community2. Involvement in learning from media knowledge3. Integration of Environmental Services. Eco-road and Green Economy Practices in the RPJMD4. Involvement in protecting the landscape of the Bukit Batabuh-Bukit 30 HL corridor

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Solok and Solok Selatan.	
Cluster II: Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency	-1.13198	103.61755	9845498	<p>Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency is geographically located at 0°53' - 1°41' South Latitude and 103°23 - 104°31 East Longitude with an area of 5.445 km² with the height of the District Capitals in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency ranging from 1-5 m asl. Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency has an area of 5.445 km². Administratively, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency with the capital Muaro Sabak consists of 11 sub-Districts and 73 Villages. The distribution of soil in the Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency area in general is soil that is always affected by water, namely young soils and organic soils or peat soils. The project site cluster II is dominated by peatland soil.</p>	<p>'Strengthening the Management of Cluster II Peat Hydrological Units:1. Facilitating participatory land use planning (PLUP) to support FMUs in Cluster II on peatland restoration and management.2. Reviewing long-term forest management plans and KPH facilitation plans based on PLUP results.3. Reviewing the draft RPHJP of the FMU for submission of approval.4. Conducting carbon stock assessment. facilitating participatory mapping.5. Preparation of a sustainable forest management plan and preparation of a management plan for its restoration and financing.6. Facilitate the arrangement and restoration of peat through the utilization of low-emission environmental services according to regulations.7. Fire control and measure the effectiveness of the early</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					<p>warning system.8. Technical assistance for managing peat hydrology with innovative canal blocking and monitoring systems.9 Development of a Business Plan for Joint Ecosystem Service Products with the Target of Community Social Forestry (PS).10. Designing Functional Corridors in the KPH Area.11. Compile a spatial data album of canal network maps.12. Conducting studies on peat hydrology and peat management systems.</p>
Cluster II: Muaro Jambi Regency	-1.55214	103.82163	9782270	<p>Cluster 2 with an area of 247.000 hectares of peat swamps. peat forests. plantations and dry land agriculture in the eastern lowlands of Jambi. A quarter of its territory is in Muaro Jambi Regency and three-quarters are in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency. There are approximately 139.000 people living within the cluster boundaries. Economic growth from agriculture. forestry and</p>	<p>The RIMBA program intervention for these two districts (Tanjung Jabung Timur and Muaro Jambi) is the same because it focuses on peat ecosystems in the area. and is included in the Cluster 2 area.Strengthening the Management of Cluster II Peat Hydrological Units:1. Facilitating participatory land use planning (PLUP) to support FMUs in Cluster II on peatland restoration and management.2. Review</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				<p>non-oil and gas mining in the two Districts was 7.5% in 2013 but is expected to be much lower for the marginal lands included in most of these Clusters (as seen from the large area of degraded land and not productive). Large-scale tree plantations and some small-scale oil palm plantations are dominant around the periphery of the central peat dome.</p>	<p>long-term forest management plans and KPH facilitation plans based on PLUP results.3. Reviewing the draft RPHJP of the FMU for submission of approval.4. Conducting carbon stock assessment. facilitating participatory mapping.5. Preparation of a sustainable forest management plan and preparation of a management plan for its restoration and financing.6. Facilitate the arrangement and restoration of peat through the utilization of low-emission environmental services according to regulations.7. Fire control and measure the effectiveness of the early warning system.8. Technical assistance for managing peat hydrology with innovative canal blocking and monitoring systems.9. Development of a Business Plan for Joint Ecosystem Service Products with the Target of Community Social Forestry (PS).10 Designing</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					Functional Corridors in the KPH Area.11. Compile a spatial data album of canal network maps.12. Conducting studies on peat hydrology and peat management systems.
Cluster III: Merangin Regency	-2.06933	102.13303	9828959	Merangin is a district in Jambi province, Indonesia. This district is the largest district in Jambi province, with an area of 7.668.61 km ² which is divided into 24 districts and a population of 357.315 people (2020). The district capital of Merangin is the Bangko district. Merangin Regency is also one of the oldest districts in Jambi province after Batanghari district. Merangin Regency is one of the 11 (eleven) Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province. The area of Merangin Regency is in the western part of Jambi Province, and geographically it is located between 101.32.11–102.50.00 east longitude and 1.28.23–1.52.00 south longitude. Merangin Regency has an	1. Identify potential forest and non-forest products of KPH IV, V, and VI in Cluster III in the Merangin District.2. Conduct a review of long-term forest management plans and related facilitation plans for Sustainable Forest Management (PHL) in KPHP IV, V and VI.3. Conducted literature and policy reviews related to sustainable watershed management in the Forest Management Unit (FMU) of KPH IV, V, VI (Cluster 3) in Merangin District.4. Compile documents that have been reviewed to become the final RPHJP draft for KPH IV, V, and VI in Merangin Regency.5. Collect spatial data and thematic maps (habitat quality, water catchment in the catchment

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				<p>area of 7.679 km2 or 745.130 Ha. consisting of 4.607 km2 of lowlands and 3.027 km2 of highlands. with altitudes ranging from 46-1.206 m above sea level.Cluster 3. which is in Merangin Regency. is bordered by the Kerinci Seblat National Park in the west. It covers an area of 283.000 hectares of which an estimated 196.000 ha is upland natural forest. most of which are still in primary condition. 42.000 ha is degraded forest including plantations and another 46.000 ha is outside state forest areas. Large areas of primary and secondary forests continue to provide core habitats for important native species.</p>	<p>area. water quality in the catchment area. carbon stock and distribution. and base map) that will be used to revise the Merangin District spatial plan.6. Apply the PLUP method and environmental services to formulate problems. and agree on Payment for Water Services (PWS) schemes. market interventions. and renewable energy alternatives with stakeholders in Merangin Regency.7. Conduct household surveys on electricity needs at the village level8. Collaborate with partners to build a micro-hydro power plant to supply electricity at the village level.9. Conducting the latest micro hydro assessment and micro hydro revitalization in Merangin Regency.10. Conducting an assessment of the risks to the sustainability of the installed PLTMH with the Batang Siau and Batang Tembesi sub-watersheds.11. Identifying areas where</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					community-based plantation forest companies (Perhutanan Social/PS) can be established as a green economy and labelling socially equitable landscapes through KPH Merangin ¹² . Identify management that is less than optimal in cultivation, harvesting, packaging, and product delivery in terms of quality and quantity to ensure supply and demand will be met through KPH Merangin. ¹³ . Facilitating a green economy business forum that brings together producers from the RIMBA corridor in the Merangin Regency, potential buyers and financial institutions for access to financing.
Cluster III: Kerinci Regency	-2.01667	101.5	1640224	Kerinci is the westernmost district in Jambi province, Indonesia. This district is the leading tourist area of Jambi province, which is known as a piece of land from heaven. Since 2011, the district's capital is Siulak. Previously, the centre of government	1. Identify potential forest and non-forest products in KPH I Cluster III Kerinci Regency. 2. Conducted a review of long-term forest management plans and related facilitation plans for Sustainable Forest Management (PHL) in KPHP

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				<p>was located in Sungai Penuh. which currently has the status of a city. Mount Kerinci is the highest mountain on the island of Sumatra and the highest volcano in Indonesia. Mount Kerinci is located in Jambi Province. which is on the border of Kerinci Regency. Jambi and Solok Selatan Regency. West Sumatra. in the Bukit Barisan Mountains with an altitude of 3.805 meters above sea level. More than 50% of the district's area is included in the Kerinci Seblat National Park area. This area is a nature conservation area and is a water catchment area and water upstream from Batang Merangin which is part of the Batanghari Watershed.</p>	<p>I. Kerinci Regency.3. Conducted literature and policy studies related to the sustainable management of the Merangin Sub-watershed in the Forest Management Unit (FMU) and conducted consultations with FMU (Cluster 3) in Kerinci Regency.4. Compile documents that have been reviewed to become the final RPHJP draft of KPHP I for approval.5. Collect specific spatial data and thematic maps (habitat quality. water catchment in the catchment area. water quality in the catchment area. carbon stock and distribution. and base map) that will be used to revise the spatial planning of Kerinci Regency.6. Apply the PLUP method and environmental services to formulate problems. and agree on Payment for Water Services (PWS) schemes. market interventions. and renewable energy alternatives with stakeholders.7. Conduct</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					<p>household surveys on electricity needs at the village level.8. Collaborate with partners to build a micro-hydro power plant to supply electricity at the village level.9. Conducting the latest micro-hydro assessment and micro-hydro and hydropower revitalization.10. Conducting an assessment of the risks to the sustainability of the PLTMH and installing hydropower within the Merangin sub-watershed environment.11. Identifying areas where community-based plantation forest companies (Perhutanan Social/PS) can be established as a green economy and labelling socially just landscapes through KPH I Kerinci.12. Identify management that is less than optimal in cultivation, harvesting, packaging, and product delivery in terms of quality and quantity to ensure supply and demand will be met through KPH I Kerinci.13. Facilitating a</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					green economy business forum that brings together producers from the RIMBA corridor in Kerinci Regency. potential buyers and financial institutions for access to financing

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

Cluster I: Kuantan Singingi Regency

-0,475278

101,458333

Cluster I: Indragiri Hulu Regency

-0,533333

102,333333

Cluster I: Sijunjung Regency

-0,311944

101,627778

Cluster I: Sijunjung Regency

-1,696111

101,514444

Cluster I: Dharmasraya Regency

-0,785278

101,155833

Cluster I: Dharmasraya Regency

-1,698889

101,907500

Cluster II: Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency

-0,883333

103,383333

Cluster II: Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency

-1,683333
104,516667
Cluster II: Muaro Jambi Regency
-1,850000
103,250000
Cluster II: Muaro Jambi Regency
-2,016667
104,500000
Cluster III: Merangin Regency
-1,466667
102,833333
Cluster III: Merangin Regency
-1,866667
101,533333
Cluster III: Kerinci Regency
-2,316667
101,833333
Cluster III: Kerinci Regency
-3,816667
101,133333

[Annex any linked geospatial file]