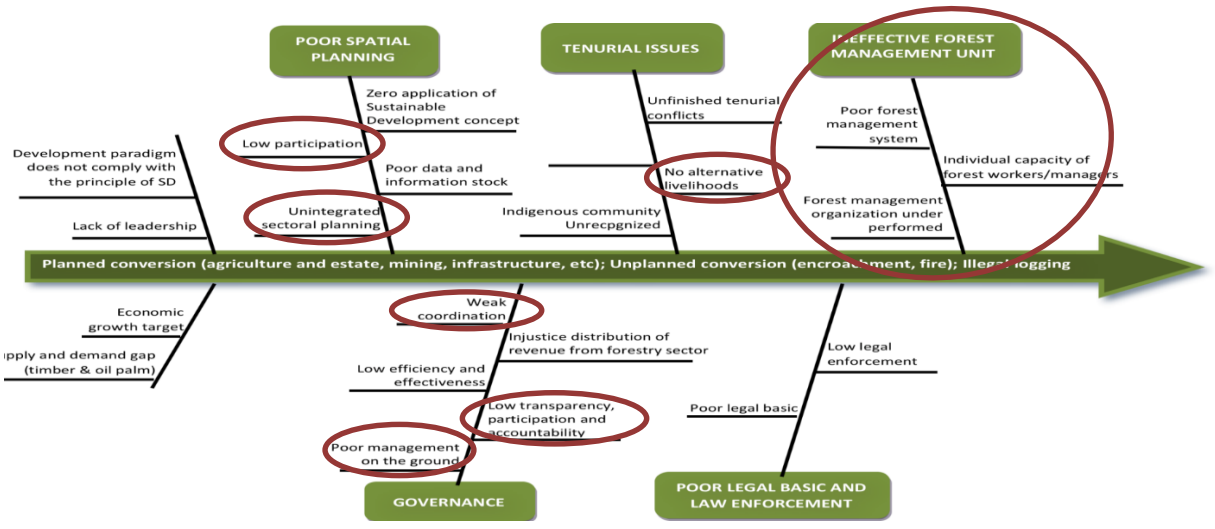
| Cover Page for Project/Program Approval Request | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **Country/Region**: | Indonesia | 2. **CIF Project ID#**: | (Trustee will assign ID) |
| 3. **Source of Funding:** | ■ FIP | ☐ PPCR | ☐ SREP |
| 4. **Project/Program Title:** | Promoting Sustainable Community Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development | | |
| 5. **Type of CIF Investment:** | ■ Public | ☐ Private | ☐ Mixed |
| 6. **Funding Request in million USD equivalent:** | USD 17million | *Non-Grant:* | |
| 7. **Implementing MDB(s):** | IBRD | | |
| 8. **National Implementing Agency:** | Ministry of Environment and Forestry | | |
| 9. **MDB Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL)**: | *Headquarters- Focal Point:* Gerhard Dieterle | *TTL:* Diji Chandrasekharan Behr | |
| 10. **Project/Program Description** (including objectives and expected outcomes)**:** | | | |

This project is part of the Indonesia's FIP Investment Plan, aims at supporting priority investment in addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The higher objective of the program and associated projects is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and enhance carbon stocks while generating livelihood co-benefits. The Investment Plan sets out the overall strategic options to achieve REDD+ objectives in Indonesia. The development objective of the Investment Plan is to reduce barriers to sub-national REDD+ implementation and to increase

Figure 1: Entry points for FIP project to address drivers of deforestation



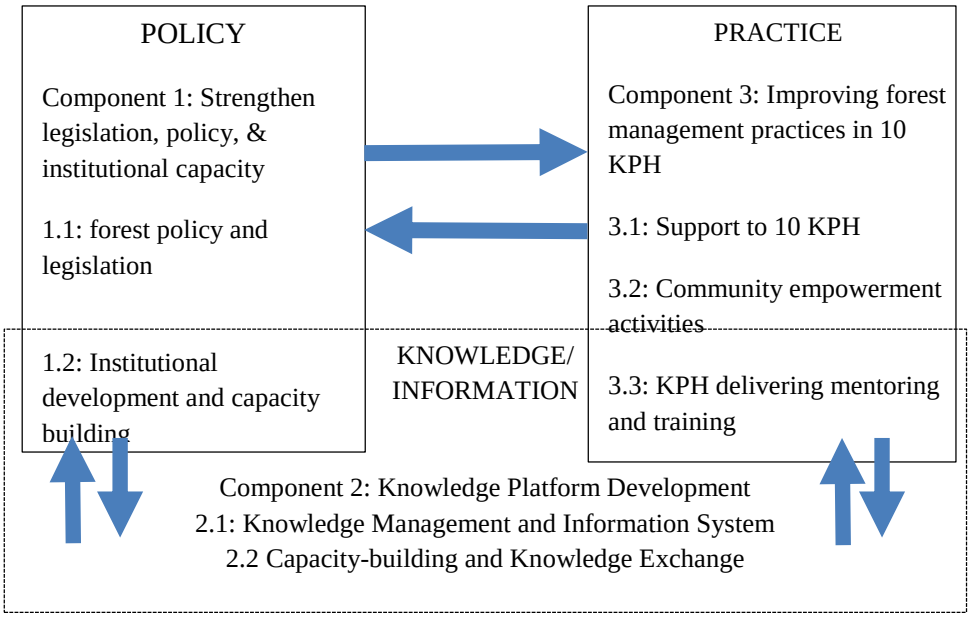

provincial and local capacity for REDD+ and sustainable forest management (SFM). The key entry point for the project implemented by IBRD are some of the identified sub-national barriers to achieving REDD+ through improved forest management at the subnational level (i.e., decentralized forest management) (see Figure 1) – constraints in terms of spatial planning (specifically low levels of participation and lack of integration with sectoral

planning processes), governance constraints (specifically weak coordination among key players within the ministry and across ministries, poor management on the ground, low transparency and accountability); and ineffective forest management units.

The project development objective is to build institutions and local capacity to enhance partnerships and improve the decentralized management of forests. The Project will tackle the main practical constraints to achieving REDD+ objectives. It will create an enabling environment for operationalizing better management of forests by scaling up the establishment of well-functioning decentralized forest management units (KPHs) based on sound planning. By doing so it will also address some of the underlying causes of the drivers of deforestation (specifically those circled in red in Figure 1). Improving local participation and spatial planning, integrating spatial plans, harmonizing data and information, and strengthening the implementation of the KPH system intends to reduce unplanned deforestation and forest degradation.

The project involves three elements – improving the national and subnational legal, regulatory, and institutional context; capacity building for all relevant stakeholders; and learning-by-doing in 10 KPHs and disseminating the lessons and insights.

Figure 2: Linkage among three main elements of the project




Component 1: Strengthen legislation, policy and institutional capacity in decentralized forest management. Operationalization of KPHs has been constrained by unclear and conflicting laws and regulations, lack of consistent information about forest boundaries, forest and other land uses, limited ownership of the approach, and a shortfall of funds to effectively implement KPHs (especially for process related aspects). This component address these constraints by (i) building a common understanding and commitment to the KPH program within subnational government and subnational sector departments, (ii) assisting with drafting revisions and amendments of legislation and regulation within the purview of MOEF to clarify KPH roles in implementation of decentralized forest management and to facilitate access of funds such as the reforestation fund, and (iii) develop standard operating procedures and build the capacity of government entities.

This component will support inter-ministry working groups (building on two existing platforms) to carry out and present recommendations from any relevant studies on KPH implementation and inconsistencies in laws and regulations; conduct workshops and meetings; and carry out stakeholder dialogues and consultations. It will also support targeted outreach and communication to subnational government and other stakeholders involved with operationalizing KPHs. This component will involve the relevant Directorate Generals (DGs) in MOEF and the relevant subnational technical units, and when needed the Directorates from other key ministries.

Component 2: Knowledge platform development

Decentralized forest management will require a range of supporting information, institutions, and investment activities. This component addresses the need to harmonize the data and knowledge used as the basis for implementing KPHs and to build capacity of a broad range of stakeholders. The component focuses on putting place an effective modern platform that harmonizes information, facilitates access and use of information, and engenders knowledge exchange and learning from practice. The modern knowledge platform is also expected to assist and facilitate with the provision of incentives and benchmarking, and to motivate behavioral change in national and sub-national government staff and other relevant stakeholders. The component is designed work with various sources of information and data platforms, and link with other national initiatives such as One Map. The approach replicates successful efforts in other countries that modernized their data and knowledge sharing platforms and uses affordable, current, and user-friendly information system innovations.

Activities include establishing a multi-level knowledge management and information system (KMIS) that can be used by national and subnational government and non-government stakeholders, and local communities. The KMIS will bring together data compilation, analysis, visualization, storage, and dissemination and creating useful knowledge products. It will include the collation of information and data at national, subnational and KPH level, including information such as forest cover, forest inventory data, laws, socioeconomic parameters, and carbon emissions, to develop a publically accessible knowledge repository. The activities will include making available electronically existing information on socioeconomic, institutional, biophysical and environmental parameters including data from the past and information that is only available in hardcopies of relevant reports, and, as necessary, digitizing maps. Activities also include capacity building activities (e.g., on-line and in-person trainings, internships, and peer-to-peer learning opportunities). Resources will also be used to develop dedicated portals to help KPHs and other stakeholders access legal information, markets, and technical assistance.

Component 3: Improve forest management practices in 10 KPH areas

This component supports 10 KPH facing challenges in becoming operational, specifically with respect to institutional capacity, supporting communities, and sustainable utilization of forest products (timber and non-timber). The selection of the 10 KPHs will be done through a systematic screening process that captures key criteria ranging from readiness to representativeness to carbon sequestration potential.

Activities will involve providing the selected KPHs with technical assistance and training to address their challenges and assist the communities and KPHs to effectively manage the forest resource. The community empowerment activities associated with this component will be targeted at communities living within or adjacent to KPHs. The menu of activities will be identified in a participatory manner during the land use and forest management plan development process. The requested support is expected to vary from technical assistance to investments in income generating and reforestation activities. A subset of the 10 KPHs will receive additional training and funding to become a resource center that can provide training and mentoring to other KPHs in the region. The latter is part of an effort to establish a network of KPHs that can assist with the national roll out of the program.

The support provided by the project will complement public financing for KPHs. The activities in this component will, where appropriate, coordinate with efforts being carried out with the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indonesia on mapping rights and supporting local communities.

Component 4: Project management, monitoring and reporting
This component will support project management and oversight, and implementation of project monitoring and reporting system. The activities to be financed include project coordination, financial management, procurement management, equipment and supplies, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The M&E system will measure progress on the indicators that are provided in the result framework and on the overall FIP program's carbon benefit target. Periodic review of the M&E data will be the basis for refining activities in each component.

The beneficiaries of the overall project will include communities living in and adjacent to forest management units accessing project funds and technical assistance. For these communities, the project will support improved livelihoods (clearer access to the resources, technical assistance on forest management and community forestry, and in some cases income generating activities from management of natural resources). The Government at the national, provincial and district level will benefit from clearer regulations ad greater capacity for implementing decentralized forest management, engaging local stakeholders and forming, as appropriate, partnerships, and integrating forest land use planning with broader spatial planning.

11. **Consistency with Investment Criteria:**

***(a) Climate change mitigation potential:***

The support for KPHs tackles several key elements that are considered to be drivers of deforestation – the low participation in poor spatial planning, and unintegrated sectoral plans, weak governance at the forest site level, ineffective forest management units and some tenure issues. Strengthening the KPH system enables the Government of Indonesia, along with partners, to improve forest resource management, use and access at the site level. This will contribute to reducing unplanned deforestation and forest degradation in the long term. Through this investment, the FIP project supports Indonesia in a transformative process toward good forest governance and subnational REDD+ readiness. The project will help demonstrate the climate change and development benefits of effective decentralized forest management in KPHs and generate insights and lessons for scaling up the operationalization of KPHs. The activities intend to result in improved opportunities for investments in SFM, community based forest management (CBFM) and REDD+ within KPHs. This also could augment environmentally conscientious private sector confidence to invest in sustainable forest management and leverage funding managed by the MOEF.

An analysis was done to understand the potential of GHG mitigation associated with the project using the Ex-Ante Carbon balance Tool (EX-ACT). Available data from 28 KPHs was used to estimate the carbon balance against a baseline scenario that extrapolates historical trends in KPHs over the next 10 years. The assumptions were that during the implementation phase the KPH would reduce 15% of baseline deforestation and degradation and 10 year capitalization phase following the end of implementation phase. The result of the analysis indicate that on average the carbon balance for a KPH is -0.34 ton CO2eq per ha per year. KPHs range in size from 4.6 thousand hectares to 908 thousand hectares, with a median size of 94,784 hectares. As the sites will only be selected during project implementation, using the median size of the KPHs, the estimated mitigation potential for just the 10 KPHs in which direct interventions will occur is approximately 32,000 ton CO2eq per year. This is a conservative estimate as there will be other KPHs, established and operationalized in the next 10 years as an indirect result of the project. Furthermore, this project intends to assist scaling up operationalization for the remaining KPHs.

***(b) Demonstration potential at scale***:

The KPH system is a priority in the national agenda. The government has committed to establishing and operationalize 600 KPHs, of which 340 should be in place by 2019. The project is designed to demonstrate what can be done with effective KPHs in a manner that can be readily scaled up. The activities are designed to complement planned government investments in the roll out of KPHs and augment these investments by putting in place necessary systems and capacities to accelerate the roll out of well-functioning KPHs.

The activities associated with component 1 are focused on the enabling regulatory and institutional conditions which, once in place, should lower the misinterpretations of existing rules and reduce confusion over roles and responsibilities when rolling out new KPHs. Activities associated with component 2 builds a knowledge platform on an existing system. It is designed in a modular manner that can be augmented based on need and changes in availability of technology. The activities in component 2 also create a competitive space for innovation and uses benchmarking and communication platforms to recognize and reward effective innovative approaches.

As the KPH model is fairly young and many elements of implementation need to be refined, it is essential to enable learning-by-doing. Component 3 and the M&E system, which creates linkages among the components, allow for such learning regarding effective decentralized forest management. Through component 2 and 3, the lessons learned will be readily transferred to other efforts to operationalize KPHs. Component 2 and 3 also put in place low cost systems for scaling up support for KPHs – including a network of private technical service providers and networks of KPHs as learning centers that can, as part of their business model, provide supporting functions to larger number of KPHs in the country.

Through coordination with the IFC engagement and ADB supported engagement in KPHs, there will be

opportunities to extend the lessons learned to other KPHs and provide technical assistance on business development to KPHs.

***(c) Cost-effectiveness:***

The project can be considered cost effective for several reasons – first it is leveraging significant government resources that are being used for the roll out of the KPH. Second the EIRR is similar to what is seen in other forestry operations. The EIRR was estimated for both a social discount rate (five percent) and a private discount rate using the standard discount rate used to in Bank operations – 12 percent (it should be noted that during January 2014-July 2015 the interest rate in Indonesia is averaged about 7.5% and lending rate about 8%). Using a 12 percent discount rate, the net present value (NPV) and EIRR for the project are 122M and 7.3 percent respectively. Using a 10 percent discount rate results in a NPV and EIRR of USD 209M and 9.3 percent respectively.

Using a social discount rate, the financial analysis results in a NPV for the income generating activities of a generic KPH is approximately USD 49.99 million with an IRR of 11.17 percent and BCR 1.59. The economic analysis, which includes the expected GHG mitigation estimated using ExACT, results in an NPV of USD 50.05 million, EIRR of 11.19 percent with a BCR of 1.59 within next 20 years. It should be noted that for these estimations, the analysis was run using information for a representative KPH that involves both production and protection activities. The analysis was done at the community level.

To establish many of the necessary institutional arrangements, systems and capacities the project will build on existing platforms and arrangements and will focus on expanding the stakeholders involved, and modernizing systems. This makes the project design cost-effective.

***(d) Implementation potential:***

The Ministry of Planning (Bappenas) and MOEF are committed to the roll out of KPHs. Bappenas, currently elevated to directly report to the President, has indicated to MOEF that their budget is conditional on achieving KPH implementation targets – a requirement referred to as "no KPH no budget". The transition to a decentralized management regime for forests remains central to the mission of the new MOEF, as noted by the current Minister when presenting the priorities for the sector. In addition, a priority of the medium term national development plan (RPJMN) is to have operational 340 KPH by the end of 2019 and all 600 KPHs operational in the next development plan cycle. Various sources of public funds are available for KPH implementation – State budget for KPH establishment during the current RPJMN and deconcentration funds. The amounts available, however, are inadequate and must be used for specific purposes. There are also untapped resources for supporting KPH, including the Reforestation Fund (DR).

The support provided by this project intends complement existing government activities by putting in place the necessary underlying institutions, systems and capacities that enable MOEF to scale up decentralized forest management by operationalizing the remaining KPHs. The activities will enable MOEF to learn-by-doing, specifically on effectively partnering with local stakeholders while recognizing their rights, working with local government, collaborating across programs, harmonizing plans, and ensuring forest management results in both direct and indirect benefits to the stakeholders in the proximity of the resource base, all key elements of REDD+ strategy objectives at the subnational level.

The implementation of the project will be led by Directorate General on Forest Planning and Environmental Management as the project executing agency (EA). There will also be four implementing agencies (IAs) involved in project implementation. They are:

- Dit. Rencana Penggunaan dan Pembentukan Wilayah Pengelolaan Hutan (WP3H a subdirectorate in the Directorate General of Planning and Environmental Management)
- Direktorat Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi which is the Directorate of Production Forest Management Unit, Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management.

- Pusdiklat SDM Lingkundan Hidup dan Kehutanan, which is the Directorate of Center for Human Resources Education and Training, Directorate General of Extension Services and Human Resources Development Agency.
- Direktorat Usaha Perhutanan Sosial dan Hutan Adat which is the Directorate of Social Forestry and Customary Forest Management, Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership.

The Directorate are all key in the roll out of KPHs. Building the working relationships among these Directorates will be important for long-term engagement in implementation of KPHs

Given the nature of project intervention and roll out KPHs more broadly, that needs to involve multiple ministries that can influence the implementation of KPH program, and multi-sectors and –stakeholders that will be affected by the roll out of KPH, a Technical Steering Committee (TSC) will be established. The TSC will be composed of representatives from different key stakeholder groups including main directorate general in key ministries, such as National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, National Land Agency, community and academia. The TSC will provide technical guidance on project implementation. At the subnational level, there will be a Consultative Committee that will play a similar role linking all the subnational units of the relevant directorates and ministries and stakeholders together and working with the KPH in project implementation. This Committee will also create a platform for sharing information with local stakeholder representatives to discuss the progress of the project and provide inputs regarding aspects of project performance that are going well and those with shortcomings. The project lessons will provide insights on the value of having a Consultative Committee at the national level when KPHs are rolled out in other districts.

In terms of coordination with other development partners, including other FIP Implementing Agencies in Indonesia and especially FCPF and REDD+ related initiatives, there will be the FIP Program Coordination Unit. This unit will facilitate coordination with other two FIP implementing partners in Indonesia, ADB and IFC. With its composition, it will also be able to address coordination of activities with other elements of Indonesia's REDD+ program, including those under the FCPF and DGM, and with preparation and potential future implementation of the Emission Reduction Program.

***(e) Integrating sustainable development (co-benefits):***

To effectively address the underlying causes of the drivers of deforestation it is important for this project to contribute to a broader sustainable development agenda. The project design, with its consideration over rights to forests and coordination regarding spatial planning covers aspects of development that will have benefits beyond reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The direct co-benefits associated with this project are tied to the opportunities provided for training local communities as well as the community empowerment activities in subcomponent 3.2. The latter includes activities that range from support for processes to support for utilization of forest resources. The eligible activities will include assistance with participatory boundary demarcation (external and internal areas); mediation of land conflicts and stakeholder engagement; clarification over use rights; establishment of benefit sharing; facilitation of institutional capacity strengthening; mentoring, assistance with establishment of partnership schemes including obtaining license for community forestry (HKM) and village forests(HD)), technical support for business planning and implementation of community based forest management (e.g., through HKM and HD) in the KPH area; technical assistance for plantation and reforestation activities, agroforestry and seedling farms and semi-permanent nurseries, establishment of REDD demonstration plots and carbon monitoring, utilization of forest based ecosystem services, improvement of on-farm productivity, value addition with NTFPs, establishment of various forestry business (e.g.,

industrial wood processing facility (e.g. for wood pellets)); support with marketing and improving market and credit access; establishment of and support for community knowledge resource centers at sub-district or village level; and communication and outreach.

In addition to the support listed above, there will be benefits created from the portals associated with the KMIS that are tailored for community use – including marketing portals and portals on forest information. Usage of these portals do not require the local communities to have access to the internet or WiFi, and can be operated as a small business by local youth, as has been done in other countries. Lastly, community empowerment in decision-making (specifically on obtaining technical service) will be supported through the use of the technical service provider model.

***(f) Safeguards:***

The proposed project is anticipated to have indirect and long-term positive impacts by creating the enabling conditions, institutional arrangements and capacities for effective implementation of decentralized management of forests. However, the project could also impose potential negative environment and social impact that will need to be safeguarded following the Indonesian's laws and regulations and in accordance with the World Bank Operations Policies (OP). According to the nature, scope and scale of the project, the WB has classified it under Category B, triggering six safeguards, which are: OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats, OP 4.36 on Forests, OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources, OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and OP 4.09 on Integrated Pest Control (some KPHs that are planning to establish industrial timber plantations and develop agroforests).

In order to fulfil the aforementioned safeguard requirement, the MOEF has prepared an integrated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), to guide the project in identifying, screening and assessing location-specific, environmental and social safeguards related issues emerging from any of the components in the project (components 1, 2, and 3). ESMF also provides explanation about management and mitigation actions required to be taken by a project implementer, and a management plan that the project implementer must prepare before sub-project implementation. ESMF will guide the project implementer regarding the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). It also guides the preparation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by incorporating Community Participation Framework (CPF) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF).

Given the objective of the project and its focus on reducing challenges to REDD+ implementation at the sub-national level and building capacity in REDD+ and SFM, it is expected that most activities will not create a large scale, significant and/or irreversible negative environment and social impacts. Where unintended negative consequences may arise, the client will implement safeguards instruments in accordance with the WB Operations Policies and pursuant to Indonesia's laws and regulations.

There are two sets of interventions associated with the Project which have environmental and social impacts that need to be identified and analyzed during the implementation to inform actions in compliance with the safeguard policies, which are those that support for the formulation of policies and legislations (Component 1, primarily subcomponent 1.1) and that support for the planning, implementation and management of activities in 10 selected KPHs (Component 3, primarily Subcomponent 3.2).

Potential, negative, social impacts that can arise from changes in forestry policy and legislation can be categorized into: (1) direct impacts; and (2) indirect impacts. Criteria that can be used in assessing social impacts are (1) the local or customary community's improved or poorer access to forests (in area unit or number of households); (2) an increase or a decrease in the unemployment rate; (3) an increase or a decrease in community members' incomes; (4) more-severe or reduced poverty among the community; (5) increased or reduced food insecurity and health; (6)

the community's strengthened or weakened cultural ties to the forest; and (7) an increase or a decrease in the number of forest tenure conflicts.

The Project activities which may have unintended negative, environmental and social impacts are activities associated with Component 3. Community empowerment activities supported by the project will be identified during the process of KPH Business Plan formulation in the 10 KPHs where the project will directly intervene, and include those involving the members of the communities within/adjacent to the KPH as well as external investors. Potential negative social and environmental impacts in relation to the implementation of community empowerment activities in the selected 10 KPHs include but are not restricted to the following:

Environmental degradation and unsustainable use of forestry resources

- Loss of high conservation value area (HCVA)
- Increased and uncontrolled use of pesticide in association with agriculture-related activities

Social exclusion and elite capture

- Exclusion of vulnerable members of the community within the KPHs in the process of identification of project supported activities, resulting in their lack of access to project opportunities.
- Unfair sharing of benefits of forestry resources use
- Delivery of capacity building does not take into consideration constraints by some community members to participating and benefiting

Communal tenure rights

- Boundary demarcation in conflict with the currently practiced communal arrangements;
- Approach to and measures for land conflict resolution do not take into consideration the communal arrangements;

Land and asset acquisition

- Land-based forest management activities (plantation and reforestation, agroforestry, establishment of nurseries, farms, demo plots, etc.) take place on the land currently being used
- Construction of structures such as processing units (by the community or investors) and knowledge resource centers require acquisition of land.

Multiple stakeholders were involved in the preparation and finalization of the Integrated ESMF document through series of focus group discussion and public consultations that were conducted at national and sub national level in a manner that was in compliance with the national requirement, following the procedure established by the National Forestry Council. Prior to the consultation, the draft ESMF document (translated into Bahasa Indonesia) was distributed and disclosed in a government website in order to give stakeholder involved enough time to read and provide feedback. The minutes of these public consultation, including comments and feedback received from participants are accessible at the government's website (www.kph.dephut.go.id).

Based on the capacity assessment that was done at both national and sub-national level, it was noted that at the national level there are existing units at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) who are capable of assessing environmental and social risks in relation to the proposed project intervention (including those under Component 1 and 2), mitigating negative impacts and monitoring the implementation of safeguards actions. While at the sub-national level, the relevant agencies has never had experiences handling safeguards related documents in relation to KPH supported activities. However, the assessment was unable to make a conclusion whether the situation in the sample regions is representative, it is of the view that investing in strengthening the capacities of the relevant entities on environmental and social safeguards and related actions is a priority. Adequate provisions for capacity strengthening for safeguards implementation are included in the ESMF.

12. **Stakeholder engagement:**

The project preparation process involved extensive national and subnational consultations and dialogues, technical assessments. The process of project design was conducted in an open, transparent and inclusive manner, with extensive consultation at both national and regional level involving multiple stakeholder groups in an effort to engage different stakeholder and build their partnership of the project. The series of public consultations were conducted in coordination with the National Forestry Council (DKN) and used its public consultation protocol. The relevant stakeholder groups also participated in the consultations associated with preparing the safeguards instruments – specifically the Integrated Environmental and Social Management Framework. A program level national steering committee has been in place during project preparation to ensure coordination among the FIP financed activities. Much of the feedback received through consultations has been considered and integrated into the design of the project. The major stakeholder groups expressed general support for the FIP intervention.

During the course of implementation, stakeholders will still be engaged through the implementation of various activities under this project, for example in component 1 the opportunity for continued engagement can be created through the use of existing platform for convening 12 Ministries in order to vet the changes in regulations and laws that are being considered for creating an enabling environment for the roll out of KPH. Component 2 and 3 also creates spaces for involving multiple stakeholder groups – local communities, IPs, individual, community groups, local institutions involved in or affected by activities being implemented by KPH. Furthermore, all FIP financed activities will be coordinated among the partners and through a national program coordination unit and a national program level Steering Committee to ensure synergy, coordination, and alignment.

13. **Gender considerations:**

An active and effective participation of women is important and recognized as a key factor for the success of project implementation. During the preparation process, the project always ensured the participation of representative of women in the series of focus group discussion and public consultation that were conducted at national and sub national level. Gender perspectives will be taken into account in any methodology and standard operating procedures and associated regulation, on how to engage with local and adat communities, sub district and village government, developed under this project. Women will be the main subject implementing livelihood activities. The project will support women organization that work with poor women and local households whose livelihoods heavily depend on forest resources.

14. **Indicators and Targets (consistent with results framework):**

| **Core Indicator** | **Target** |
|---|---|
| **Indicator One:** Targeted KPHs meeting four out of five forest management criteria (Number) | 6 |
| **Indicator Two**: Score on enabling environment for mainstreaming KPH operationalization (Number) | 5 |
| **Indicator Three**: Direct project beneficiaries (of which female) (Number and percentage) – these numbers will be refined once sites are selected | 200,000 (45 percent) |
| **Indicator Four**: Project affected people in forest & adjacent communities have increased monetary and non-monetary benefits, disaggregated by women and indigenous peoples (Number) – these numbers will be refined once sites are selected | 195,000 |
| **Indicator Five**: Share of beneficiary/stakeholder satisfaction from administration of KPH (Percentage) | 70 percent |

15. **Co-Financing:**

| | *Amount (in USD million):* | *Type of contribution:* |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • DANIDA | 6 | Grant |
| • Others (please specify) | | |
| **Co-Financing Total:** | 6 | |
| 16. Expected Board/MDB Management approval date: | | |
| December 8, 2015 | | |