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CFP/UNDP-REDD+/001/2014 CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Subnational REDD+ Small Scale Program in West Sumatera, Jambi and East Kalimantan

December 2014 – May 2015

1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

On 26th May, 2010 the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) to establish a Partnership for REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) that aims to tackle greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest and peat land degradation. REDD+ is a global mechanism that provides an opportunity for developing countries like Indonesia to move towards sustainable green economy. For Indonesia REDD+ also offers a way to achieve Indonesia's voluntary commitment to the world to reduce emissions by 26 percent or up to 41 percent with international support by 2020. Having forest and land-based activities as the main source of emissions, directs attention to reforming the forest and land governance specifically on the drivers of deforestation and degradation.

In 2012, the REDD+ Task Force issued a policy document known as the REDD+ National Strategy. The REDD+ National Strategy is adapted at the regional level through the Provincial Strategy and Action Plans (PSAP), a policy document emphasizing the need to adjust to the local context to address the local drivers of deforestation and forest and peat-land degradation, and to promote local wisdom and sustainable development.

With the establishment of the REDD+ Agency, through Presidential Regulation No. 62/2013, a swift shift towards implementation of REDD+ activities on the ground became a key imperative for success. In accordance to the PSAPs, the ownership of REDD+ is equally distributed among and between the Central Government, Regional Governments and local stakeholders. This is in line with the national approach for subnational implementation that the REDD+ Agency has been working towards.

Having PSAPs formulated locally by the provincial governments together with district governments and relevant stakeholders, the next step is to execute the PSAPs on the ground. Aligned with the REDD+ objectives stated in Presidential Regulation 62/2013, the activities must address specific local drivers of deforestation and forest and peat land degradation. Provincial governments in West Sumatera, East Kalimantan and Jambi have signed MOUs with the REDD+ Agency and have completed their respective PSAP processes. With reference to the individual PSAPs, the provinces have proposed activities aimed at communities to showcase sustainable forest management and alternative livelihoods within the REDD+ program. Provincial governments have identified their unique approaches towards program formulation based on the individual needs and priorities in each province. The proposed activities are linked to the

10 imperative programs especially the Green Village Program and Forest Fire Management Program of the REDD+ Agency which are yet to be adapted in the local context.

Together with the REDD+ Agency, UNDP - in its capacity as trust-fund manager - is convening a Call for Proposal (CFP) and is seeking qualified community-based organizations (CSOs) that are interested in managing, implementing, and monitoring the identified activities in West Sumatera, Jambi and East Kalimantan in collaboration with local stakeholders, applying the national social and environmental safeguards (PRISAI). The partnership would provide an opportunity to expand the Subnational Small Scale REDD+ Program to three priority provinces.

2. ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

Legally established CSOs including community-based organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs), Academic Institutions, faith-based organizations, trade unions, and network coalitions operating in the project locations (West Sumatera, East Kalimantan, Jambi) are invited to submit their proposal(s).

Applicants are strongly encouraged to form coalitions or networks with local stakeholders to implement their proposed projects. If the applicant is a group of legal entities or group of organizations that will form or have formed a consortium or association at the time of the submission of the proposal(s), they shall confirm in their proposal(s) that: (i) they have designated one party to act as a lead entity; and (ii) if they are awarded the grant, the grant shall be entered into, by and between UNDP and the designated lead entity, who shall be acting for and on behalf of all the member entities comprising the consortium. If applicable, cost-sharing requirement should be stated. A maximum of one proposal can be submitted for each Province by each applicant.

Applicants should possess the following capacities:

- a. Proven technical capacity to engage in REDD+ activities;
- b. Proven capacity to supervise/implement the safeguards associated with REDD+ activities;
- c. Proven capacity to handle small procurement matters in accordance to the expected standards;
- d. Proven capacity to handle financial management matters in accordance to the expected standards;
- e. Proven capacity to establish partnerships with local community-based organizations which activities can be financed through small grants;
- f. Proven mechanism that guarantees Institutional integrity with regard to financial management and accountability in running a program/projects;
- g. Proven track record in leadership and management capacity to execute programs/projects;
- h. Supported by a number of local experienced staff who are skillful in program/project management;
- i. Operate and maintain office premises with adequate resources to handle the anticipated activities;
- j. Proven network with civil society organizations and/or communities operating in the project areas and good relationships with local government in the project areas;
- k. Robust and standardized operational procedures covering financial management, administration processes, financial reporting, procurement of goods and services, human resources and monitoring and evaluation;

- I. Capacity building experience (e.g. local institution, local NGO, local CSO, local community and other target groups) for both project technical aspects as well as project management (e.g. financial reporting and project activity reporting);

A strong understanding and experience working with UNDP rules and regulations will be considered an advantage.

Supporting documents including legal establishment documents, registration certificate, latest audited financial statements and internal SOPs should be attached to the application.

3. DURATION

- Duration of the application period: **deadline is Monday, 17th November 2014 at 5:00 pm WIB, local time in Jakarta (GMT + 7 hours)**
- Grant projects are expected to start on Monday, December 1st with a duration of 6 months until 31st May 2015.

4. BUDGET

UNDP will award the grants on LOT basis. CSOs may quote one or more LOTs. Separate proposals shall be submitted, covering all listed activities, by LOT. Proposals for partial activities will be rejected. A grantee may receive multiple LOTs provided the LOTs do not exceed, in a cumulative basis, USD 150,000.

1. LOT 1: activities in West Sumatera – max amount available USD 75,000.
2. LOT 2: activities in Jambi – max amount available USD 75,000.
3. LOT 3: activities in East Kalimantan – max amount available USD 75,000.

A. LOT 1 West Sumatera (see Annexes 1-3 for further details)

Province	Program	Activities	Location
Community-Based Forest Management			
West Sumatera	Establishment Of Community Based Forest Management In Pasaman District	1. Providing Technical Assistance for knowledge dissemination of CBFM to stakeholders, community leaders, and community including its monitoring and evaluation	Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo, in Mapat Tunggul Selatan Sub-District.
		2. Providing Technical Assistance for establishing Forest Working Area for the proposed <i>Hutan Nagari</i> location	Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo and establishing Forest Working Area for the 9 (nine) approved HKm locations.
		3. Establishing Forest Working Area (<i>Penataan Areal Kerja/PAK</i>) for the planned location of <i>Hutan Nagari</i> in Jorong Partamuan. The PAK establishment will be conducted	Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo

		by involving the community and village actors.	
	Establishment Of Community Based Forest Management	1. Establishment, capacity development and institutional strengthening for the newly established Community Forest Group.	Padang Municipality
		2. Preparing general village and forest profile covering economic-social, cultural, forestry potential, geographical information for the purpose of applying the Community Forest permit through focus group discussion.	Limau Manis, Lambung Bukit, Kuranji, Lori and Rumpuik Ameh Groups in Padang Municipality
		3. Identification, verification and mapping of the 5 (five) targeted Community Forest locations	Limau Manis, Lambung Bukit, Kuranji, Lori and Rumpuik Ameh Groups in Padang Municipality
		4. Monitoring and evaluation activities over the Community Forest Group activity.	Limau Manis, Lambung Bukit, Kuranji, Lori and Rumpuik Ameh Groups in Padang Municipality
	Nagari Forest Border Management And Permanent Sample Plot Establishment	1. Preparation and verification of coordinate location for border <i>Pal</i> placement for 13,3 km	Nagari Simancuang, South Solok district
		2. Border <i>Pal</i> placement per distance of 100 Meters with the total of 133 fences (<i>patok</i>)	
		3. Developing map of the Nagari Forest area border based on the Border <i>Pal</i> placement.	
		4. Selecting and establishing Permanent Sample Plots locations consist of 3 plots/locations with the measurement of 20m x 20m	
		5. Calculating data and carbon stock	

B. LOT 2 Jambi (see Annexes 4-5 for further details)

No.	Programs	Activities	Location
Community-based Forest Fire Management			
Jambi	Establishment and Capacity Building of Community	1. Information dissemination on the Forest Fire Prevention and Control	Muaro Jambi District

	Forum/Farmer Group Fire Brigade	2. Establishment of KTPA groups	
		3. Training of KTPA groups to build the capacity of the groups in controlling land and plantation fires.	
Jambi	Zero Burning Land Clearing	1. Conducting Information dissemination and introduction of PLTB to stakeholders	Merangin & Tebo Districts
		2. Selecting location and conducting survey for the model area and farmer candidate for PLTB demonstration plot.	
		3. Conducting capacity building and training alternative land clearing including the composting techniques with the EM 4 technology (Effective Microorganisms)	
		4. Establishing demonstration plots as PLTB modelling by conducting the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cutting and clearing vegetation, clearing shrubs and trees, cutting, chopping wood, renting heavy duty excavators (full mechanization) b. Fence installation, constructing planting lines / head plant stakes, hole digging, planting in the form of HOK (workday) incentives 	
		5. Formation of KTPA groups and training to build the capacity of the groups in controlling land and plantation fires.	

C. LOT 3 East Kalimantan (see Annex 6 for further details)

No.	Programs	Activities	Location
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Management of Karst Ecosystem Area			
East Kalimantan	Management of The Karsts Ecosystem Area In Berau District	1. Capacity building of human resources in form of information dissemination, training, comparative studies, and technical assistance in relation to sustainable village management	Merabu Village, Berau District Berau District, Merabu Village Berau District, Merabu Village
		2. Management of village forest areas in the Karst Area, Merabu Village Forest	
		3. Rehabilitation of forests and lands around the Karst Area, Merabu Village Forest	
		4. Development of the information center on the management of the Merabu village forests	
		5. Spatial planning of Merabu village areas	
		6. Capacity building for the village apparatus in Merabu village	
		7. Development and structuring of the community land management	
		8. Development of Agroforestry – Agrosylvopastural activity to increase community's welfare; and	
		9. Development of non-timber forest products to increase community's welfare.	

The following principles should be kept in mind in preparing the cost breakdown:

- a. only include costs which directly relate to carry out the activities and producing the objectives which are set in the CFP;
- b. the budget shall be realistic;
- c. the budget shall include all costs associated with managing and administering the activities, including the cost of monitoring and evaluation;
- d. all relevant financial records shall be made available which may also be part of monitoring and audit;
- f. Any costs associated with the preparation of proposals shall be borne by the applicant.
- g. The maximum overhead (indirect costs) cost is limited to 5% of the total proposed budget.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The selected CSOs will be directly responsible to UNDP and are expected, in the course of performing the services under the grant, to liaise with the following institutions:

- a. **Provincial and District governments** during the formulation of workplans, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities. The provincial government will be represented by a designated authority for the REDD+ program (i.e. REDD+ Working Group/Pokja, REDD+ Regional Commission/Komisi Daerah).
- b. **REDD+ Agency** during the formulation of the workplan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. The REDD+ Agency will facilitate and bridge the relationship between the CSOs and provincial and district governments.
- c. **Local implementing partners and CSOs** during the implementation phase to synchronize ongoing and future activities in the vicinity of the project.

6. EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS

Criteria which will be used to evaluate applications by LOT including points allocated for each criterion are provided below.

Evaluation Criteria	Max Points
Relevance	8
Is the proposed project relevant to the overall objectives of the CFP including Annexes?	4
Does the proposal focus on relevant target groups and geographical locations as stated in the CFP?	4
Methodology & Implementation Arrangements	32
Feasibility: Will the applicant be able to implement planned activities within the proposed timetable and budget?	4
Are the proposed methods and implementation arrangements appropriate, practical and consistent with the proposed activities and expected results?	4
Does the applicant have strong coalitions or networks with local stakeholders to implement their proposed projects?	4
Does the applicant have experience with local government in the project areas?	4
Does the proposal include well defined log frame with measurable indicators?	4
Are the proposed implementation arrangements sufficient to implement the project?	4
Will the project cover maximum number of beneficiaries / areas in line with CFP?	4
Does the proposal promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	4
Replicability/Sustainability	6
Can the benefits of the proposed project be sustained after the grant duration	3

ends?	
Will it be feasible for the proposed project be expanded and/or replicated?	3
Innovation	2
Does the project propose innovative methods to achieve the intended results in the local context?	2
Technical Capacity of Applicant	20
Does the applicant have relevant past experience in a similar project?	4
Does the applicant have adequate operation capacity to manage the project and provide logistical support and infrastructure?	4
Do the proposed project personnel have sufficient knowledge and experience?	
Team Leader: Have a bachelor degree in social sciences, economic, or environment with at least 10 years experiences in project management	4
Programme Personnel: Have a bachelor degree in social sciences, economic or environment with at least 4 year experience working in capacity building and/or community empowerment	4
Administrative & Finance Personnel: Have a bachelor degree in finance or social sciences with at least 3 year experience handling project administration and finance.	4
Financial Capacity	12
Does the CSO have the ability to ensure proper financial recording and reporting?	4
What is the maximum amount of money the CSO has managed?	4
Did CSO have an external financial audit? What was the outcome?	4
Cost	20
Is the proposed budget realistic?	10
Does the budget include any ineligible cost?	10

There will be a preliminary evaluation by UNDP where an initial tally of points will be awarded to applicants. A CSO Capacity Assessment will then be conducted on the highest scoring applicants. The preliminary Evaluation tally by UNDP may be adjusted up or down based on the information gathered in the Capacity Assessment.

Reflecting the capacity needed to implement a given grant project, supporting documents such as organizational chart, staff profile and audited financial statement may be requested to be submitted for review by UNDP.

Evaluation Process:

UNDP programme staff will initiate the selection process. An Evaluation Committee will be formed by UNDP and relevant government partners. The UNDP Indonesia Civil Society Organization Steering

Committee will review the selection process before recommending any submissions for approval of grant. The results from the evaluation are expected within two weeks of receipt of proposals.

7. SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS

*By the deadline of **17th November, 2014 at 5:00 pm WIB, local time in Jakarta (GMT + 7)**, the application(s) should be signed by the person legally authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant organization and sent to:*

Subnational REDD+ Small Scale Program in West Sumatera, East Kalimantan and Jambi

REDD+ Project

Mayapada Tower II – 14th Floor

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 27

Jakarta Selatan – INDONESIA

Ph. +62 21 2500811

E-mail: REDD-bids.id@undp.org, only signed and scanned copies of the applications in pdf format.

Both hard and soft copy applications will be accepted. Late submissions will be rejected and returned unopened to the applicant. Incomplete submissions by LOT will be rejected.

- A pre-proposal conference will be held on:

Time: 10:00 am WIB, Jakarta local time

Date: Thursday, 6th of November 2014

Venue: Mayapada Tower II, 15th Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 27, Jakarta - Indonesia

All applicants are encouraged to attend (maximum 2 people per CSO). Non-attendance, however, shall not result in disqualification of an interested applicant. Minutes of the pre-proposal conference will be either posted on the UNDP website, or disseminated to the individual CSOs who have registered or expressed interest with the grant, whether or not they attended the conference. No verbal statement made during the conference shall modify the terms and conditions of the CFP unless such statement is specifically written in the Minutes of the Conference, or issued/posted as an amendment in the CFP. Answers for all inquiries received up to 2 days before the deadline will also be published on the UNDP website.

The UNDP focal points for the conference arrangement and inquiries before the deadline are:

Ichsan Sahputra / Ratna Trihadji Pawitra

Address: Mayapada Tower II, 14th Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 27, Jakarta - Indonesia

Telephone: +62 21 250 0811

Facsimile: +62 21 250 0822

E-mail: ichsan.sahputra@undp.org / ratna.pawitra@undp.org

8. OVERALL PROCESS OF GRANT SCHEME

- Summary of the selection process:

*Proposals are due by the deadline of **17th November, 2014 at 5:00 pm WIB, local time in Jakarta (GMT + 7)**.* The UNDP Indonesia Civil Society Organization Steering Committee will review the selection process before recommending any submissions for approval of grant. The results from the evaluation are expected within two weeks of receipt of proposals.

- Payment: Payments will be made in tranches based on successful achievement of the agreed milestones as stated in the Grant Agreement.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring & Evaluation for the performance of the CSO will be carried out by UNDP monitoring and evaluation officers using UNDP's guidelines on results-based management. Capacity Support may be provided by the REDD+ Agency for policy alignment purposes.

LOT 1. ANNEX I

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT IN PASAMAN DISTRICT

A. BACKGROUND

West Sumatera Province is at the front line of promoting Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) to its forests. With the combination of forest management and local wisdom, the progress and support from the community are evident. At the provincial level, the government has issued a Province-wide Road Map for the Expansion of Nagari-based Forest Management for *Nagari* Forest, Community Forest, People Forest, *Adat* Forest and other forms of forests. The Governor of West Sumatera has targeted for 500,000 ha of protected forest and production forest to be managed by the community through CBFM by 2020. This direction from the provincial government is then further developed by the district governments in West Sumatera in various CBFM initiatives. Linking to the REDD+ Agency's Green Village program, the establishment and expansion of the CBFM initiative are keys for achieving the goals of the Green Village program, which includes sustainable forest management, access to natural resources and emission reduction.

The process for applying for social forestry area has started since 2012 by the Social Forestry Working Group, Provincial Forestry Office, Watershed Management Agency and the District Government. Starting in 2014, Warsi and Kemitraan helped to facilitate this process. The Ministry of Forestry has issued the Decision Letter (SK) regarding Working Area Establishment for Community Forest Number: 514/Mehut/II/2013 on the 25th of July 2013 for Saiyo, Rap Hita Saiyo, Tombang Pinang Groups in Jorong Cubadak; Karya Setia, Tang Duhu Maju Groups in Jorong Simpang Tonang, Sontra Group in Jorong Sontang, Beringin Sakti Group in Jorong Lansek Kadok, Bukit Lestari Group in Jorong Langung. The SK covers an area of 1,635 ha in total. To date, these 9 (nine) Groups are in the process of applying the Community Forest Wood Production Permit (*Ijin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Kemasyarakatan/IUPHKm*) from the Head of District. The Nagari is also in the process of applying Village Forest (*Hutan Nagari*) area. Thus the below activities are crucial steps for securing access for the community to natural resources and for the expansion of CBFM initiatives in the future.

B. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the CBFM Implementation Expansion in Pasaman District are to:

1. Provide Technical Assistance for knowledge dissemination to raise public awareness and understanding of CBFM and to develop technical capacity of Pasaman district's stakeholders in CBFM implementation in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo, Mapat Tunggul Selatan Sub-District, Pasaman District.
2. Establish Forest Working Area (Penataan Areal Kerja-PAK) by using closed polygon method to determine the Location Plan of the proposed Village Forest (*Hutan Nagari*) in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo, Mapat Tunggul Selatan Sub-District, Pasaman District.
3. Establish Forest Working Area by using closed polygon method to determine the border of 9 (nine) approved Community Forest (HKm) locations for applying IUPHKm (*Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Kemasyarakatan*) in Pasaman District.

C. EXPECTED IMPACT

The results expected from the implementation of these activities are:

1. Improved public awareness and stakeholder understanding on the Community Based Forest Management establishment and implementation in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo by providing Technical Assistance on knowledge dissemination for the stakeholders in Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo, including its community, and its Adat/ community leaders.
2. Finalized Location Plan map for the proposed Hutan Nagari in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo can be submitted to the Pasaman District Government for further legalization process.
3. Finalized Forest Working Area establishment for the 9 (nine) approved HKm locations representing 1,635 ha will provide legal certainty and data validity for further CBFM implementation in the said locations.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The series of activities that will be implemented are:

1. Providing Technical Assistance for knowledge dissemination of CBFM to stakeholders, community leaders, and community including its monitoring and evaluation in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo, in Mapat Tunggul Selatan Sub-District.
2. Providing Technical Assistance for establishing Forest Working Area for the proposed *Hutan Nagari* location in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo and establishing Forest Working Area for the 9 (nine) approved HKm locations.
3. Establishing Forest Working Area (*Penataan Areal Kerja/PAK*) for the planned location of *Hutan Nagari* in Jorong Partamuan. The PAK establishment will be conducted by involving the community and village actors.

E. LOCATION

The location selected for the activities are as follows:

1. The Technical Assistance for Knowledge Dissemination of CBFM will be conducted in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Muara Sungai Lolo, in Mapat Tunggul Selatan Sub-District.
2. Establishment of Forest Working Area will be conducted in the proposed *Hutan Nagari* in Jorong Partamuan Nagari Sungai Lolo, Mapat Tunggul Selatan Sub-District.
3. Establishment of Forest Working Area and Provision of its Location Validity will be conducted in the 9 (nine) approved HKm locations in Pasaman District.

F. SUPERVISING AGENCIES

The agencies that will supervise the implementation of the activities are:

1. REDD+ Agency
2. West Sumatra Provincial Forestry Office
3. REDD + Working Group of West Sumatra Province
4. Pasaman Forestry Service.

G. TIME SCHEDULE

The activities will start in December 2014 and shall be completed in May 2015.

LOT 1. ANNEX II
ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS
IN PADANG MUNICIPALITY

A. BACKGROUND

West Sumatera Province is at the front line of promoting Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) to its forests. With the combination of forest management and local wisdom, the progress and support from the community are evident. At the provincial level, the government has issued a Province-wide Road Map for the Expansion of Nagari-based Forest Management for *Nagari* Forest, Community Forest, People Forest, *Adat* Forest and other forms of forests. The Governor of West Sumatera has targeted for 500,000 ha of protected forest and production forest to be managed by the community through CBFM by 2020. This direction from the provincial government is then further developed by the district governments in West Sumatera in various CBFM initiatives. Linking to the REDD+ Agency's Green Village program, the establishment and expansion of the CBFM initiative are keys for achieving the goals of the Green Village program, which includes sustainable forest management, access to natural resources and emission reduction.

The process for applying for social forestry area has started since 2012 by the Social Forestry Working Group, Provincial Forestry Office, Watershed Management Agency and the District Government. The Padang Municipal Government is in the process of introducing the establishment CBFM in 5 (five) location groups, which are Limau Manis, Lambung Bukit, Kuranji, Lori and Rumpuik Ameh. The forests in 5 (five) locations are important for preserving the water supply for the Padang Municipality. These activities are meant to disseminate information on CBFM to the stakeholders but to also support the communities in their process for applying the Community Forest (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan/HKm*) as a tangible achievement.

B. OBJECTIVE

The purposes of the implementation of community forestry activities in Padang Municipality are as follows:

1. To provide information dissemination on Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) activities in Padang Municipality for raising the community awareness on environment preservation and forest conservation, so the expansion of Community Forestry program implementation in Padang Municipality can be carried out successfully.
2. To provide capacity building program for the stakeholders (district government, academic institutions, *Adat* leaders, religion leaders, and community) focuses on community empowerment for independent and sustainable Community Forest Management.
3. To produce digital map 1:50,000 covering the 5 (five) targeted locations.

C. EXPECTED IMPACT

Expected results from the implementation of these activities are:

1. Expanding the implementation of Community-Based Forest Management Program on up to 500,000 ha in Padang Municipality as one of the activities that can play a role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions (REDD + program)
2. Preparing at least 75% of the communities living around the community forests to independently and sustainably manage the community forest by using the

Community-Based Forest Management

3. Finalized digital map 1:50,000 to be submitted to the Ministry of Forestry for obtaining Forest Working Area permit.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The following are series of activities to be implemented in Padang Municipality are:

1. Establishment, capacity development and institutional strengthening for the newly established Community Forest Group.
2. Preparing general village and forest profile covering economic-social, cultural, forestry potential, geographical information for the purpose of applying the Community Forest permit through focus group discussion.
3. Identification, verification and mapping of the 5 (five) targeted Community Forest locations in Limau Manis, Lambung Bukit, Kuranji, Lori and Rumpuik Ameh in Padang.
4. Monitoring and evaluation activities over the Community Forest Group activity.

E. LOCATION

The locations selected are the following areas:

1. Sub-district Pauh : Limau Manis Group (700 Ha) and Lambung Bukit Group (1,200 Ha)
2. Sub-district Kuranji: Kuranji Group (700 Ha)
3. Sub-district Koto Tengah: Lori Group (700 Ha) and Rumpuik Ameh Group (500 Ha).

The abovementioned figure is estimated from the participatory mapping activity with the community. As a result, the numbers may vary depending on the proposed identification and verification activity.

F. SUPERVISING AGENCIES

The agencies that will supervise the implementation of the activities are:

1. REDD+ Agency
2. West Sumatra Provincial Forestry Office
3. REDD+ Working Group of West Sumatra Province
4. The office in charge on the matters of forestry for the District/Municipality.

G. TIME SCHEDULE

The activities will start in December 2014 and shall be completed in May 2015.

LOT. I. ANNEX III

NAGARI FOREST BORDER MANAGEMENT AND PERMANENT SAMPLE PLOT ESTABLISHMENT IN SOUTH SOLOK DISTRICT

A. BACKGROUND

West Sumatera Province is at the front line of promoting Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) to its forests. With the combination of forest management and local wisdom, the progress and support from the community are evident. At the provincial level, the government has issued a Province-wide Road Map for the Expansion of Nagari-based Forest Management for *Nagari* Forest, Community Forest, People Forest, *Adat* Forest and other forms of forests. The Governor of West Sumatera has targeted for 500,000 ha of protected forest and production forest to be managed by the community through CBFM by 2020. This direction from the provincial government is then further developed by the district governments in West Sumatera in various CBFM initiatives. Linking to the REDD+ Agency's Green Village program, the establishment and expansion of the CBFM initiative are keys for achieving the goals of the Green Village program, which includes sustainable forest management, access to natural resources and emission reduction.

The *Nagari Alam Pauh Duo* Forest in Simancuang, South Solok, already obtained the license of *Nagari* Forest Management from Governor of West Sumatera. The *Nagari Alam Pauh Duo* Forest has designed the *Nagari* Forest Work Plan. One of the immediate actions in the Work Plan is to manage the *Nagari* Forest Border and to establish Permanent Sample Plot (*Petak Ukur Permanen/PUP*). A valid border would provide legal certainty and better management of the *Nagari* Forest area whereas Permanent Sample Plot will be useful for gathering carbon stock and emission data initiated and measured by the community.

B. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program are as follows:

1. To establish a valid border for *Nagari Alam Pauh Duo* Forest work area in Simancuang with total area of 650 Ha (13,3 Km).
2. Make available forest land cover data in Permanent Sample Plot for measurement and development of carbon stocks in the area.

C. EXPECTED IMPACT

The expected results of this activity are as follows:

1. The border of *Nagari Alam Pauh Duo* Forest Work Area is defined, embedded on a jointly agrees map and supports the future management of activities in *Nagari Alam Pauh Duo* forest area.
2. Data on potential carbon in *Nagari alam Pauh Duo* forest area are collected and consulted with relevant partners and verified by BP REDD+.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

The descriptions of activity are as follows:

1. Preparation and verification of coordinate location for border *Pal* placement for 13,3 km
2. Border *Pal* placement per distance of 100 Meters with the total of 133 fences (*patok*)
3. Developing map of the *Nagari* Forest area border based on the Border *Pal* placement.

4. Selecting and establishing Permanent Sample Plots locations consist of 3 plots/locations with the measurement of 20m x 20m
5. In each plot, there are 4 (four) types of plot levels which shall be established, as follows:
 - a. flakes level plot (*tingkat semai*) with the measurement of 2m x 2m
 - b. stake level plot (*tingkat tiang*) with the measurement of 5m x 5m
 - c. stand level plot (*tingkat pancang*) with the measurement of 10m x 10m
 - d. tree level plot (*tingkat pohon*) with the measurement of 20m x 20m
6. Procurement of goods includes:
 - a. Work maps, GPS, rope, paint and other mapping and survey equipments.
 - b. Border fences covering $\pm 13,3$ km 133 fences (*patok*) from cement and concrete
7. Calculating data and carbon stock

E. LOCATION

Location for *Nagari* Forest Border Management and permanent plots formulation is in *Jorong Simancuang, Nagari Alam Pauh Duo, Pauh Duo* Sub-District.

F. SUPERVISING AGENCIES

The agencies that will supervise the implementation of the activities are:

1. REDD+ Agency
2. Forestry Office of West Sumatera Province
3. REDD+ Working Group of West Sumatera Province
4. Agency responsible for Forestry at District/Municipal

G. TIMELINE

The activities will start in December 2014 and shall be completed in May 2015.

LOT 2. ANNEX IV
ESTABLISHMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF FARMERS GROUP COMMUNITY FIRE
BRIGADE
MUARO JAMBI DISTRICT

A. BACKGROUND

In anticipating the occurrence of fire in plantations, the Government had issued a regulation for zero burning land clearing as mandated in Law No.18 of 2004 regarding Plantations. Prior to obtaining a plantation business license, according to the mandate of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 26 of 2007 on Guidelines for Plantation Businesses Licensing, plantation companies are required to prepare a statement for their readiness to provide sufficient facilities, infrastructure and emergency response systems to prevent the occurrence of fires during land clearing and /or processing. Nevertheless, data shows that land and plantation fires still occur each year.

Plantation and land fires occur almost every year. Although the intensity and extent is not always the same, they have negative economic and ecological impacts, such as a decline in biodiversity, land productivity, health disturbances, and disruption to land, water and air traffic. In fact, fires that spread continuously can produce transboundary haze pollution that crosses over into neighboring countries and may affect the diplomatic relations between Indonesia and neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. Transboundary haze pollution has become a concern for ASEAN countries that call for efforts to harmonize the prevention and control of transboundary haze pollution.

According to data obtained on land and plantation fires, facts have shown that most fires occur in cultivation areas, especially in plantations as a result of human error during dry and hot conditions. Moreover, the fire occurs mainly due to the lack of awareness and community's participation in fire prevention and fire control activity. In addition, the community in the forest fire prone-areas do not possess necessary capacity to control the forest fire. After the development of awareness and improved capacity, it is expected for the community to involve in independent forest fire prevention and control activity and in extreme cases, can report the fire accidents to the authority.

B. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this program are as follows:

- a. To establish Farmers Group Fire Brigade (*Kelompok Tani Peduli Api/KTPA*), for the control of plantation and land fires at the village level.
- b. To develop capacity and awareness of the KTPA groups in forest fire prevention and control.
- c. To increase the preparedness of KTPA groups for the early prevention of land and plantation fires as well as report the accidents to authority where necessary.

C. Expected Impact

The expected results of this program are as follows:

- a. Established KTPA groups in Muaro Jambi District.
- b. Increased awareness and capacity of communities and KTPA groups.

- c. Reduced number of fire hot spots caused and negative impacts of land and plantation fires in the Muaro Jambi District
- d. Increased preparedness of the KTPA groups in controlling land and plantation fires by involving the KTPA groups.

D. Description of Activities

- 1. Information dissemination on the Forest Fire Prevention and Control
- 2. Establishment of KTPA groups
- 3. Training of KTPA groups to build the capacity of the groups in controlling land and plantation fires.
- 4. Procurement of equipment and materials required as follows:
 - a. Stationery
 - b. Meals
 - c. Double bit axes
 - d. Hoes
 - e. Flappers
 - f. Water pumps
 - g. Sharp rakes
 - h. Back pumps
 - i. Saws

E. Location

The location for the implementation of the abovementioned activities are in Muaro Jambi District.

F. Supervising Agency

The agencies that will supervise the implementation of the activities are:

- a. REDD+ Agency
- b. Jambi Province REDD+ Working Group

G. Time Schedule

The activities will start in December 2014 and shall be completed in May 2015.

LOT 2. ANNEX V

ESTABLISHMENT OF ZERO BURNING LAND CLEARING PLOT AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN TEBO AND MERANGIN DISTRICTS

A. BACKGROUND

In anticipating the occurrence of fire in plantations, the Government had issued a regulation for zero burning land clearing as mandated in Law No.18 of 2004 regarding Plantations. Prior to obtaining a plantation business license, according to the mandate of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 26 of 2007 on Guidelines for Plantation Businesses Licensing, plantation companies are required to prepare a statement for their readiness to provide sufficient facilities, infrastructure and emergency response systems to prevent the occurrence of fires during land clearing and /or processing. Nevertheless, data shows that land and plantation fires still occur each year.

Plantation and land fires occur almost every year. Although the intensity and extent is not always the same, they have negative economic and ecological impacts, such as a decline in biodiversity, land productivity, health disturbances, and disruption to land, water and air traffic. In fact, fires that spread continuously can produce transboundary haze pollution that crosses over into neighboring countries and may affect the diplomatic relations between Indonesia and neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. Transboundary haze pollution has become a concern for ASEAN countries that call for efforts to harmonize the prevention and control of transboundary haze pollution.

According to data obtained on land and plantation fires, facts have shown that most fires occur in cultivation areas, especially in plantations as a result of human error during dry and hot conditions. These cases are worse in the plantation area because farmers choose to clear the forest and/or land by burning method which resulted to uncontrolled forest and agricultural land fire. As the consequences, aside from the haze, the crops are destroyed and damaged, so that economic loss is avoidable.

Due to this condition, the government of Tebo and Merangin districts decided to introduce the Zero Burning Land Clearing (*Pembukaan Lahan Tanpa Bakar*-PLTB) as an approach to educate the farmers as well as to prevent and to control the fire hot spot in the area.

B. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this program are as follows:

- a. To conduct information dissemination to raise community awareness on the practice of Zero Burning Land Clearing (PLTB) in Tebo and Merangin districts.
- b. To increase the capacity of farmers and community by providing training alternative land clearing including the composting techniques with the EM 4 technology (Effective Microorganisms) in Tebo and Merangin districts.
- c. To establish demonstration Plots for modelling PLTB in selected forest-fire prone areas in Tebo and Merangin districts.

C. EXPECTED IMPACT

The expected results of this program are as follows:

- a. Raised community awareness on the practice of PLTB

- b. Increased capacity of farmers and community on alternative land clearing to achieve PLTB in the two districts.
- c. Established demonstration plots for modelling PLTB in selected forest-fire prone areas in Tebo and Merangin districts.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

1. Conducting Information dissemination and introduction of PLTB to stakeholders in Tebo and Merangin districts
2. Selecting location and conducting survey for the model area and farmer candidate for PLTB demonstration plot.
3. Conducting capacity building and training alternative land clearing including the composting techniques with the EM 4 technology (Effective Microorganisms) in Tebo and Merangin districts.
4. Establishing demonstration plots as PLTB modelling by conducting the following activities:
 - a. Cutting and clearing vegetation, clearing shrubs and trees, cutting, chopping wood, renting heavy duty excavators (full mechanization)
 - b. Fence installation, constructing planting lines / head plant stakes, hole digging, planting in the form of HOK (workday) incentives
5. Procurement of equipment for demonstration plots are as follows:
 - a. Chopping equipment for composting material
 - b. Excavator
 - c. Chainsaw
 - d. Hole digging equipment (Tembilang)
 - e. Machetes
 - f. Buckets
 - g. Flat shovels
 - h. Steel hammer

Meanwhile Materials required are as follows :

1. Occultation rubber seedlings in blue-label polybags
 2. EM 4 composting starters
 3. Auxiliary materials for composting (molasses, husks / rice husks / sawdust, rice bran, burlap sacks, black plastic).
 4. NPK Mutiara Compost
 5. Herbicides
 6. Handsprayers
 7. Plantation safety nets
 8. Barbed wire
 9. Nails
 6. Formation of KTPA groups and training to build the capacity of the groups in controlling land and plantation fires. The activity includes procurement of the goods equipment and materials required are as follows:
 - a) Stationery
 - b) Meals
 - c) Double bit axes
 - d) Hoes
 - e) Flapers
 - f) Water pumps
 - g) Sharp rakes
 - h) Back pumps
-

- i) Saws

7. LOCATION

Formation and capacity building of the KTPA groups will mainly be carried out in plantation development areas that are prone to fires in Muaro Jambi District.

8. SUPERVISING AGENCY

The agencies that will supervise the implementation of the activities are:

- a. REDD+ Agency
- b. Jambi Province REDD+ Working Group

9. TIME SCHEDULE

The activities will start in December 2014 and shall be completed in May 2015.

LOT 3. ANNEX VI
MANAGEMENT OF THE KARSTS ECOSYSTEM AREA
IN BERAU DISTRICT

A. BACKGROUND

The Sangkulirang Mangkalihat Karsts area is located in 2 administrative areas namely the Berau District and East Kutai District, based on the watershed approach the area extent is almost 1,800,000 hectares. To this extent, the priority area for protection is 550,000 hectares consists of the upstream Karsts ecosystem area of 430.000 hectares and the coastal Karsts ecosystem of 120,000 hectares.

The area is the upstream of 5 main rivers in Berau and East Kutai, and is one of the major water sources for the community in almost 105 villages with a population of approximately 105,000 inhabitants. Research results indicate that the presence of Karsts is very significant because it is able to capture 2 – 3 times more than tropical forests in its best conditions.

This area is a vital habitat for orangutans (*pongo pygmaeus morio*) that are typical Kalimantan primates. The biological expedition results in 2004 undertaken by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) state that it identified 120 bird species, 90 species and 2 species of bats, 200 insect species and arthropods with 1 giant cockroach species, 400 vegetation and 50 species of fish. Of the expedition results a number of new species were identified that were only found in this particular area, namely the fish species *Nemacheilus marang* and *Kalacemeti Sarax sangkulirangensis* sp. nov., *Sarax mardua* sp. nov.

Unfortunately, the area which is rich in biodiversity and has an important value for human life does not receive serious attention yet for the protection and management. Accordingly, its condition is quite alarming in particular due to the various activities that lead to degradation and deforestation in the area. There are a number of activities that may potentially cause deforestation, such as: the change of land into oil palm plantations, coal mining, settlements and its infrastructure. Also a number of activities such as land encroachment and illegal logging conducted by the community contribute to the deforestation. Meanwhile, forestry activities that do not regard the principles of sustainable forest management also contribute to the forest degradation.

Based on the above, the efforts to protect and manage Karsts areas should immediately start to reduce and control the threats. In order to protect the karsts area, it is necessary to initiate management activities in the upstream Karsts areas involving the communities in the Karsts surroundings, namely in the Merabu Village, Berau District.

The government action in relation to the protection and management of Karsts activity includes the forming of Forum on the Management of the Sangkulirang Mangkalihat Karsts in 2011 through the Governor Decree No. 660/K833/2011 consisting of parties concerned with Karsts and Governor Regulation of the Governor No. 67/2012 was issued regarding the protection and management of the Sangkulirang Mangkalihat Karsts ecosystem. The attachment of the regulation includes indicative maps of prioritized areas to be protected and management action plans.

The community in the Merabu Village, Berau District has also started to manage Karsts in the administrative areas of their villages. Based on the enactment of the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Nr. 28/Menhut-II/2014 dated 9 January 2014, the community will receive a village forest areal of 8,205 hectares. Pursuant these facts, the Merabu Village fits to be a model green village.

B. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program are as follows:

- a. To provide institutional capacity building for the community in Merabu village
- b. To implement management for Karsts area which is conducted by community
- c. To develop the welfare of the peoples who lives in the vicinity of the Karsts Area

C. EXPECTED IMPACT

The expected results of this program are as follows:

- a. With the benefits received in the form of capacity building, the community is expected to increase their welfare from sustainable economy activity, which also based from environment perspective and establish their village as green villages through the support of this project.
- b. The community at large will benefit of good environmental quality and continued access to clean water sources.
- c. The Merabu community and its village will become model for the development of similar activities in other village.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The series of activities undertaken under the Green Village Program in Merabu Village consists of:

1. Capacity building of human resources in form of information dissemination, training, comparative studies, and technical assistance in relation to sustainable village management
2. Management of village forest areas in the Karst Area, Merabu Village Forest
3. Rehabilitation of forests and lands around the Karst Area, Merabu Village Forest
4. Development of the information center on the management of the Merabu village forests
5. Spatial planning of Merabu village areas
6. Capacity building for the village apparatus in Merabu village
7. Development and structuring of the community land management
8. Development of Agroforestry – Agrosylvopastoral activity to increase community's welfare; and
9. Development of non-timber forest products to increase community's welfare.

E. LOCATION

The activities are undertaken in the Merabu Village, Berau District, East Kalimantan.

F. SUPERVISING AGENCY

The agencies that will supervise the implementation of the activities are:

- a. REDD+ Agency
- b. Forestry Office of the Berau District

G. TIME SCHEDULE

The activities will start in December 2014 and shall be completed in May 2015.