



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	GEF ID.: 5285	SMA IPMR ID	86376
Project Short Title		Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000702
		Umoja WBS	SB-017888
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')		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 72
Parent Programme if child project			Age 26.9 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity, Climate Change; SFM/REDD+	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 30-Jun-27
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National		Revised - Current PCA
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asia Pacific	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	12-Jul-16
Countries	Indonesia	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	
GEF financing amount	USD 9,431,763	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	30-Jun-21
Co-financing amount	USD 40,640,872	Date of First Disbursement	
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 325,000	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 356,335	Midterm undertaken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	29-Jun-24
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30 May to 31 July 2027
		Expected Financial Closure Date	31-June-29

1.2 EA: Project description

The RIMBA Project is to be funded by a USD 9.43 million core grant from the Global Environment Facility that will be managed by UNEP through their Regional Office in Bangkok. The purpose of the core grant, which seeks to leverage a further USD 50 million from other projects, government co-budgets and the private sector, is 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 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.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Ecosystems Division

Executing Agency(ies)

Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial
Planning/ National Land Agency

Name of co-implementing 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 Work and People's Housing. Private initiatives such as Sinar Mas Company, Bio-Carbon Fund initiative of the World Bank. NGOs such as KEMITRAAN.

- TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)
- TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)
- TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer
- TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Sitki Ersin Esen
Kavita Sharma
Paul Vrontamitis
Serah Shaiya

- EA: Manager/Representative
- EA: Project Manager
- EA: Finance Manager
- EA: Communications support

Gabriel Triwibawa
Eko Budi Kurniawan
Chriesty E. Lengkong
Fransisca Weni Tyas Listyani

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

- TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)
- TM: PoW Indicator(s)

Nature action
(iii) and (iv)

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

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EA: 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 reduced impacts of disasters at federal, provincial, and local levels.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

1.1 ; 2.1; 5.1; 6.1: 9.1;12.1

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

13.1;13.2; 15.1;15.2;15.3;15.4; 15.5

e or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators

	Targets - Expected value		
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target

Materialised to date

2.2. GEF Cor

Implementation Status 2023 2nd PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	2nd PIR	M	M	M
FY 2022	1st PIR	S	S	S
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

In general, there is significant progress in the second year of the project period. Major significant changed because the PMU and PIU has been recruited during SSFA able to speed up the process for enhancing the project framework, revision project document, project management manual, inception workshop, stakeholders consultation in the three provinces Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra (RIMBA), secretariat office fit out, and handover the SSFA deliverables to the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National land Agency.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

40,640,872.00

EA: Actual to date:

US\$ 42,828

Co-finance both in-kind PMU space working and cash US\$ 117,267 mainly for facilitating the National Strategic Area in Cluster III of RIMBA corridor from the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency. We have not been monetized the local government contribution in this project report period.

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EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

N/A

2.5. Stakehold

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Bilateral meeting with NSC members to obtained their oral statement and commitment has been conducted. At least seven ministries offices (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, Ministry of Public Work and People Housing, Ministry of the Least Developed Region and Transmigration), and three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra) of government have been consulted. We have conducted a bilateral meeting with five privates entities (Sinar Mas, KADIN, IBCSD, Rikolto, APhi) and one finance institution (World Bank). There are at least three local universities and fifteen CSO has been dialogue during inception phase.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

EA: Gender mainstreaming
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Each of the activities considered gender representative and gender role during the event. Especially, In the process during discussion and decision-making process.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

Yes

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

The administration of PMU and PIU is in transition, revising and contracting.

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

Yes

Social: Land use practices in the corridor are growing toward intensive practices.
Environment: El Niño effect will increase the risk of peat fire in 2nd cluster of the RIMBA corridor.

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

TM & EA: 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

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Political risk (Loss of high level national political support) is low: The Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency is committed to supporting the RIMBA project.
Political risk (Loss of local political support) is low: The three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra) are committed to supporting the RIMBA project and providing working space for the PIU.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

We have produced data repository for maintaining project knowledge has been produced. To date, we collected all activities report, memo letter, invitation letter, and draft document as a product of the project. We plan to develop knowledge management information system (KMIS) as a system for managing the project knowledge.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

To date, we use a free cloud system from Google. We need to upgrade to the professional cloud system to extend the capacity and better management.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

Institution knowledge of RIMBA program is acknowledgeable by partners. The green economy is very strong approach in the landscape project such as corridor RIMBA. High expectation to learn from the corridor RIMBA project to enhance the spatial planning toward sustainable development.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective	O1. Increase in forest cover and ecosystem connectivity within the RIMBA Corridor.	O1. Forest cover: 59% (2012); 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 PY6Q2.	5%	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 1 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 PY6Q2	5%	Explore methodology for measuring CO2 emission with climate experts through FGD.	MS

To protect biodiversity and to increase carbon stocks across the RIMBA Corridor of Sumatra by enhancing forest ecosystem connectivity through green economic development.	O3 Improved policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable land management.	There are already a few national 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.	RIMBA Working Group formed and initial actions for coordinated planning and oversight for Green Economy in RIMBA Corridor, with associated legislative and policy framework, by PY3Q2	RIMBA Secretariat formally created from RIMBA Working Group, with mandate redefined by amendment to Presidential Decree 13/2012, by PY6Q2	12%	The Directorate General of Spatial Planning has constructed the RIMBA 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.	MS
	O4 Improved local livelihood from low-carbon development, and access to electricity, for women and men.	Land stewards in the RIMBA Corridor as yet do not have access to green jobs and basic necessities, such as electricity	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 by gender), by PY3Q2	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 men)	5%	Preliminary visits to the village's target explored the community's main commodities and the potency of ecosystem services.	U
	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	5%	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 good coordination & oversight	No institutional framework exists to effectively implement super-jurisdictional planning and management for Green Economy at the level of the RIMBA Corridor, even with Sumatra Vision 2020 and Presidential Decree 13/2012.	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	RIMBA Working Group legally operational and authorized by government as the RIMBA Secretariat, with mandate to convene across jurisdictions and institutions, supported by legislative & policy frameworks, by PY6Q2	7%	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
	1.1.2 Attitudes and empowerment for both principles and actions of Green Economy by stakeholder groups; Equitable involvement in and distribution of benefits from the Green Economy as seen in data disaggregated by gender and economic level	No communication and outreach strategy currently exists.	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	25% positive change in opinion that business decisions should be in line with Green Economy principles by stakeholder groups targeted by communication strategy, by PY6Q3	5%	Explored the social marketing approach as a basis for developing communication strategic planning.	MS
	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	0%	not started yet	U

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries of RIMBA Corridor revised by amendment of Presidential Decree 13/2012, by PY4Q1 RIMBA GE Vision & Roadmap agreed with government PY2Q4 Annual joint planning and budget alignment between RIMBA government agencies and GEF project PY3Q4 FMU budgets at District level increased with 10% by FY3Q4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RIMBA Corridor upgraded to National Strategic Area, PY6Q2 RIMBA Management Agency formalized, PY4Q1 Annual alignment of programs and budgeting : 20% increase PY6Q2 	3%	The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to develop a road map.	MS
	1.2.2 An academic paper that reviews options to establish RIMBA Management Agency (RMA) is available.	Conduct consultation of the draft academic paper of RMA	Formulate the legal draft to formalize the RMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose the RMA programmes and activities under APBN/APBD as agreed by Bupati and DPRD 	5%	The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to develop a roadmap. Stakeholder consultation has been conducted.	MS
	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 	3%	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 green jobs	2.1.1. # ha under sustainable management, including agro-forestry.	KPH/FMU are currently experimenting with different models for business sustainability	<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 FSC certification and/or PES scheme, by PY2Q2 (for KPH in south of Cluster) 	5,000 ha forest under sustainable management, including forest conservation, restoration, low-impact logging; and enabled through PES scheme and/or FSC certification by PY6 Q2	5%	Consultation with the head of the Forest Management Unit has been conducted twice. They are willing to collaborate.	
	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 project 	<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-1 and GEF budgets on reforestation agreed by PY2Q4 	<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% by PY5,Q2 	5%	Head of Forest agency in Riau province, willing to support seedlings for reforestation.	U
	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	0%	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	5%	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.

<p>Low carbon-growth practices have been applied to the protection and restoration of critical peatland and forests through investment in Cluster 2 involving the Districts of Tanjung Jabung Timur and Muaro Jambi.</p>	<p>2.2.1. KPH with business plan relevant to Indonesia's National REDD+ program Strategy</p>	<p>There are as yet no KPH with operational business plans specifically designed for relevance to Indonesia's REDD+ program</p>	<p>Business plan for KPH developed incorporating the targets of the national REDD+ program strategy, by PY3Q2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Consumption (rewetting, fire management, ISPO etc). • Restoration, protection and reduced degradation of the peatlands will have a potential Carbon benefit of: 4,777,288 tCO2eq in direct avoided emissions 	<p>5%</p>	<p>Consulted with the Forest Management unit to manage peatlands and address wildlife issues. Tiger habitat is still present in the FMU IV.</p>	<p>MS</p>
	<p>2.2.2. # of fire "hotspots" annually in Cluster 2</p>	<p>There are ±130 fires in Cluster 2 each year (2011-2014)</p>	<p>30% reduction in # of fires, by PY3Q2</p>	<p>60% reduction in # of fires, by PY6Q2. For Carbon benefits see Appendix 17C or summary above.</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to strengthen the community fire brigade.</p>	<p>MS</p>
	<p>2.2.3. Hectares of wet peat (LANDSAT wetness index) that is moderate to very deep peat, translated into avoided GHG emissions</p>	<p>There are 100,000 ha of peat moderately deep to very deep in Cluster 2; wetness index not yet established</p>	<p>No reduction in the wetness of peat that is moderately deep to very deep during first three years of project, by PY3Q2</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>The ToR and budget allocation for hiring institutions/experts have been prepared to conduct peat hydrology assessments.</p>	<p>MS</p>
	<p>2.2.4. # families involved in sustainable land use practices / green jobs (including # of smallholders in ISPO/RSPO pipeline)</p>	<p>Baseline to be set by PY2Q2. There are no records yet kept of the # of households involved in sustainable land use practices</p>	<p>With local government and business, 100 families being organized and in training for green jobs, including smallholders for ISPO/RSPO</p>	<p>With local government and business, 200 families with green jobs, including smallholders for ISPO/RSPO</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>Preliminary discussion with potential partner, SNV for collaborating to enhance community sustainable plantation practices.</p>	<p>MS</p>

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 upland deforestation creating the conditions for sustainability of environmental services, especially water for human consumption and generation of power	<p>2.3.1. SUBCATCHMENT #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of land in SFM, reforested or under compatible agro-forestry via PWS in KPH • Hectares of stabilized 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management upstream is not linked with the economic development in lowland areas • In upstream areas, land stewards have few incentives for forest management 	<p>SUBCATCHMENT #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFM targets and conditionalities included in the FMU 5 Business Plan – large 50,000 hectares –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 	<p>SUBCATCHMENT #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In KPH, 1,500 ha reforestation in National Park Kerinci Seblat and 2,500 ha watershed protected 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 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. 	5%	Preliminary discussion with Environmental Agency at the province level to promote water services for renewable energy micro hydro and hydropower plants.	MU
	<p>2.3.2. SUBCATCHMENT #2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares forest land under hutan desa stabilized (in SFM, reforested or under compatible agroforestry), incentivized via improved market access and commodity prices • Market access and agro-forest based commodity prices of forest stewards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management upstream is not linked with the economic development in lowland areas • In upstream areas, land stewards have few incentives for forest (2.3.2) 	<p>SUBCATCHMENT #2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFM targets and conditionalities included in the FMU 7 Business Plan –including alignment of budgets for reforestation and agroforestry over 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 	<p>SUBCATCHMENT #2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,500 ha of forest land in hutan desa stabilized based on partnership and conditionalities agreed at midterm, by PY5Q2 • Enhanced market access and 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. 	5%	We conducted a preliminary discussion with Rikolto who is facilitating agroforestry in Kerinci District to support community enterprises able to access the market.	MU

Outcome 2.4.

<p>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.</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	0%	not started yet	MS
	<p>2.4.2. Awareness, knowledge and support by District Legislature</p>	<p>Some of the Legislature Bodies aware about GE principles yet not applying them in District policies, decisions and budgeting (baseline awareness values to be assessed during baseline survey under 1.1.2)</p>	<p>Outreach and social marketing targeting Legislature, by PY3Q2</p>	<p>GE awareness/willingness levels of Legislature enhanced with 50% by PY6Q2</p>	0%	not started yet	MS
	<p>2.4.3. Level of GE related budgets and programs in District APBD, including towards FMU</p>	<p>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</p>	<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 	0%	not started yet	MS

<p>2.4.4. Spatial plans revised with Green Economy</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<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 RIMBA Corridor Secretariat to modify spatial plans in next cycle, by PY3Q2 	<p>GE principles applied to >3 district spatial plans by PY6Q2</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>The RIMBA team has been invited to Sumatra Island Spatial Planning discussion, developing the ToR for hire planner experts.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>There are as yet no KPH with operational business plans specifically designed using a Green Economy approach</p>	<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 compiled and made available to national FMU KMIS 	<p>3%</p>	<p>The ToR has been developed to hire an expert to support FMU.</p>	<p>MS</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>SPC principles as applied to natural capital are not understood or systematically adopted in corporate policy and practices</p>	<p>The HTI and Mining sectors have responded to Roundtables, outreach and technical assistance/guidelines, including agreement on GE-based land/forest targets by PY4Q2</p>	<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 	<p>5%</p>	<p>The initial discussion has been conducted with Indonesia Business Council on Sustainability and the Indonesia commerce chamber. To promote a green lifestyle and sustainable commodity production.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>2.4.7. GE awareness of CSO and communities</p>	<p>Results of initial social marketing study (part of PPG) show civil society has yet to learn much about GE principles</p>	<p>Target group and baseline awareness levels set at PY2Q2</p>	<p>GE/NCA awareness levels increased by 30% over baseline by PY6Q2</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>not started yet</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>2.4.8. Adoption by community of SFM</p>	<p>8,500 ha agro-forestry in sub-catchment 1 of Cluster 3</p>	<p>Village Spatial Plans and Strategies agreed including on restoring and protecting NC, by PY4Q4</p>	<p>> 1,200 ha Cluster 1 & 1,500 ha Cluster 3 brought under SFM by PY6Q2</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>not started yet</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>2.4.9. GE/NCA aspects in Village Strategy and Spatial Plans</p>	<p>The Village Law of 2014 requires the gradual introduction of Village Strategy and Spatial Plans and related village fund support for development</p>	<p>3 Village Strategy and Spatial Plans incorporate NC targets and GE principles, by PY4Q4</p>	<p>3 Village Strategy and Spatial Plans incorporate NC targets and GE principles, by PY6Q2</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>not started yet</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>2.4.10. Adoption of GE, NCA and environmental protection in religious institutions teachings</p>	<p>Influence of Islamic teachers (Kyai) can play strong roles in leading social change but not incorporating NCA/GE in Sumatra yet</p>	<p>Network established and agreement reached with at least 5 religious teachers and/or institutions on GE/environmental teachings, by PY3Q1</p>	<p>>10 religious teachers and/or institutions adopted GE/environmental teachings, by PY3Q1</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>not started yet</p>	<p>MS</p>

	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	0%	not started yet	MS	
	2.4.12. farmers involved in sustainable agriculture, fair trade under SFM systems	502 cinnamon farmers in Kerinci organized through VECCO; over 40,000 ha of Agro-forestry	At least 1 new farmer collective in process of establishment through fair trade partners, linked to SFM, targets/conditionalities, by PY4Q1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 new farmers incorporated in fair trade and SFM commodity practices • Additional 2,500 ha (Sub-catchment 1) and 1,500 ha (sub-catchment 2) of Cluster 3 brought under SFM/fair trade agreements 	5%	VECCO's name has been named to become Rikolto. We already have productive discussions to enhance sustainable cinnamon and coffee farmers	MS	
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 	0%	not started yet	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 Implementation Reports, including updated logframe 	0%	not started yet	MS
	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	0%	not started yet	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 stakeholders, by PY3Q2 	<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 	0%	not started yet	MU
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Renewable Energy policies and regulations Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks supporting SLM, SFM GE 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable Energy policies and regulations adopted and enforced, by PYSQ2 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
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For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
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.	30-Dec-23	10%	15%	Key partners have been consulted to take part in the National Steering Committee. The formal establishment will be based on the ministry decree.	MS
Output 1.1.2. Positive and equitable attitude changes among the project's stakeholders, from national government and local government, the business community, the communities within each Cluster including men and women and marginalized groups, lead to networking and support for a Green Economy.	30-Jun-27	0%	10%	We reviewed existing methods of positive and equitable attitude change through social marketing. A preliminary draft communication strategy has been developed.	MS
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.	30-Jun-25	0%	0%	Not yet started	S

Output 1.1.4. Technical capacity and operational modalities established among government, business, and civil society in the 6 demonstration Districts, with more resources applied to creating a Green Economy focused on forest, biodiversity, water, and carbon resources.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 1.2.1: The Sumatra Island Spatial Plan, as described in Presidential Decree 13/2012, has been amended to refine the boundaries of the RIMBA Corridor, based on new knowledge related to Green Economy, and has been declared a national strategic area (KSN).	30-Jun-25	10%	15%	To date, Sumatra Island spatial planning is still under revision, some inputs have been provided. The KSN material is still in ongoing development for KSN Kerinci.	MS
Output 1.2.2: National and regional government, and other partners contributing to an institutionalised RIMBA Management Agency, have formally committed to harmonize their forward planning priorities, policies and financial contributions, to ensure sustainable and coordinated support for the agency's activities.	30-Jun-25	5%	5%	We are preparing for hiring an expert to review an existing document on RIMBA landscape governance that has been developed during the MCA-I project phase 2016-2018.	MS
Output 1.2.3: A Small Grants Programme is established to enable Green Economy activities to be undertaken by local stakeholders including women and indigenous communities.	30-Jun-24	0%	0%	Not yet started	MS
Under Comp 2					
Output 2.1.1: Forest Management Units operating in Cluster 1 have been established supporting operational/business planning over state forest and identifying best management practices (e.g., forest restoration, land-swaps, PES, creation of green jobs,) that lead to at least 5000 ha under SFM	30-Jun-25	0%	0%	Not yet started	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.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 2.1.3: An Involuntary Resettlement Plan, in accordance with IFC Safeguards, has been implemented, in collaboration with the Bukit Batabuh Protection Forest FMU, to relocate as estimated 100 households illegally occupying and encroaching on the Protection Forest.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 2.1.4: Wildlife corridors have been consolidated by enhanced habitat connectivity through the revegetation of 1200 ha and the implementation of engineered road eco-designs for provincial transport infrastructure	30-Jun-25	5%	5%	To follow up the preliminary assessment, this target will be offered to research institutions for accomplishing the output.	S

Output 2.2.1: The Forest Management Units KPHP XIII and KPHP XIV have been established to support operational/business planning over unallocated state forest that incorporate GHG emissions reduction through prevention of fires, peatland restoration and the optimization of land allocations through revised spatial planning and SCP approaches supporting the provision of green jobs.	30-Jun-24	5%	5%	We are preparing for hiring an institution and or expert to carry out the activities for delivering this output.	S
Output 2.2.2: PLUP approaches have been incorporated into FMU practices 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 SFM.	30-Jun-25	0%	0%	Not yet started	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 implemented through the FMU in collaboration with other provincial agencies (e.g. Disaster Management).	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 2.2.4: Technical assistance has been provided to FMU (KPHP XIII and XIV) and 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.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 2.3.1: The Forest Management Units KPHP V and KPHP VII have been established.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 2.3.2: PLUP approaches have been incorporated into the operational/business planning activities of each FMU.	30-Jun-25	0%	0%	Not yet started	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.	30-Jun-25	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 2.3.4: A Water Services Payment scheme, as part of the Business Planning for FMU 5, (PWS) has been established within the Merangin Government, providing incentives for sustainable forest management and improved agricultural practices.	30-Jun-27	0%	0%	Not yet started	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. Replicate based on lessons learned from FMU 7, extending to FMU 5)	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	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.	30-Jun-27	0%	0%	Not yet started	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.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	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.	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Under Comp 3					
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	30-Jun-26	0%	0%	Not yet started	S
Output 3.1.2: M&E system tracks and reports project performance and impact.	30-Jun-25	10%	15%	Internal monitoring from the planning bureau of the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency has been conducted two times during the inception phase.	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.	30-Jun-27	0%	0%	Not yet started	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.	30-Jun-26	0%	5%	Data management has been conducted using Google storage to keep the inception data and report.	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).	30-Jun-27	0%	0%	Not yet started	S

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Substantial: Unstable management structure or individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others. Significant misuse of responsibilities of others. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project	Substantial: Unstable management structure or individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential Substantial: minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10%	Limited membership and participation in decision-making processes or SC guidance/input. Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential Substantial: minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10%	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential Substantial: minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10%	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential Substantial: minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10%	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential Substantial: minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10%	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential Substantial: minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10%	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

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)

2nd 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CLOSED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	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					=	To date, the NSC and project personnel are still in an ongoing process to be formalized in the Ministry decree and Director General decree.
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.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.	S	S	S					=	The formal meeting among other ministries' offices at the echelon one level is still in ongoing preparation.
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					=	The annual work plan, budget and packet program need to be submitted to UNEP to obtain approval.
Budget: Budget allocation for inception can be optimized based on target activities up to 99%. The budget used for implementation is a little about 0.008 %.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	S	S					=	Procurement should be carried out in this program/ activities fiscal year 2023.
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					↓	
Reporting: It has been carried out by government officers, however, the time constraint for making reporting is challenging.	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	S	M	L					↓	
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					=	

<p>Political Risks (CEO endorsement) <u>Loss of high level national political support</u> 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>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>					<p>↓</p>	<p>The Ministry of National Plan and Development/ BAPPENAS has stated a green economy through low carbon development in RPJMN 2019-2024.</p>
<p>Political Risks (CEO endorsement) <u>Loss of local political support</u> 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>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>					<p>=</p>	
<p>Governance Risks (CEO endorsement) <u>Multistakeholder engagement in Project Management</u> 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>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>					<p>=</p>	

<p>Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><i>Maintaining mutually supportive transitional processes</i> 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>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>						
<p>Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><i>Engaging the Public and Private Sector in a Positive Partnership</i> 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</p>	<p>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>					<p>↓</p>	

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.

Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2

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<p>Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><u>Access to skilled and experienced staff inside the Project and among the Partners</u></p> <p>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 WCSD. 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 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>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>										
<p>Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><u>Inadequacy of the knowledge base.</u></p> <p>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 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.</p>	<p>Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>										

<p>Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><i>Legitimizing achievements in GHG emissions reductions</i> 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 Additionally 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.</p>	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	L	L	L									
<p>Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><i>Impact of Climate Change on fire incidence in forests and peatlands</i> 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 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.</p>	Outcome 1.1. and 1.2.; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2	M	M	M									
Project consolidation risk:													

Consolidated project risk This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
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 Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency decree to establish NSC has been developed. 2) A draft of the Directorate General of Spatial Planning decree of the RIMBA implementation team has been composed. 3) A draft contract of PMU and PIU members under the Project Cooperation Agreement has been prepared.	All documents need to be signed.	1) Ministry decree after the consultation between DG and the Minister 2) DG decree after the consultation between Project Director and DG 3) The staff contract have been signed by DG on 20 June 2023.	1) The Minister of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency 2) Directorate General of Spatial Planning. 3) Project Director.
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	Final review by PPK,	Approval process of PMM	15-Sep-23	Initials agreement by Project Director and final approval by DG.
Implementation schedule: Left behind since adapted in the last period of COVID-19 and took a long process during the inception phase.	Accelerated the inception process to be able to readiness for implementation.	Stakeholder consultation program and activities in three provinces (Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra), inception workshop and bilateral with the ministries offices including identified potential co-finance.	Stakeholder needs endorsement from the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning	1-Dec-23	RIMBA project director
Budget: Budget allocation for inception can be optimized based on target activities up to 99%. The budget used for implementation is a little about 0.008 %.	Prepared a draft of the Director General decree to access the budget.	To obtain DG decree approval and ToR of program/ activities	Draft ToR and draft DG decree to be approved.	1-Sep-23	Project management unit (PMU), Commitment-making officer (pejabat pembuat komitmen/PPK) and Goods and Services Procurement Work Unit (Unit Kerja Pendaan Barang dan

Capacity to deliver: time constraint to manage by self, therefore, need technical experts.	Technical expert term of reference (ToR) developed and recruited.	Few technical experts as project staff have been recruited.	Need additional technical experts.	30-Oct-23	<i>Project management Unit (PMU), Commitment-making officer (pejabat pembuat komitmen/PPK) and Goods and Services Procurement Work Unit (Unit Kerja Peandaan Barang dan</i>
<p>Governance Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><u>Multistakeholder engagement in Project Management</u> 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>	Mapping key stakeholders after the Job Creation law was released.	Explore potential partners to build cooperation at the national and local levels.	1. Coordination meeting at echelon one level. 2. Endorsement letter from the national executing agency (NEA).	1. 30 August 2023 2. 30 September 2023	Project Director and PMU support
<p>Resourcing Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><u>Access to skilled and experienced staff inside the Project and among the Partners</u> 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 WCSD. 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 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>	Socialization of the green economy approach to the stakeholders.	We conducted focus group discussions and technical meetings.	1) Develop the RIMBA roadmap 2) Training project team	1) October 2023 - July 2024 2) September 2023	1) NEA and University 2) UNEP

<p>Technical Risks (CEO endorsement)</p> <p><u>Impact of Climate Change on fire incidence in forests and peatlands</u></p> <p>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 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.</p>	<p>Identified potential forest fire and peatland drain issues in the target cluster.</p>	<p>Consulted with mangrove and peatland restoration agency (Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove/ BRGM), Field observation and meeting with local peatland restoration team (Tim Restorasi Gambut Daerah/ TRGD).</p>	<p>Developed ToR for peatland spatial planning study.</p>	<p>October 2023-July 2024</p>	<p><i>Project Management Unit (PMU), Commitment-making officer (pejabat pembuat komitmen/PPK) and Goods and Services Procurement Work Unit (Unit Kerja Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa/ UKPBJ)</i></p>
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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.

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	No
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Yes
Financial management	Yes
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	Yes
Location of project activity	Yes
Other	No

Minor amendments
<p>The significant change is the transition from the PMU agency during SSFA under KEMITRAAN to the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency for project implementation. The handover was conducted on 8 June 2023 in the Bromo room of the Directorate General of Spatial Planning. The main reason is to increase the ministry's ownership in managing the UNEP-GEF grant and become more familiar with UNEP-GEF regulations. Furthermore, direct practice and increase capacity building in managing UNEP-GEF grants. The approach was designed by combining former KEMITRAAN consultants as a consultant or non-government staff for the RIMBA project PMU and PIU.</p> <p>The finance has been changing based on the Indonesia consultant standard rate (KINDO) and the Ministry of Finance budget items unit. Both standards have been used by the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency. The project budget line has been reviewed and provided the rationale/ justification for the variation above 10%.</p> <p>Co-finance from partners has been identified during the inception phase. The Bio-carbon Fund initiative under the World Bank project in Jambi province has replaced the significant change from the MCAI project due to the project period end.</p> <p>The project location in cluster 3 is slightly extended to the Kerinci district due to the potential activities on renewable energy from hydropower being strongly relevant.</p>

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP
Original Legal Instrument		The project cooperation agreement was signed by UNEP on 30 June 2021 and The Ministry of Land Affairs and Spattial Planning/ National Land Agency on 13 September 2021.
Amendment 1	Revision	
Extension 1	Extension	

Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	31-Dec-28	For running the first year project inception, therefore, project inception was signed with Kemitraan on 24 June 2023 until 30 November 2022. Then No cost extension up to 30 April 2023. During project inception, project documents have been reviewed and the PMU agency has been changed fully under the Ministry of Land Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency.

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 Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
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Cluster I: Kuantan Singingi Regency	0° 28' 31" S	101° 27' 30" E	9163118 (14.09)	<p>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 km² (765,603 ha) with an altitude ranging from 25 to 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the RIMBA Roadmap 2. Workshop on KSN proposals 3. Implementation of the Integrated Model for Sustainable Land and Economic Planning (IM-SLEP) 4. Building a forum for Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC) 5. Facilitate Revision of District Spatial Plans 6. Integration of Environmental Services, Eco-road and Green Economy Practices in the RPJMD 7. Survey on changing attitudes and analysing gender and social inclusion 8. Facilitate RPHJP review 9. Identification of road segments in the RIMBA corridor 10. Planning facilitation using the PLUP method 11. Facilitation and development of a green economy product monitoring system 12. Development of a business plan through the Social Forestry community 13. Analysis of carbon storage areas using INVEST 14. Development of knowledge media
Cluster I: Indragiri Hulu Regency	0° 32' 0" S	102° 20' 0" E	1643081 (14.02)	<p>Indragiri Hulu Regency is located at 0°15' North 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involve in the RIMBA Roadmap Development workshop 2. Involve in the KSN proposal workshop 3. Involve in Workshop/ FGD Identification of road segments in the RIMBA corridor 4. Involve in Business plan training through the Social Forestry community 5. Involve in the Workshop on Analysis of Carbon Storage Areas using INVEST 6. Obtain learning outcomes from knowledge media
Cluster I: Sijunjung Regency	0° 18' 43" S - 1° 41' 46" S	101° 30' 52" E - 100° 37' 40" E	8541932 (13.03)	<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 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 Lubauk Tarok District. Only a small 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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Roadmap 4. Facilitate Revision of Spatial Plans and District KLHS protection 5. Encouraging the development of Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC) forums 6. Integration of Environmental Services, Eco-road and Green Economy Practices in the RPJMD 7. Attitude change survey and analysis of gender and social inclusion 8. Facilitate review of RPHJP 9. Facilitation and development of a green economy product monitoring system 10. Develop media knowledge

Cluster I: Dharmasraya Regency	0° 47' 7" S – 1° 41' 56" S	101° 9' 21" E – 101° 54' 27" E	9166041 (13.01)	<p>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:</p> <p>North side with Kab. Sawahlunto/Sijunjung and regencies. Kuantan Singingi Riau Province</p> <p>South side with Kab. Bungo and Kab. Kerinci Jambi Province</p> <p>East side with Kab. Tebo and Bungo Jambi Province</p> <p>West side with Kab. Solok and Solok Selatan.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engagement in Business plan training through the Social Forestry community 2. Involvement in learning from media knowledge 3. Integration of Environmental Services, Eco-road and Green Economy Practices in the RPJMD 4. Involvement in protecting the landscape of the Bukit Batabuh-Bukit 30 HL corridor
Cluster II: Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency	0°53' - 1°41' S	103°23' - 104°31' E	9845498 (15.07)	<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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 RPHIP 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 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>Muaro Jambi is a district in Jambi province, Indonesia. This district is the district with the largest population in Jambi province, with a growth rate of 3.93% per year. In 2023, the</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.</p> <p>Strengthening the Management of Cluster II Peat Hydrological Units:</p>

Cluster II: Muaro Jambi Regency	1°51' - 2°01' S	103°15' - 104°30' E	9782270 (15.05)	<p>population of Muaro Jambi district will be 418,794 people. Jambi City, which is the capital of Jambi province, is an enclave of the district whose capital is Sengeti.</p> <p>Muaro Jambi Regency is a division of the Batanghari district based on Law number 54 of 1999, with an area of 5,246 km², administratively consisting of 11 sub-districts and 150 villages.</p> <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 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitating participatory land use planning (PLUP) to support FMUs in Cluster II on peatland restoration and management. 2. Review long-term forest management plans and KPH facilitation plans based on PLUP results. 3. Reviewing the draft RPHUP 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 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	1°28' - 1°52' S	101°32' - 102°50' E	9828959 (15.02)	<p>Merangin is a district in Jambi province, Indonesia. This district is the largest district in Jambi province, with an area of 7,668.61 km² 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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 KPH 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 RPHUP draft for KPH IV, V, and VI in Merangin Regency. 5. Collect 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 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 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 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 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.
				<p>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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 KPH I, Kerinci Regency.

Cluster III: Kerinci Regency	2°19' - 3°49' S	101°08' - 101°50' E	1640224 (15.01)	<p>2011, the district's capital is Siulak. Previously, the centre of government was located in Sungai Penuh, which currently has the status of a city.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 green economy business forum that brings together producers from the RIMBA corridor in Kerinci Regency, potential buyers and financial institutions for access to financing
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Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]