AMENDMENT No. 2 to LETTER OF AGREEMENT dated 1 January 2022 BETWEEN THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH (CIFOR) AND CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE PEATLAND CONSERVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT (COE PLACE) SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

CIFOR and COE PLACE Sriwijaya University have previously signed a Letter of Agreement (LoA) for "Sustainable Community based Reforestation and Enterprise (SCORE)" dated 1 January 2022, which will be expiring on 10 December 2024.

CIFOR has agreed to **amend the terms and conditions of the LoA** through this Amendment Number 1 (the Amendment 1) which shall be an integrated part of the LoA as stipulated below:

1. To amend Clause 3 of the LoA, Schedule of Disbursement, so that Clause 3 shall entirely be read as follows:

Disbursement of Subgrant funds for Year 3 shall be made to the Subgrantee according to the schedule set forth below after receipt and approval of Subgrantee's invoice by CIFOR.

Terms and Schedule	Amount in IDR	Status
Year 1 Reimbursement	278,500,000	Paid
Year 2 Reimbursement	139,920,000	Paid
Year 3	154,670,000	
Upon receipt by CIFOR the signed	30,934,000	
copy of this Amendment 1 and an		
invoice		
Upon receipt of Deliverables (D6a-	77,335,000	
D6c) and progress reports (D1, D2,		
and D3) and policy engagement		
report (D5) and progress financial		
report due on 31 September 2024		
and an invoice		
Upon receipt of Deliverable (D4) and	46,401,000	
final and update reports on various		
research activities (D1-D5) due on 15		3
January 2025 and an invoice		

2. To insert a new Clause between Clause 3 and 4 of the LoA, Clause 3A: Financial Sharing, so that Clause 3A shall be read as follows:

Page 1 of 15

<u>Financial sharing</u>: the Subgrantee could provide additional funding to cover any costs or expenses to any activities pursuant to or arising from the implementation of the agreed work plans, which are subject to the Parties' agreement and the availability of funds. ¹

3. To amend Clause 5 of the LoA, Reporting Schedule, so that Clause 5 shall entirely be read as follows:

The Subgrantee shall provide to CIFOR written project and financial reports along with transaction listing and receipts, and any other information or report for monitoring and evaluation purposes as per the schedule below:

Report Type	Reporting Period	Report due date
Financial progress report	1 January to 30 September 2024	10 October 2024
Technical and Financial report 2024	1 January to 31 December 2024	15 January 2025

4. This Amendment 1 will become effective on the date of signing of the Parties.

All the other terms and conditions of the LoA remain unchanged and continue to apply.

For CIFOR:

Dr. Robert Nasi Director General

Date: 16 July 2024

For Sriwijaya University

Prof. Dr. Eng. Ir. H. Joni Arliansyah, MT. Vice Rector for Planning and Cooperation

Date: 26 July 2024

¹ Based on a meeting between UNSRI and CIFOR on 12 March 2024.

Page 2 of 15

Annex 1(a): Revised Workplan

Research Project

Development of community-based agroforestry models contributing to residents' income in Perigi, South Sumatra

Background

Indonesia's forests and land, including peat ecosystems, have been subject to deforestation and degradation. The country had more than 14 million ha of degraded land in 2018 (KLHK 2021), of which more than 2.7 million ha were degraded peatland. The latter has been the target of restoration under the coordination of the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove/BRGM) during the agency's first period from 2016 to 2020 (Gol 2016) and current period from 2021 to 2024 (BRGM 2021, KLHK 2022), respectively. Efforts have been undertaken by the Government and other actors to restore degraded peatland through various approaches, including what is called 3R: rewetting, re-vegetation and revitalization. Restoring degraded peat is not only intended to restore the ecosystem and hydrological functions but also to enable the surrounding local communities whose livelihoods depend on peat, to benefit from improved livelihoods.

Since 2018, CIFOR and UNSRI have been implementing research on the restoration of heavely degraded peatlands using a climate-smart agrosilvofishery model on a demonstration plot covering 2 (two) ha of peatlands located in Perigi Village, Pangkalan Lampam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in South Sumatra. Learning from positive development with regard to farming activities, tree growth and agricultural production, the two institutions agreed in 2022 to scale up the plots by extending the areas under study to about 12 ha in total and engaging more farmers. Throughout 2023, they explored how rewetting, revegetation and revitalization measures are leading to restored peat ecosystems, facilitated farmer's adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices and continued to monitor the growth of forest and fruit trees, agriculture crops and fish.

Due to the need to ensure that the model is contributing to farmers' income while restoring the peat ecosystems, the two institutions agreed to focus its research collaboration in 2024 on developing and testing existing farmers' income models, promoting farmers' adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices and disseminating key results and lessons learned from the collaborative research with key stakeholders at sub-national level in South Sumatra province and Ogan Komering Ilir district. Capacity building activities on topics related to farmers' income improvement and climate-smart agriculture practices will be explored and conducted.

Objectives

Page 3 of 15

The overall aim of this research is to restore degraded peatlands through participatory action research and climate-smart agrosilvofishery approaches to generating multiple social, economic and environmental benefits.

The specific objective of the research for 2024 is to assess the feasibility of the agrosilvofishery model by developing, testing and modifying farmers' income models, and by conducting the following key and relevant activities:

- To promote a model farmer practicing agrosilvofishery through controlled and intensified forest, agriculture and fishery practices (a description of the model is presented in Annex 1). The 2024 planned activities include designing and setting up the land model (land preparation, *caren* building) and fishery, soil-water analysis and soil preparation, maintaining land and ponds etc.
- 2. To conduct the following specific studies:
 - a. observing and analyzing **fire-post paddy production** and its relationship with different variables (i.e. burned areas, various planting techniques, use of paddy varieties).
 - b. analyzing **market potential** for agrosilvofishery products (main forest tree species) based on a literature review and making a **comparative study on income models** across different climate-smart agricultural contexts in South Sumatra peatland. This will build the basis for 2025 market survey.
 - c. assessing **fish cultivation and production** in terms of species (e.g. native and introduced species) and pellet formula (e.g. ingredients) and assessing fish cultivation feasibility.
- 3. To provide participating farmers with **technical guidance** on peat farming cultivation, crop maintenance and harvesting and post-harvest/processing. **Sub-activities** include:
 - a. conducting farmer training in priority topics (e.g. fish cultivation, climatesmart farming practices such as biochar production, fish cultivation, cultivation, and maintenance of Liberica coffee, processing and marketing of pineapple) and
 - b. supervising the field teams working closely with farmers doing farming activities including cultivation, enrichment and maintenance of planted trees, crops, established ponds and fishes as part of adoption of agroforestry/agrosilvofishery models.
- 4. To identify **windows of opportunity** for provincial (South Sumatra) and district (Ogan Komering Ilir and other districts, whenever relevant) policies relevant to peat restoration, and **engage key actors** in advancing research lessons, findings and recommendations from Perigi agrosilvofishery model.
- 5. To produce **scientific papers**, news articles, briefs or infographics based on research findings; and to disseminate key research findings to relevant stakeholders at village, district, provincial and national and international levels through appropriate forums.

Key deliverables

- 1. A report model farmer praticing agrosilvofishery, describing the field experiment design and key (initial) results of soil and water analysis, and rice farming activities (**D1**)
- 2. A report outlining key observation and monitoring of fire-post paddy production with respect to various variables (**D2**)
- 3. A report on market potential for agroforestry products (literature review) and comparative study on income models across different climate-smart agriculture context in South Sumatra (D3)
- 4. A report assessing fishery aspects of agrosilvofishery model (D4)

Page 4 of 15

- 5. A jointly developed brief report identifying provincial and district policy and institutional issues and assessing how Perigi agrosilvofishery research contributes to local peat restoration policy and practice (**D5**)
- 6. Advanced drafts or published articles of the following in scientific journals:
 - a. Growth and biomass production of purun (*Lepironia articulata* Retz. Domin) on degraded peatland due to periodical stem cutting (**D6a**)
 - b. Prospects of aquaculture development in peatland, South Sumatra; opportunities and challenges (**D6b**)
 - c. Growth of nyamplung (*Calophyllum inophyllum* L.) seedlings under flooding treatment and different water levels on peat (**D6c**)

Timeline for submission of deliverables

Period	Deliverables
1 January -10 December 2024	 Advanced drafts or published articles (D6a, D6b, D6c), due in 30 September 2024 Progress reports on the promotion/development of model farmer praciticing agrosilvofishery & studies highligting key and initial issues and results (D2, dan D3), due in 30 September 2024 and D4 due in 31 December 2024. Brief reports on policy engagement and research dissemination at province and district level (D5), due in 30 September 2024 Final and update reports on various research activities (D1-D5), due in 15 January 2025

Annex 1. Developing one model farmer practicing agrosylvofishery on degraded peatland to further improve the productivity and income

1. Background

Peatland is one of the most fragile ecosystems, and the utilization of peatland in the agricultural sector might be seriously considered so as not to cause peatland degradation. Peatland not only have ecological functions but also economical functions, where most local community depend on them as their livelihood. The combination of both factions is needed in peatland management to reach both ecological and economic benefits. COE PLACE, Universitas Sriwijaya has committed to realizing peatland sustainability through Peatland restoration using the agrosilvofishery method involving 11 farmers in Perigi village has been implemented since 2022. The agrosilvofishery demonstration plot activities carried out in Perigi village have not provided satisfactory results. Even though there are already trees and fruit plants growing, the impact on improving farmers' income cannot yet be revealed. Breakthroughs are needed by improving land management and improving the combination of rice, pineapple, vegetable and fish cultivation. Fish farming patterns will also be improved. Through this improvement, it is hoped that farmers' income can be clearly calculated. The agrosilvofishery model that will be implemented can be seen in Figure 2. To carry out these activities, one farmer will be elected as a role model for neighboring farmers and beyond, based criteria and indicators for how he has been active, enthusiastic and motivated to do farming practices and land management during past years. The farmer's land will be improved based on a design as illustrated in Figure 2. The planting system will be carried out using a semi-intensive cultivation method.

2. Demoplot Design

2.1. Demoplot Location

The demoplot is located on one of local farmers' plot (named Pak Agani), next to Pak Nungcik and Pak Burhan's lands as illustrated in dark blue. Mr. Agani's plot consists of 2 zones, namely zone A and Zone B. The demoplot will be established in Zone A which has a land size of 100 m long and 80m wide so that the total area is 8000m2. There are water canals with a width of 3m and a depth of 5m on the right and left of the land (zone A). The land has been planted with several tree species such as Jelutung (*Dyera lowi*), Belangeran (*Shorea belangeran*), Tamanu (*Colaphylum inophyllum*) and fruit trees. Mr. Agani was elected as a model farmer or collaborative partner due to his ability to preserve and protect the plants from fire.



Page 6 of 15

2.2. Agroforestry Model Design

The design of the agrosilvofishery model to be implemented in Perigi consists of three main components, namely (1) the pematang area for horticulture crop cultivation, (2) the fish cultivation area, and (3) the rice farming+ tree cultivation area. The pematang d area (part D) will be made around the demo plot area with a total circumference of 360 m with an pematang height of 5-6 meters, and weight 2-3 m. The pematang area will be used to experiment with various horticultural crops such as vegetables and pineapples. Furthermore, to overcome the problem of water management in the dry and rainy seasons, a water inlet (part C) and 2 levels of outlets (Part A and B) will be constructed. The inlet is made to introduce water from the canal into the demoplot, then the water will be accumulated into a reservoir (part E). The reservoir (part E) will have depth 2m. The reservoir is made to prevent drought during the dry season. The higher outlet (part A) is made to release excessive water during the rainy season to prevent rice plants and trees from being submerged. The optimal water level will be at the outlet of part B. Fish cultivation will be done in section F and fish ponds will be established with a depth of 1 m and a width of 3 surrounding the demoplot. In addition, soil properties (pH, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, etc.) and water properties (pH, DOC, DO, etc.) will also be measured before giving treatment Measurements of abiotic factors such as rainfall, humidity, temperature, water level are also needed as supporting factors.

KONTRUKSI KOLAM MINA PADI







Figure 3. Detail Design of Perigi Agrosylfofishery Model

Tabel 1. Dimensions, Area and Volume of Land Components of Pak Agani Agrosilvofishery in Perigi Village

Page 7 of 15

		D	imensions (m)				
No.	Components	Р	L	Q	Area (m²)	Volume (m ³)	Note
1.	Total land area	100	80		8.000		
	Pematang(Function: horticultural plant cultivation)						
2	Up side	100	3	2	300	525	
2.	Down side	100	3	2	300	525	
	Left side	97	3	2	291	509	
	Right side	97	3	2	291	509	
1.00	Caren(Function: Fish Cultivation)						-
2	Up side	97	3	2	291	582	
3.	Down side	97	3	2	291	582	
	Left side	94	3	2	282	564	
	Right side	94	3	2	282	564	
	Pematang Foot(Function: strengthening the edges of the caren and embankment so that they don't slide easily)						
4.	Up side	97	2		194		1
	Down side	97	2		194		
	Left side	91	2		182		1 meter top and bottom, left and
in the second	Right side	91	2		182		right
5.	Ricefield (Function in the rainy season for rice fields, in the dry season for corn, between forest plants and extant fruit)						
	Main land	92	72		6.624		
	Planted with rice/corn				5.000		

Page **8** of **15**

2.5. Time Schedule

			2024 2025				203																			
No.	Task	Role	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Setting water experiment	All member																								
2	Soil-water analysis, and soil preparation	SS, FA, DD, IW, Sumantri																			,	1				
3	Maintaining land and pond	MA. Sumantri							Γ																Γ	
4	fish seed spread, maintenance and monitoring of fish and ponds	(MA, FA, maintaining and monitoring; HY Statistic)																								
5	Planting and maintaining for Rice	(RAS, SS, IW Planting and monitoring; HY Statistic)																								
6	Planting and maintaining for Zea Mays	(ES, SS, DD Planting and monitoring; HY Statistic)																								
7	Planting anf Maintaining Vegetables	(ES, FA, DA Planting and monitoring; HY Statistic)																								
8	Paper writing	All member	Γ			Γ		Г			Γ	Γ		Γ									Sec. 1			
9	Paper submission	RAS dan HY		Γ																	1					

Annec 1(b): A Comparative study on income models across different climate-smart agricultural practices or contexts in South Sumatra peatland:

1. Introduction

Peatland restoration in South Sumatra has been carried out since 2016, when the government of Indonesia established Peatland Restoration Agency (PRA) based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016 [1]. Not all types of peatlands can be managed productively to meet the needs of human's life. Peatlands with a thickness of less than 3 meters can be used for productive activities, while those with a thickness of more than 3 meters are only used for conservation purposes [2]. Therefore, apart from being a source of livelihood for the surrounding community, peatlands also have the function of providing ecosystem services such as biodiversity conservation, water regulation, and carbon storage [3]. Almost 70.3% of the peatland area in South Sumatra is categorized as degraded peatland out of the total peatland area of 1,287,899 ha [4]. This peatland degradation has generally been caused by illegal logging, land conversion, agricultural activities, canal construction, and recurrent fires [1,5-7]. Degraded peatland not only impacted adversely the surrounding communities but also caused unfavorable global effects on wider communities. Degraded peatlands experience a decline in function, both physically, environmentally, economically, and socially. Loss of local people's livelihoods, flooding in the rainy season, drought in the dry season, and health problems caused by smoke from fires are some of the impacts that can be felt by communities [8,9].

Logging activities, drainage, fires, conversion to plantations and expansion of smallholder dominated mosaic landscape have rapidly increased in peatland areas since the 1980's [10]. These destructive activities not only disturb ecosystem functions but affect gas fluxes between peatland areas and atmosphere. In addition to reducing the amount of biomass contained by living vegetation, activities in peatland areas cause changes in water table level, which affect peat decomposition and carbon fluxes from peat [11]. Indirectly, degradation of peatland ecosystems makes them more vulnerable to yearly fire activity [12] [13] and increases the risk of periodical severe fire episodes that release high quantities of carbon into the atmosphere [14] [15].

In recent years, climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing challenges facing humanity, with its effects being felt keenly in agricultural regions worldwide. South Sumatra, a province in Indonesia characterized by its extensive peatland areas, stands at the intersection of this global crisis and the imperative for sustainable agricultural practices. As climate-smart agriculture gains traction as a promising solution to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to changing climatic conditions, and ensure food security, understanding its impact on income generation becomes crucial, particularly in regions like South Sumatra where agricultural livelihoods are deeply intertwined with the environment.

Nestled within the expanse of South Sumatra's peatland, Perigi Village stands as a microcosm of the intricate challenges and opportunities inherent in agricultural landscapes grappling with the impacts of climate change. As global temperatures rise and extreme weather events become more frequent, the imperative for adopting climate-smart agricultural practices becomes increasingly pronounced, particularly in regions where livelihoods are deeply intertwined with the natural environment.

This paper embarks on a comparative journey to unravel the income models associated with diverse climate-smart agricultural practices within Perigi Village and compared to existing models in Sepucuk Village and Saleh-Sugihan or Sugihan-Sungai Lumpur Village, situated amidst the verdant tapestry of South Sumatra's peatland. Through meticulous examination and analysis, this study endeavors to shed light on the economic viability and resilience of various agricultural approaches, offering insights that are invaluable for sustainable development initiatives in the region.

Page 10 of 15

The significance of this research lies in its potential to inform decision-making processes at multiple levels, from local community planning to regional agricultural policies. Crucially, this comparative analysis will delve into income streams, types of activities, types of commodities, estimates of farmer income, workload and the money value of time that underpin income models in Perigi Village's agricultural landscape. As the global community strives to address the intertwined challenges of climate change, food security, and rural development, studies such as this serve as beacons of knowledge, illuminating pathways towards a more resilient and prosperous future for agricultural communities in Perigi Village and beyond. By fostering dialogue, collaboration, and innovation, we aspire to pave the way for transformative change that ensures the well-being of both people and planet in South Sumatra's peatland landscape.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the comparative study on income models across different climate-smart agricultural practices or contexts in South Sumatra peatland are to:

- 1. Analyze the market potential for agrosilvofishery products (particularly main forestry trees), based on a literature review (2024) and conduct a survey in Perigi village market and beyond (2025)
- 2. Conduct a comparative study of incomes between Perigi Village with the existing models in Sepucuk Village and Saleh-Sugihan or Sugihan-Sungai Lumpur Villages.

3. Research Framework

A research framework, as depicted in Figure 1, guides the implementing steps for this study. For 2024, activities will be focused on a literature review assessing the market potential of agroforestry products, which will establish a base for market survey planned to be conducted in 2025. Another activity in 2024 is to make a comparative assessment of incomes from other models in other villages. A household analysis which is another key component of the research framework is planned to be conducted whenever appropriate.

4. Research Method

The comparative study on income models uses the survey method, with the following details: **1.** Activity Plan

Literature reviews on the market potential of agroforestry products (particularly forestry trees) and comparative studies assessing income from different models will be carried out from July to September 2024. The latter will focus on the village of Perigi, Sepucuk village and Saleh-Sugihan or Sugihan-Sungai Lumpur.



2. Protocol and Target Respondents

a. Potential Local Market Survey:

Following up the literature review conducted in 2024, a survey is to be conducted in 2025 to assess the potential of local markets in Perigi village and beyond for agroforestry products and to assess market supply and demand for food crops and forestry trees produced as part of agrosilvofisherybased integrated peat restoration program. The target respondents include traders and consumers who are in markets around the village. Additional interviews are also planned for a wider scope of market analysis. Data are collected through interviewing traders and consumers, based on guided questionnaires.

b. Comparative Income Model Survey:

This survey will be conducted to assess comparative values and potential indicators for income models applied in 3 different villages, namely (1) Pilot Project Climate Smart Agrosilvofishery, Perigi Village, (2) Pilot Project Integrated Peat Restoration based on Agrosilvofishery in Sepucuk Village Kabupaten OKI, BRG dan Balai Litbang dan Inovasi LHK, and (3) Peat-Impact Indonesia Program, Peatland management and restoration plans of Peat Hydrological Units Saleh-Sugihan and Sugihan-Sungai Lumpur (Ogan Komering Ilir District, South Sumatera Province). The target respondents include farming households managing land-based agrosilvofishery. Data are collected through interviewing respondents, based on guided questionnaires.

Page 12 of 15

Annex 1(b): Budget for 2024

"Development of community-based agroforestry models contributing to residents' income in Perigi, South Sumatra" (UNSRI-CIFOR)

	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST (IDR)	TOTAL (IDR)
A. Pe	ersonnel cost	-			
1	Lead scientist, Prof Dr. Rujito Agus Suwignyo (spec: agronomy, agroecotechnology, plant protection, environmental management)	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
2	Scientist, Dr. Erizal Sodikin (spec: agroecotechology,agriculture and forestry plant production, paludiculture and swamp restoration, integrated pest management)	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
3	Scientist, Dr. Muhamad Amin (spec: swamp and peat fishery, aquaculture, ichthyology)	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
4	Scientist, Dr. Sarno (spec: biology, peatland restoration, environmental management, wetland ecosystem)	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
5	Scientist, Dr. Dessy Adriani (spec: agricultural economist, community-based agribusiness, food and horticulture production and financing); leading socio- economic, market survey and comparative study	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
6	Scientist, Ir, Muhammad Yazid, M.Sc., Ph.D. (spec. soci - economic, market survey and comparative study)	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
7	Scientist, Dr. Umar Harun (Specialist in Agronomy)	person- month	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
8	Junior scientist, Muhardianto Cahya, S.P., M.Si. (spec: agronomy)	person- month	1	4,500,000	4,500,000
9	Junior scientist, Dr. Fikri Adriansyah, S.Si. (spec: agroecology)	person- month	1	4,500,000	4,500,000
10	Junior scientist, Dini Dhamayanthy (Specialist: supply change management)	person- month	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
11	Junior Scientis, M. Huanza, S.P., M.Si. (Specialist: Consument behaviour)	person- month	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
12	Junior Scientist Dr. Danang Yonarta, S.Pi., M.Si. (Specialist: aquaculture)	person- month	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
13	Administration Staff (Dr. Irmawati)	person- month	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	A. Personnel cost				63,000,000
B. Tr	avel (incl. local transport, accommodation, per diem) Visits to Perigi plots associated with 11-ha farmer plo	ts and model fa	armer supervisi	on, maintenance,	paddy production.
	technical guidance	t (1227) and 2	d wight (1 2 A 6	1	
1	Car rental 3 visits 1 unit car each 4 persons	Package	2	1,000,000	3 000 000
2	Local transportation (3 visits, 4 persons)	Package	12	205.000	2,460,000
3	Accommodation (2 visits, one night, 4 persons)	Package	8	100.000	800.000
4	Per diem (3 visits, 4 days, 4 persons)	Package	48	380,000	18,240,000
	Visits to agroforestry plots as part of a comparative study a. A literature review assessing the potential markets	│ ⊻ s for main fores	st tree species	(i.e. jelutung, bel	angeran, malapari,
	nyamplung) as the base for 2025 market survey		Cambra a l'artigi na inviena materian		
	b. comparative income model survey [2 locations]				

Page 13 of 15

	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	COST (IDR)	TOTAL (IDR)
5	Car rental (2 visits, 1 unit)	Package	2	1,000,000	2,000,000
6	Local transportation (2 visits, 2 units, 4 persons)	Package	16	205,000	3,280,000
7	Accommodation (2 visits, 2 nights, 4 persons)	Package	16	120,000	1,920,000
8	Per diem (2 visits, 3 days, 4 persons)	Package	24	380,000	9,120,000
	Visits to OKI district government: 2 visits, 4 persons		-		
	Scientists participating in the 1st visits (1, 3, 5, 6) and 2nd	visit (1,4,5,7)			
9	Car rental (2 visits, 2 days)	Package	4	1,000,000	4,000,000
10	Per diem (2 days, 4 persons)	Package	8	380,000	3,040,000
Total	B. Travel				47,860,000
C. Tra	ining, dissemination, publications & policy engagemen	t (CIFOR will	pay or reimburs	e directly)	
	Activities to be funded include among others: farmers' tra- food making pellet); writeshop, international conference access etc.; dissemination (e.g. seminar); meeting with re both parties' agreement.	aining, facilita , national conf elevant policy	tion and supervis ference and local actors. Planned a	ion (e.g. paludicul workshop; Journa ctivities and expe	ture, fish breeding- al article, edit, open enses are subject to
Total	C. Training, dissemination, publication & policy	1.000 (1.000)			
D. Eq	uipment and supplies (at cost, CIFOR will pay or reimbu	urse directly)			
	materials, peat fire prevention and mitigation (fire b procurement of equipment and supplies is subject to procurement processes.	break, fuels, d both parties	lrilled wells and s' agreement. UN	coordination an SRI and CIFOR	d meals). Planned will jointly handle
Total	D. Equipment and supplies				
E. Mo	del farmer (Pak Agani's plot) - improving land product	ivity			
	Later 1 A and states				
-		Dealasa		F 000 000	F 000 000
1	a. Excavator rent	Раскаде	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
2	15.000/m)	Раскаде	360	15,000	5,400,000
3	c. Bambo seals (90 m x 70 m x 2 sisi)	Package	320	35,000	11,200,000
4	d. Bambo seals installation (90 m x 70 m x 2 sisi)	Package	320	15,000	4,800,000
5	e. Land preparation	Package	1	1,500,000	1,500,000
4	Fish Activities				
6	a. Pond preparation and maintaining	Package	1	1 000 000	1 000 000
7	b. Waring for 4 ponds (3 x 5 m)	Unit	4	600,000	2,400,000
8	c. Fish fry (750 fish fry x Rp 1.500)	Package	4	1,125,000	4,500,000
9	d. Pesticides for Fish	Package	4	150.000	600.000
10	e. Manure for pond (500 kg)	Package	500	5.000	2.500.000
11	f. Starter feed	Package	4	220,000	880,000
12	g, Grower feed	Package	8	410,000	3,280,000
13	h. Input transport cost	Package	1	750,000	750,000
	Rice and Zea Mays Activities (budaet source is TBD)				
14	a. Rice seeds (0,5 Ha)	Kg	15	20,000	
15	b. Zea mays seeds (0,5 Ha)	Kg	10	90,000	
16	c. NPK fertilizer (50 kg x 2 growing season)	Package	100	-	
17	d. Manure for rice and Zea mays (500 kg x 2 planting season)	Package	1000	5,000	-
18	e. Pesticide and herbicide for rice and Zea mays	Package	2	250,000	
19	f. Pond preparation and maintenance	Package	1	1.000.000	

Page 14 of 15

	ITEMS		QUANTITY	COST (IDR)	TOTAL (IDR)
	Vegetables activities				
20	a. Land preparation and maintenance (pematang)	Package	2	500,000	
21	b. Vegetable seeds (5 type x 2 planting season)	package	10	20,000	
Total	E. Model farmer				43,810,000
	Total grant				154,670,000
	The Subgrant funds cover subgrantee's professional Planned expenses of training, dissemination, eq agresilvafichery farmers' plots are subject to agreement	fees, travel and m uipment and su	odel farmer's cos pplies (C and I	t (A, B and E).) to support th	e development of

- All expenses shall be at cost.

Page 15 of 15