



# **COMPLETION REPORT**

**ITTO RED-SPD 009/09 Rev. 2(F)**

**Promoting the Partnership Efforts to Reduce Emission from  
Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Tropical Peatland  
in South Sumatra through the Enhancement of  
Conservation and Restoration Activities**

**MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
FORESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

**IN COOPERATION WITH**

**INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION**

**Palembang - Indonesia  
2013**

**Project number :** ITTO RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2(F)

**Starting date of the project :** November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010

**Duration of the project :**

- Original : 24 months
- First extension : 6 months
- Second extension : 2 months

**Project cost :**

- Total USD 181,287 (ITTO = USD 149,493 (USD 25,703 retained by ITTO and USD 123,790 transferred to project), GoI (in-kind) = USD 31,794)

**The ordinal number and type of the report:** Project Completion Report

**Project technical and scientific staff:**

- Project Management Unit :
  1. Project Coordinator : Mr. Bastoni
  2. Project Secretary/Finance : Mr. Julius Ibrahim
- International and national Experts/Consultants :
  1. International Experts/Consultants : Not allocated
  2. National Expert/Consultants:
    - Mr. Tajudin Edy Komar
    - Mr. Adi Kunarso
- Project Technical Committee:
  1. Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)
  2. Center for International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry
  3. Forestry Service of South Sumatra Province
  4. Representative of ITTO Secretariate

**Implementing Institutions**

- Executing Agency:

Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)  
Ministry of Forestry, Government of Indonesia  
Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok I, 11<sup>th</sup> floor  
Jl. Gatot Subroto – Senayan Jakarta 10270 – Indonesia  
Phone: +62 - 21 5737945, 5730398  
Fax : +62 – 21 5720189
- Implementing Agency and Project Secretariate:

Regional Research Center of South Sumatra  
Jl. Kolonel H. Burliam Km 6,5 Pundi Kayu – Palembang 30153  
Phone/Fax.: +62 – 711 414864  
Email: [tembesu@telkom.net](mailto:tembesu@telkom.net); [bastonibrata@yahoo.co.id](mailto:bastonibrata@yahoo.co.id)

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Project origin, and main problem to be addressed;**

Peat swamp forest (PSF) in two major islands in Indonesia, Sumatra and Kalimantan, has been estimated nearly 13 millions ha. This forest has been predicted to have a major stock of carbon in their huge organic materials as major component of PSF. There will be a huge emission of carbon from this ecosystem if Deforestation, Degradation, inappropriate Conversion and forest Fire occur (DDCF). In order to reduce negative impact of DDCF, we need to promote sustainable management, conservation of remaining habitats and the restoration of the degraded ecosystem. This condition could be achieved through the partnership efforts among stakeholders, across government authorities, industrial forest plantation, palm oil plantation companies and local community. This project is the implementation of REDDES, especially those related to awareness raising, capacity building, and resolving this harmony across government authorities in peatland management and establishment of demonstration activities in relatively high forest cover and high rate of deforestation area.

### **Project objectives;**

The developmental objective of this project is to contribute to the sustainable management and conservation of PSF in South Sumatra through the enhancement of government authorities, roles, and responsibilities and field demonstration activities of restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystem.

Specific objective is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation rate and to enhance sustainable management of PSF ecosystem through awareness raising, capacity building, resolve disharmony across authorities in PSF management and restoration-rehabilitation of degraded PSF areas by involving various stakeholders, local government, industrial forest plantation, palm oil plantation companies and other community groups.

### **Critical differences between planned and realized Project implementation;**

There is no difference between planned and realized project implementation. All the project outputs and activities can be achieved successfully. However, there are twice project extension for eight months in November 2012 to June 2013.

### **Situations prevailing after Project completion including the situation of the target beneficiaries, and post-Project sustainability;**

Disharmony across government authorities need to be solved further by frequent meeting.

### **The most relevant outcome of the analysis of the project implementation;**

The demonstration activities understanding among stakeholders on the peatland management and restoration technology which has been compiled.

## **Lesson learned;**

Project has successfully facilitated the meeting of stakeholders, the establishment of demonstration plot and encourage private companies to plant local species.

Project has also establishment common understanding on the management of PSF in South Sumatra eventhough to comprehensively solve the disparity on the priority of the management will take related large time.

Project has also compiled rehabilitation technology in PSF which will be usefull for larger rehabilitation by relevant srakeholders. The demonstration plot facilitated by the project is approximately 70 ha.

The project noted and recognized the strong support from partners in the establishment of plantation/rehabilitation trials in the effort to reduce emission, enhance sequestration and generate income for local people (community group).

Sinarmas Forestry (Industrial Forest Plantation Company) has very large areas to be rehabilitated and appreciated this project and has strong committment to continue and maintain the initiative and to expand the area between 25 ha under this project and scaling up to 150 ha in 2013 and more after this. The company expected further cooperation to this cooperation and the previously available species are expected to be restored.

PT Andira Agro (Palm Oil Plantation Company) has initiated the cooperation to plant/rehabilitate 10-20 ha along riverside. The company mentioned the area along riverside was bought to maintain the conservation areas.

District Forest Service of OKI has granted 20 ha for plantation trial in Kedaton, OKI. District Forest Service of OKI informed that his office has strong committment and also provide financial support for maintenance. This site is expected to be a show window for the rehabilitation activities using local indigenous species. They challenged the use of Restricted Production Forest (HPT) of 10,000 ha to be used for research and development purposes or any other use for sustainable forest management.

Under project facilitation, Community Group of Kedaton in OKI District, South Sumatra has developed 15 ha agroforestry system (mix farming) between jelutung (*Dyera lowii*) and palm oil. This farming system aims to enhance carbon sequestration and generate income from non wood forest product (latex of jelutung) for local people.

The results and findings of the project have been available and valuable and know how local government implement the findings and results. The sustainability will be achieved through various ways. One of those is through dissemination of simple technical guidelines, poster and short video presentation.

Regional Research Center of South Sumatra has played very important role in the success of implementation of this project and mobilize the resources.

## **Recommendation**

To ensure the achievement of sustainable management of peat swamp forest and rehabilitation-restoration of degraded ecosystem, it recommended that all cooperations among stakeholders be continued and scaled up .

# 1. PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.1. Origin

This project is partially the implementation of the framework of Indonesian REDD with specific to demonstration activities in peat swamp forest (PSF). PSF (peatland) is one of the importance ecosystems which has given huge contribution to the provision of environmental services including those related to climate change.

## 1.2. Relevance

The project complies with the ITTA Objectives especially Article 1 of the ITTA 1994 and 2006, which will contribute to the advancement of the Agreement, especially for the following objectives: (a) to contribute to the process of sustainable management through specific activities on conserving the natural forest, (b) to encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, with due regard for the interest of local communities dependent on forest resources.

The project complies with ITTO Yokohama Action Plan 2008 – 2011 particularly with the committee on Reforestation and Forest Management to sustainably manage forest resources through the strengthening institution and intensification of training for forestry personnel and other stakeholders in ecosystem behavior, silviculture, RIL and resources assessment, and to secure tropical forest resources through the development of pilot and full scale activities that test carbon sink and carbon sequestration.

This project is addressed to the ITTO Thematic Programme (REDDES) with specific to Action Area of B: Enabling condition and capacity building and Action Area of C: Demonstration activities, especially article (a): Restoration of degraded forest and rehabilitation of degraded forestland, (b): Strengthening of community involvement in forest governance and law compliance to the prevent deforestation and reduce forest degradation and (c): Sustainable forest management planning and implementation activities within the context of multiple uses and environmental services.

PSF (peatland in general) has been put as priority or target area for REDD-Indonesia scheme as describe in IFCA.

## 1.3. Target Area

The location for project operational activities is in South Sumatra, Indonesia. Relevant stakeholders involve in the operational activities come from the rest of Sumatra especially for awareness rising, capacity building and resolving disharmony in overall PSF management.





Figure 1. Location for project operational activities

#### 1.4. Expected Outcome at Project Completion

Intended situation after project completion is the improved management of PSF area, improved PSF ecosystem function and improved community living surrounding the PSF.

Improved management of PSF is through awareness rising, capacity building, resolving disharmony across management authorities in peatland management. Improved PSF ecosystem is through the enhancement of conservation of remaining PSF and the restoration-rehabilitation of degraded ecosystem by planting indigenous species which are valuable for both environmental purposes and community living.

Several REDDES deliverables derived from this project which provide benefits to environment, social and economic effect, with different degrees of contribution, include the following: (a) increase the area of restored and rehabilitated, (b) reduced deforestation in the project implementation areas, (c) communities trained and assisted in the development and implementation of rehabilitation-restoration technique, (d) improved networking among various stakeholders in the target areas, (e) potential for income generation activities realized from plantation of local species, (f) better understanding on the existence of miscommunication and disharmony in the roles and responsibilities in the management of PSF and initial stage of resolution through active communication and stakeholder consultation.

## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

### 2.1. Project Objectives

#### 2.1.1. Developmental Objective

The developmental objective of this project: to contribute to the sustainable management and conservation of PSF in South Sumatra through the enhancement of government authorities, roles, and responsibilities and field demonstration activities of restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystem.

#### 2.1.2. Specific Objective

Specific Objective: to reduce deforestation and forest degradation rate and to enhance sustainable management of PSF ecosystem through awareness raising, capacity building, resolve disharmony across authorities in PSF management and restoration-rehabilitation of degraded PSF areas by involving various stakeholders, local government, forest industrial plantation, palm oil plantation companies and other community groups.

Specific objective is achieved through the achievement of three outputs, are (1) Institutional setting to prevent further deforestation and forest degradation improved, (2) Sound and applicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF improved, disseminated and applied, (3) Demonstration activities with the plantation of indigeneous species initiated and enhanced.

### 2.2. Adjustment Made during Implementation

There were two period project extension, e.g: first on November 2012 – April 2013 and second on May – June 2013. During this extended period several activities were carried out as described below:

#### **The first extended activities (November 2012 – April 2013): 6 months**

Activity 1.2.1. Review and assess the existing technologies for wide application for restoration of degraded PSF. This extension activity is aimed to fulfill some data and information from several institutions, such as Wetland International Indonesia Program, WWF, BOS Foundation, etc.

Activity 1.2.2. Stakeholder consultation in the application of method and technologies to enhance the restoration of PSF ecosystem. This activity was carried out on April 25, 2013 in Palembang – South Sumatra.

#### **The second extended activities (May – June 2013): 2 months**

In the second project extension, several activities were carried out, e.g: (1) Editing and printing of the second national workshop proceeding in May 2013, (2) Comparative study regarding PSF restoration-rehabilitation in Rajamusa Peat Swamp Forest Reserve – Selangor, Malaysia in early June 2013, (3) Project financial audit by independent auditor in June 2013.

## **2.3. Indicators and Assumptions in the Implementation of the Project**

### **2.3.1. Indicator**

Some indicators which show the success of the project are:

1. Data and information on the sites or location related to the existing scheme to REDD
2. Stakeholders consultation report regarding the management of PSF in Sumatra
3. Data and information on existing technologies used for rehabilitation and restoration activities and measures to prevent deforestation in PSF
4. Sufficient number of seedlings provided and widely distributed
5. Rules/regulations for reducing deforestation and degradation.
6. Document of common understanding across authorities

### **2.3.2. Assumption**

Some assumptions which guarantee the successful implementation of the project are the following:

1. Related institutions and relevant stakeholders are willing to participate
2. Accessibilities of data and information.

### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE (PROJECT ELEMENTS PLANNED AND IMPLEMENTED)

#### 3.1. The Realized Performance vs the Planned Performance

##### 3.1.1. Specific objectives

Specific Objective of the project: to reduce deforestation and forest degradation rate and to enhance sustainable management of PSF ecosystem through awareness raising, capacity building, resolve disharmony across authorities in PSF management and restoration-rehabilitation of degraded PSF areas by involving various stakeholders, local government, industrial forest plantation and palm oil plantation companies, and other community groups.

##### 3.1.2. Outputs and activities

Several activities have been identified in the project design and all of the activities have been implemented. The completed list of the activities is presented in the Table 1. This table shows the completion of all activities.

Table 1. The realized and planned activities, including extended activities

Outputs / Activities	Involved Parties	Remark
<b>Output 1.1. Institutional setting to prevent further deforestation and forest degradation improved</b>		
Activity 1.1.1. Review of existing schemes and lessons learned from surrounding areas	CCRR&D-Bogor RRC-South Sumatra	Completed
Activity 1.1.2. Carry out stakeholders consultations, awareness rising, capacity building and resolving disharmony across authorities in PSF management	RRC-South Sumatra and other agencies	Completed
<b>Output 1.2. Sound and applicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF improved, disseminated and applied</b>		
Activity 1.2.1. Review and assess the existing technologies for possible wide application for restoration of degraded PSF	RRC-South Sumatra CCRR&D-Bogor	Completed
Activity 1.2.2. Stakeholder consultation in the application of method and technologies to enhance the restoration of PSF ecosystem	RRC-South Sumatra and other agencies	Completed
<b>Output 1.3. Demonstration activities with the plantation of indigeneous species initiated and enhanced</b>		
Activity 1.3.1. Collect and propagate planting materials of species, indigeneous local forest tree species to be used for rehabilitation-restoration activities	RRC-South Sumatra and local partners	Completed
Activity 1.3.2. Field rehabilitation-restoration activities in selected areas of South Sumatra using indigeneous species including those having potential economic value for community living	RRC-South Sumatra and local partners	Completed

***Output 1.1. Institutional setting to prevent further deforestation and forest degradation improved.***

***Activity 1.1.1. Review existing scheme and lessons learned from the surrounding areas.***

The objective of this activity is to review the existing scheme and lessons learned on how local community involve in PSF management which provide benefit and balance between the objective of PSF conservation and the need of local community for living. This balance is critical important for successful management of PSF and longterm participation of stakeholders and local community.

Data and information regarding the existing schemes and lessons learned from central government through the district level and how the initiatives, role and regulation made by the central government are field implemented were collected. Further discussion and analyses were carried out in conjunction with the stakeholder consultation meeting in July 2012. The stakeholder consultation meeting is under Activity 1.1.2, which is a follow up of Activity 1.1.1.

***Activity 1.1.2. Carry out stakeholders consultations, awareness rising, capacity building and resolving disharmony across authorities in PSF management.***

This activity aims to identify the most viable scheme in the sustainable management of PSF through awareness rising, capacity building and improving disharmony among the government authorities on the roles and responsibilities in PSF management and conservation to ensure the ecosystem function and environmental services including reducing carbon emission.

This activity includes: (1). The presentation of the fact findings on the existing programs, schemes and activities related to reducing the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in South Sumatra, (2). The presentation on current situation on the implementation of government policy, rules and regulation on the management of PSF and REDD related in South Sumatra by Local Government of South Sumatra (Provincial Forestry Service, Provincial Working Group of REDD), (3). Presentation on the community awareness and practices in the managing and utilizing the existing forest resources and ecosystem by local Research Institution, and NGO, (4). Setting priority list of actions toward the improvement of the implementation by Committee.

Stakeholder consultation was carried out in Palembang on July 17, 2012. In the stakeholder meeting, relevant stakeholders, such as Provincial Forest Service of South Sumatra, District Forest and Estate Service of OKI, Musi Banyuasin and Banyuasin, Provincial and District Planning Agencies, NGOs, and some universities, research institutions where the remaining PSF are located were invited and expected to provide valuable contribution in the achieving sustainable management of PSF ecosystem in South Sumatra. There are 45 participants in the meeting. Proceeding of the National Workshop was distributed to relevant stakeholders. Some recommendations of the stakeholder consultation meeting are as follows:

1. The need to observe: (a) the long term effect of peat utilization on soil subsidency, (b) carbon sink in various land cover on landuse and landuse change on forestry (LULUCF), (c) trade-off between economic return between retaining forest status between forest and non-forest uses, (d) Population dynamic/biodiversity observation in concession areas (either industrial forest

- plantation or palm oil plantation), (e) Production trend in accordance with the planting cycle, (f) Management technique (system) of PSF in concession areas
2. Social mapping and local wisdom in PSF management.
  3. Species determination (efication) in accordance with PSF characteristics.
  4. The identification of emission mitigation strategy in agricultural activities.
  5. To enhance the regional land use system which accomodate protected areas of PSF.
  6. To enhance provincial regulation on PSF management
  7. To enhance the allocation for collaborative use of PSF with local community
  8. To develop rehabilitation model in protected PSF
  9. To enhance human resource capacity to control forest fires
  10. To enhance the formation of integrated management system to control fire in PSF.

***Output 1.2. Sound and aplicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF improved, disseminated and applied***

***Activity 1.2.1. Review and assess the existing technologies for possible wide application for restoration of degraded PSF***

There have been various techniques and trials in the restoration and rehabilitation of PSF ecosystem both in Sumatra and Kalimantan by several institution such as FORDA, Wetland International and WWF-Indonesia Program. These technologies and results of the trials may have been feasible for wider application in the restoration of degraded PSF. However, review and assessment need to further carried out for application in involving relevant and competent parties. The result of the review and assessment will be further discussed in the stakeholder consultations and or technical workshop (Activity 1.2.2) to ensure the scientific basis and the positive result of the technologies.

Data and information on sound and aplicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF were collected. This activity includes literature search and collection on those related to rehabilitation, restoration and conservation on PSF. Some of the sources are Wetland International, WWF-Indonesia Program and others. Comparative study regarding PSF restoration and rehabilitation in Selangor – Malaysia was carried out on June 4-8, 2013.

***Activity 1.2.2. Stakeholder consultation in the application of method and technologies to enhance the restoration of PSF ecosystem***

The results of Activity 1.2.1. were presented in the Activity 1.2.2. National Workshop of the Activity 1.2.2 was carried out on April 25, 2013. There are 60 participants of the meeting from various institutions. Proceeding of the National Workshop has been distributed to relevant stakeholders.

***Output 1.3. Demonstration activities with the plantation of indigeneous species initiated and enhanced***

***Activity 1.3.1. Collect and propagate planting materials of species, indigeneous local forest tree species to be used for rehabilitation-restoration activities***

At least 8,000 nursery grown seedlings for each species of 4-5 pre-selected species (appr. 42,000 seedlings) will be produced and used for the establishment of

demonstration activities. These species have been pre-selected base on its potential use to generate income (i.e. Jelutung and *Melaleuca*) and other conservation needs.

Five indigenous local forest tree species were collected and propagated. The five indigenous local forest tree species are:

1. Jelutung (*Dyera lowii*) propagated for 8,000 seedlings
2. Meranti (*Shorea belangeran*) propagated for 8,000 seedlings
3. Gelam (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) propagated for 10,000 seedlings
4. Punak (*Tetramerista glabra*) propagated for 8,000 seedlings
5. Gemor (*Alseodaphne* sp.) propagated for 8,000 seedlings



Figure 2. Five indigenous tree species which used for PSF restoration-rehabilitation activities in South Sumatra

**Activity 1.3.2. Field rehabilitation-restoration activities in selected areas of South Sumatra using indigenous species including those having potential economic value for community living**

Field rehabilitation activities involving local communities will be executed in different representative areas and local community forestry activities, as described earlier, using the nursery grown seedling. A large number of community members are expected to directly involve in plantation activities.

The preparation for the activity has been started since February 2011. The preliminary activity included the identification of collaborators (partners) for the demonstration activity in PSF. This has been followed with the signing of MoU. The partners which have been agreed with MoU are: (1). District Forest Service of OKI, , (2). Industrial forest plantation company, PT. Bumi Mekar Hijau (Sinarmas Forestry)

– South Sumatra, and (3) Palm oil plantation company, PT. Andira Agro – South Sumatra, (4) Local community in Ogan Komering District – South Sumatra.

The land preparation of the activity has been started since December 2011 and planting of the Demonstration Plots has been started since late January 2012 and the plantation activity still continuous and will be followed by maintenance up to April 2013. The total areas have been allocated for planting are 70 hectares and distributed in those partners.

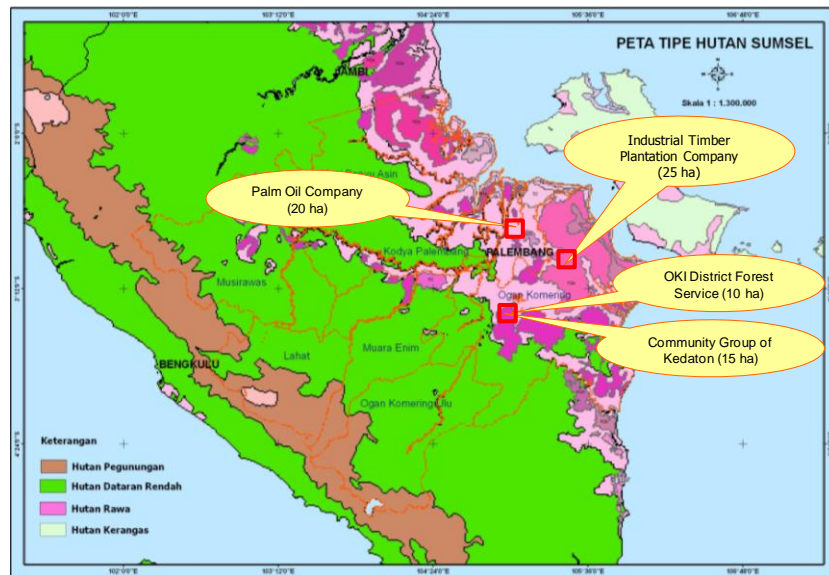


Figure 3. Map of site distribution at four local partners for PSF restoration-rehabilitation activities in South Sumatra

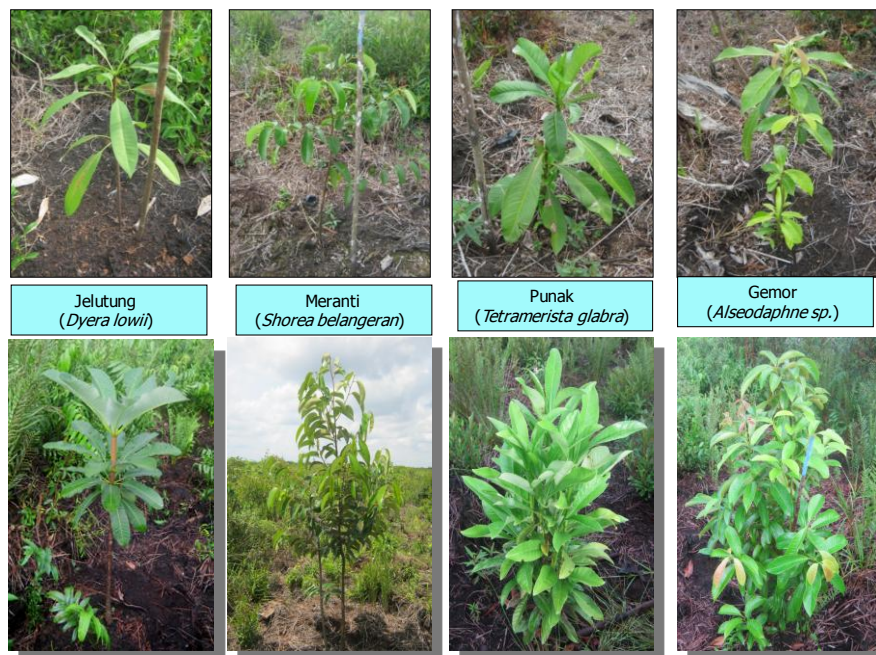


Figure 4. The growth performance at 4 months (above) and 12 months (below) after planting of indigenous tree species at PSF restoration-rehabilitation demonstration plots in South Sumatra



### 3.2. Schedule

The project implementation starts from November 1, 2010 through June 30, 2013 with two extended periods without additional funds. The original schedule is 24 months, starts from November 1, 2010 through October 31, 2012. First extended period is six months, starts from November 1, 2012 through April 30, 2013, and second extended period is two months, starts from May 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013.

### 3.3. Expenditure and input applied

The overall cost of the project was USD 181,287, consist of ITTO contribution (USD 149,493) and Gol in kind contribution (USD 31,794). From the ITTO contribution of USD 149,493, at total of USD 25,703 was retained by ITTO and USD 123,790 transferred to project. From ITTO transferred to the project, USD 123,760 was spent while leaving a balance of USD 30 as reflected in the Activity Financial Statement.

The spent budget (USD 123,760) are as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Project Financial Statement at the end of the project (ITTO Contribution)

Component	Approved Total	Up to date committed by E.A but not spent	Up to date Spent	Spent + committed period	Remaining Values
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A) – (B+C)
<b>Funds managed by EA</b>					
11. Project Personnel	42,490.00	-	44,385.95	44,385.95	(1,895.95)
20. Sub contracts	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	-
30. Duty Travel	28,800.00	-	26,699.26	26,699.26	2,100.74
40. Capital Items	-	-	-	-	-
50. Consumable Items	13,500.00	-	4,417.88	4,417.88	9,082.12
60. Miscellaneous	14,000.00	-	23,256.91	23,256.91	(9,256.91)
70. EA Management Cost	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>123,790.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>123,760.00</b>	<b>123,760.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>
<b>Funds Retained by ITTO</b>					
80. ITTO Monev & Adm. cost	25,703.00	-	-	-	-
90. Refund of Pre-project cost	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25,703.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>149,493.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>123,760.00</b>	<b>123,760.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>

Note: This amount not including other revenue (bank administration) total USD -5.00

The Activity Financial Statement and the Activity Cashflow Statement are presented in Annex 1 dan 2.

The remaining fund of USD 30.00 has been spent for project document delivery cost to ITTO after deducted by bank administration and closing account fee.

## 4. PROJECT OUTCOME, TARGET BENEFICIARIES INVOLVEMENT

### 4.1. The Extent to which the Project Specific Objective(s) were Achieved

The specific Objectives: “to reduce deforestation and forest degradation rate and to enhance sustainable management of PSF ecosystem through awareness raising, capacity building, resolve disharmony across authorities in PSF management and restoration-rehabilitation of degraded PSF areas by involving various stakeholders, local government, industrial forest plantation and palm oil plantation companies, and other community groups” were achieved, indicated by several conditions:

- (1) Improve awareness, local capacity and coordination among relevant stakeholders in the management of PSF ecosystem and services in South Sumatra.
- (2) Improved and widely applied technology for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystem in PSF, including canal blocking technique and planting technique adopted.
- (3) Improve provision of planting materials of local indigenous and valuable species. There were 42,000 seedlings from 5 indigenous tree species of PSF to be used for rehabilitation-restoration activities of degraded PSF in South Sumatra.
- (4) Initiated and enhanced restoration activities in degraded PSF at management unit level.
- (5) Improve carbon stocking through rehabilitation-restoration activities of PSF in several degraded sites. There were 4 locations of degraded peatland can be planted with 5 indigenous tree species, e.g: 25 ha in superior trees area of industrial forest plantation, 20 ha in high conservation value area of palm oil plantation, 10 ha in conservation area of District Forest Service, 15 ha in community group. In those areas, there were over 40,000 seedlings of indigenous tree which have been planted to enhance carbon stocking.

### 4.2. The Situation Existing at the Project Completion as Compared to the Pre Project Situation

Disharmony across government authorities need to be solved further by frequent meeting.

The project has been successfully initiated multi-stakeholder cooperation in the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded peatland, ranging from forestry services, industrial timber companies, plantation companies and community groups.

The project also has successfully disseminate peatland restoration rehabilitation technologies and the use of local tree species whose conservation and economic value to increase local people's income.

### 4.3. Participation of Target Beneficiaries in the Implementation of the Project

- Involved in workshop
  - There were 45 participants from various institutions (central and local government, planning agency, forest and estate service, NGOs, universities, research institute, private companies) in the First National Workshop, in

order to stakeholders consultation, awareness rising, capacity building and resolving this harmony across authorities in PSF management.

- There were 60 participants from various institutions in the Second National Workshop, in order to stakeholders consultation in the application of method and technologies to enhance the restoration of PSF ecosystem.
- Involved in the establishment of demonstration plot rehabilitation-restoration
  - There were four local partners, e.g: District Forest Service, industrial forest plantation company, palm oil company and local community group that involve in rehabilitation-restoration activities.
- Involved in the use and the dissemination of the project finding
  - the parties (local partners and other stakeholder) involved in project activities have a role as a user of the project finding

#### **4.4. An Expectation of Project Sustainability after Project Completion**

Partners have made preparation and allocation to maintain the project initiated activities.

- Activities related to the plantation trial and productions of planting material have been initiated in collaboration with partners in South Sumatra. This activity will be continued by these partners as part of their regular activities in the development of plantation for indigenous forest tree species.
- Trial in Kedaton, OKI District will be maintained by Regional Research Center (RRC) South Sumatra and District Forest Service of OKI. This activity will be conducted in conjunction with ramin plantation for Hedge Orchard/Consevation gardens.
- Sinarmas Forestry, Andira Agro and other private companies as partners will conduct yearly maintenance with the assistance by RRC South Sumatra.

In general, funding will be required to maintain the field activities which have been initiated and prepared by the concerned institutions. However, additional funding may be required for certain activities which will be borne by collaborating agencies.

## 5. ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

### 5.1. Project rationale and project identification process

Project has been identified correctly in accordance with the problem existing in the field.

### 5.2. Problems to be tackled, the project objectives, the choice of the implementation strategy; (make reference to section 2) etc.

Project has tackled the main problems certain issues regarding conflict of roles among stakeholders. Its require longer time to be completely solved.

#### 5.2.1. Problems to be addressed

Relevance to the existing problem.

#### 5.2.2. Project objectives

Have been advised at the project objectives.

#### 5.2.3. Project implementation strategy

The strategy to implement the project activities is already.

### 5.3. Critical difference between planned and actual project implementation

There is no critical defference between planned and actual project implentation.

### 5.4. Adequacy of time and project inputs

Time and inputs requested have been significant to achieve the outputs.

### 5.5. Anticipation and reality of external influences

It has been addressed in the project document and the implementation of project activities.

### 5.6. Participation of project beneficiaries

Most project beneficiaries are able to involve in project activities.

### **5.7. Project sustainability after completion**

Project has developed scenario for the sustainability and continuation of project initiated activities.

### **5.8. Understanding and appropriateness of the roles and responsibilities of the involved Institutions**

Involved institutions have better understanding on their roles and responsibilities after the project.

### **5.9. Synthesis of the Analysis**

In summary, project has correctly addressed the existing problem and facilitated the initial solution.

(a) Specific objective(s) achievement	Realized
(b) Outputs	Realized
(c) Schedule	Realized
(d) Actual Expenditures	Below planned
(e) Potencial Replication	Potential
(f) Potential Scaling up	Potential

## 6. LESSON LEARNED

### 6.1. Project Identification, Design and Implementation

#### 6.1.1. Project identification and design

Project has successfully facilitated the meeting of stakeholders, the establishment of demonstration plot and encourage private companies to plant local species.

Project has also establishment common understanding on the management of PSF in South Sumatra eventhough to comprehensively solve the disparity on the priority of the management will take related large time.

Project has also compiled rehabilitation technology in PSF which will be usefull for larger rehabilitation by relevant stakeholders. The demonstration plot facilitated by the project is approximately 70 ha.

The project noted and recognized the strong support from partners in the establishment of plantation/rehabilitation trials in the effort to reduce emission, enhance sequestration and generate income for local people (community group).

The results and findings of the project have been available and valuable and know how local government implement the findings and results. The sustainability will be achieved through various ways. One of those is through dissemination of simple technical guidelines, poster and short video presentation.

#### 6.1.2. Stakeholder identification and participation

Provincial and District Forest Service, private sector (industrial timber plantation, palm oil plantation) and cummyunity group were the main partners of this project.

Sinarmas Forestry (Industrial Forest Plantation Company) has very large areas to be rehabilitated and appreciated this project and has strong committment to continue and maintain the initiative and to expand the area between 25 ha under this project and scaling up to 150 ha in 2013 and more after this. The company expected further cooperation to this cooperation and the previously available species are expected to be restored.

PT Andira Agro (Palm Oil Plantation Company) has initiated the cooperation to plant/rehabilitate 10-20 ha along riverside. The company mentioned the area along riverside was bought to maintain the conservation areas.

District Forest Service of OKI has granted 20 ha for plantation trial in Kedaton, OKI. District Forest Service of OKI informed that his office has strong committment and also provide financial support for maintenance. This site is expected to be a show window for the rehabilitation activities using local indigenous species. They challenged the use of Restricted Production Forest (HPT) of 10.000 ha to be used

for research and development purposes or any other use for sustainable forest management.

Under project facilitation, Community Group of Kedaton in OKI District, South Sumatra has developed 15 ha agroforestry system (mix farming) between jelutung (*Dyera lowii*) and palm oil. This farming system aims to enhance carbon sequestration and generate income from non wood forest product (latex of jelutung) for local people.

Regional Research Center of South Sumatra has played very important role in the success of implementation of this project and mobilize the resources.

#### **6.1.3. Additional arrangements that could improved cooperation between relevant parties interested in the project**

Additional arrangement could improve the application of project finding or results. The execution of field activities, especially development of rehabilitation and restoration demonstration plot of degraded PSF require additional arrangement. In this project, all involved institutions as mentioned above are committed to maintain the continuation of the project initiated activities.

#### **6.1.4. Aspect of project design, including implementation strategy, which most contributed to success or failure in achieving the specific objective contributing to development objective**

The project design which addressed two aspects at the same time, institutional setting and field rehabilitation-restoration are already adequate to contribute to the solution of the primary problem. These two aspects are equally important and necessary to be tackled at the same time, which is one to another is interlinked to achieve conservation and restoration tropical peatland and enhance carbon sequestration for REDD and environmental services. Eventhough, at this time the quantity of field activities are relatively small, this is still valuable for future maintenance and continuation of project initiated activities by those institutions.

#### **6.1.5. Action to be taken to avoid variation between planned and actual implementation (schedule, cost, etc.); quality of project planning**

There was no significant variation between planned and actual implementation, therefore no action to be taken. In this project, all activities can be carried out as planned, except for the extended time of several activities to achieve optimal results.

#### **6.1.6. Factors which will most likely affect project sustainability after completion including dissemination strategy, post project strategy, and involvement stakeholders**

The involvement of relevant parties and committed personnel is critical factors influencing the sustainability of the project. Awareness on the importance conservation and restoration of tropical peatland and its associated problems also other factor influencing project sustainability. This is achieved by the correct selection of invidual, the involvement of institution and correct demo plot sites from

beginning of the project, and identification of strategy and action plan after project termination.

#### **6.1.7. Other matters**

Other matters which also play importance role in the success and the failure in the achievement project objectives are the support from the executing agency (Director Generale of FORDA), the implementing agency (Head of Regional Research Center – South Sumatra) and all local partners in South Sumatra.

### **6.2. Operational Matters**

#### **6.2.1. Project organization and management**

Project was implemented based on the agreement signed in April 2010 and started operational activities in November 2010. In the operation of the project, a small management structure was formed consisting of a project coordinator, a secretary with also conducting financial matters. In the implementation of each individual individual activity, the project formed team works and or hired national expert(s). The project management supervised all activities including expenses to ensure they comply with the existing rules and regulation (ITTO standard procedures and national auditing system). This arrangement is appropriate and sufficient in managing this size of project.

#### **6.2.2. Flow of funds**

The fund was managed by the project management unit and disbursed based on approved plan and budget for each individual activity. The transfer of fund was based on individual activity, its progress and financial report. The fund have been managed quite efficiently based on its actual expenses and allocation.

#### **6.2.3. Definition of the roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved in the project implementation**

The selection of institution involved in the implementation of the activities are important. Not only their committment but clear description of their roles and responsibilities. In this project, the roles and responsibilities of involved institution have been adequately defined in the separate accasions. In most cases, they are delivered and described in the beginning of project.

#### **6.2.4. Project Documentation**

Project finding in various formats were disseminated in various means, in series of workshop, capacity building, meeting. Posters and video presentations have been valuable and useful to disseminate findings. There were three posters, four signboards, one video presentation, two workshop proceedings, three technical reports that have been produced from this project.

#### **6.2.5. Monitoring and evaluation**

The overall project monitoring and evaluation were conducted through evaluation meetings, at which the progress of the project was presented. This is in addition to the regular PTC meeting and field visit. Field visit by Executing Agency, auditors,



representatif of ITTO and other relevant agencies have been also facilitated and valuable. This field visit is important to observe and determine the progress of the field activity and provide solution of the barrier. In period of the project there were three times of PTC meeting and field visit, twice of which attended by RFM projects manager of ITTO (Dr Hwan Ok Ma) in November 2010 and October 2012 and Post Project Meeting and field visit which was attended by Assistant Director of Forest Management of ITTO (Mr. Takeshi Goto) in August 2013. There were also three times Shared Knowledge Experience Meeting for Secondee of FORDA in January 2011, February 2012 and 2013.

#### **6.2.6. External factors that influenced the project implementation and that could have been foreseen and that could not have been foreseen**

There were no external factors that could not have been foreseen during the project implementation.

#### **6.2.7. Other matters**

It is important to note that the continuation of the activities initiated by the project will depend on the commitment of the parties, especially the local partners.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1. Conclusions

It is concluded that project has accurately identified the existing problem in management of PSF in South Sumatra including the project design.

During the implementation, using of stakeholders involved in the wide range of activities for stakeholder consultation workshops and the establishment of Demonstration Plot by planting indigenous tree species of PSF. Organization of the project is also quite efficient even though structural management has no sufficient experience in the management of ITTO Project.

### 7.2. Recommendations

From the project output and activities and also from the workshop, it is recommended that the addition need to be further expanded scaled up.

#### Responsible for the Report



**Name** : Bastoni

**Date** : November 15, 2013

**Position held:** Project Coordinator

## ANNEX 1. PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT (in US Dollar) - ITTO CONTRIBUTION

Project No. RED-SPD 009/09 Rev. 2 (F)

Period ending on: June 30, 2013

Project Title: PROMOTING THE PARTNERSHIP EFFORTS TO REDUCE EMISSION FROM  
DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION OF TROPICAL PEATLAND IN SOUTH SUMATRA  
THROUGH THE ENHANCEMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

Component	Approved Amount (A)	Expenditures To-date			Unexpended Amount (E)
		Accrued (B)	Expended (C)	Total (D)	
<b>I. Funds managed by Executing Agency</b>					
10 Personnel					
11 National Expert					
11.1. Project Coordinator	\$ 12.000,00		\$ 16.000,00	\$ 16.000,00	\$ (4.000,00)
11.2. Expert	\$ 15.000,00		\$ 9.000,00	\$ 9.000,00	\$ 6.000,00
11.3. Project secretary	\$ 3.600,00		\$ 6.400,00	\$ 6.400,00	\$ (2.800,00)
11.4. Field Supervisor	\$ 3.600,00		\$ 600,00	\$ 600,00	\$ 3.000,00
11.5. Field Technician	\$ 1.440,00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.440,00
12 Other Personnel					
12.1. Assistants	\$ 2.500,00		\$ 950,00	\$ 950,00	\$ 1.550,00
1.2.2. Technicians	\$ 600,00		\$ 253,29	\$ 253,29	\$ 346,71
1.2.3. Other labors	\$ 3.750,00		\$ 11.182,66	\$ 11.182,66	\$ (7.432,66)
19 Component Total	\$ 42.490,00		\$ 44.385,95	\$ 44.385,95	\$ (1.895,95)
20 Sub Contract					
21 Sub contract for provision of planting materials	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 5.000,00	\$ 5.000,00	\$ -
22 Sub contract for provision of planting materials	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 5.000,00	\$ 5.000,00	\$ -
23 Sub contract for provision of planting materials	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 5.000,00	\$ 5.000,00	\$ -
24 Sub contract for provision of planting materials	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 5.000,00	\$ 5.000,00	\$ -
25 Sub contract for provision of planting materials	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 5.000,00	\$ 5.000,00	\$ -
29 Component Total	\$ 25.000,00		\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ -
30 Duty Travel					
31 Daily Subsistence Allowance	\$ 13.800,00		\$ 21.278,62	\$ 21.278,62	\$ (7.478,62)
32 Local transport costs	\$ 5.400,00		\$ 1.051,17	\$ 1.051,17	\$ 4.348,83
33 Return ticket	\$ 9.600,00		\$ 4.369,47	\$ 4.369,47	\$ 5.230,53
39 Component Total	\$ 28.800,00		\$ 26.699,26	\$ 26.699,26	\$ 2.100,74
40 Capital Items					
41 Office Space	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
49 Component Total	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
50 Consumable Items					
51 Materials/supplies	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 583,70	\$ 583,70	\$ 4.416,30
52 Fuel and utilities	\$ 3.500,00		\$ 948,86	\$ 948,86	\$ 2.551,14
53 Other Consumable items	\$ 5.000,00		\$ 2.885,32	\$ 2.885,32	\$ 2.114,68
59 Component Total	\$ 13.500,00		\$ 4.417,88	\$ 4.417,88	\$ 9.082,12
60 Miscellaneous					
61 Sundry	\$ 500,00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,00
62 Audit Costs	\$ 2.000,00		\$ 2.000,00	\$ 2.000,00	\$ -
63 Printing and editing	\$ 3.500,00		\$ 1.689,56	\$ 1.689,56	\$ 1.810,44
64 Other miscellaneous	\$ 8.000,00		\$ 19.567,35	\$ 19.567,35	\$ (11.567,35)
69 Component Total	\$ 14.000,00		\$ 23.256,91	\$ 23.256,91	\$ (9.256,91)
70 National Management Cost					
<b>Accrued</b>			0,00	0,00	
<b>Sub-Total I:</b>	<b>\$123.790,00</b>		<b>\$ 123.760,00</b>	<b>\$ 123.760,00</b>	<b>\$ 30,00</b>

<b>II</b>	<b>Funds retained by ITTO</b>				
80	Project Monitoring and Administration				
81	Monitoring and Review Cost	\$ 5.000,00			a/
82	Ex-post project evaluation	\$ 5.000,00			a/
83	Programme Support Cost	\$ 10.703,00			a/
84	Donor Monitoring Cost	\$ 5.000,00			a/
89	Component Total	\$ 25.703,00			a/
	<b>Sub-Total II:</b>	<b>\$ 25.703,00</b>			
<b>100</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$149.493,00</b>			<b>\$ 30,00</b>

**Note:** Budget Components are those detailed in the Project Document (Extension Project Document).

a/ Funds retained and accounted for by ITTO - details not available with Executing Agency.

b/ Accrued expenditure : expenditures committed/accrued as at the end of the reporting date, but not settled

c/ Covered period for total expenditure is: 11 November 2010 - 30 June 2013

## ANNEX 2. PROJECT CASHFLOW STATEMENT

### PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT - ITTO CONTRIBUTION

Project No. RED-SPD 009/09 Rev. 2 (F)

Period ending on: June, 2013

Project Title: PROMOTING THE PARTNERSHIP EFFORTS TO REDUCE EMISSION FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION OF TROPICAL PEATLAND IN SOUTH SUMATRA THROUGH THE ENHANCEMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

No.	Component	Reference	Date	Amount in US\$	Local Currency in IDR
<b>A. Funds received from ITTO:</b>					
1	First installment	2870900316FS	23/11/2010	40.000,00	353.640.000,00
2	Second installment	DebitInTTSusp	12/10/2011	40.000,00	357.800.000,00
3	Third installment	DebitInTTSusp	24/09/2012	30.000,00	286.800.000,00
4	Fourth installment	DebitInTTSusp	22/03/2013	13.790,00	139.347.950,00
	<b>Other Revenue</b>			-5,00	-49.725,00
	<b>Gain or (losses) on exchange rate</b>				7.858.609,67
	<b>Total funds received:</b>			123.785,00	1.145.396.834,67
<b>B. Expenditures by executing agency:</b>					
<b>10 Personnel</b>					
11	National Expert				
	11.1. Project Coordinator			16.000,00	147.669.000,00
	11.2. Expert			9.000,00	81.227.250,00
	11.3. Project secretary			6.400,00	59.079.600,00
	11.4. Field Supervisor			600,00	5.400.000,00
	11.5. Field Technician			0,00	0,00
12	Other Personnel				
	12.1. Assistants			950,00	9.029.750,00
	1.2.2. Technicians			253,29	2.400.000,00
	1.2.3. Other labors			11.182,66	104.157.880,00
<b>19</b>	<b>Component Total</b>			44.385,95	408.963.480,00
<b>20 Sub Contract</b>					
21	Sub contract for provision of planting materials			5.000,00	45.000.000,00
22	Sub contract for provision of planting materials			5.000,00	44.450.000,00
23	Sub contract for provision of planting materials			5.000,00	43.700.000,00
24	Sub contract for provision of planting materials			5.000,00	44.050.000,00
25	Sub contract for provision of planting materials			5.000,00	44.642.500,00
<b>29</b>	<b>Component Total</b>			25.000,00	221.842.500,00
<b>30 Duty Travel</b>					
31	Daily Subsistence Allowance			21.278,62	200.398.162,00
32	Local transport costs			1.051,17	9.776.915,00
33	Return ticket			4.369,47	41.031.544,67
<b>39</b>	<b>Component Total</b>			26.699,26	251.206.621,67
<b>40 Capital Items</b>					
41	Office Space				
<b>49</b>	<b>Component Total</b>				
<b>50 Consumable Items</b>					
51	Materials/supplies			583,70	5.470.000,00
52	Fuel and utilities			948,86	9.059.015,00
53	Other Consumable items			2.885,32	27.064.700,00
<b>59</b>	<b>Component Total</b>			4.417,88	41.593.715,00

<b>60</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
61	Sundry			0,00	0,00
62	Audit Costs			2.000,00	19.850.000,00
63	Printing and editing			1.689,56	16.545.000,00
64	Other miscellaneous			19.567,35	185.146.893,00
<b>69</b>	<b>Component Total</b>			<b>23.256,91</b>	<b>221.541.893,00</b>
<b>70</b>	<b>National Management Cost</b>				
<b>80</b>	<b>Project Monitoring and Administration</b>				
81	Monitoring and Review Cost				
82	Ex-post project evaluation				
83	Programme Support Cost				
84	Donor Monitoring Cost				
	<b>Accrued</b>			<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<b>Component Total</b>			<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<b>Total Expenditures To-date:</b>			<b>123.760,00</b>	<b>1.145.148.209,67</b>
	<b>Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B):</b>			<b>25,00</b>	<b>248.625,00</b>

**Notes :**

- (1). Amount in US \$ are converted using the rate exchange when funds were received by the executing agency
- (2). Total expenditure to-date should be the same as amount shown in Sub Total of column (C) of the Financial Statement
- (3). Remaining balance of funds

Cash on Hand as of 28 Feb 2013	\$0,00	Rp	-
Cash at Bank Mandiri Account number 133-00-0626119-6 period of 28 Feb 2013	\$25,00	Rp	248.625,00
<b>Total remaining balance of funds</b>	<b>\$ 25,00</b>	<b>Rp</b>	<b>248.625,00</b>

- (4). Other Revenues

Bank Interest (Net)	\$0,00	Rp	-
Bank Administration	\$0,00	Rp	-
Gain (losses) on exchange rate	\$0,00	Rp	-
Stamp duty	\$0,00	Rp	-
Statement fee	\$0,00	Rp	-
Transfer expenses	\$0,00	Rp	-
	<b>\$0,00</b>	<b>Rp</b>	<b>-</b>

- (5). Covered period for total expenditure is: 11 November 2010 - 30 June 2013

