



# 2021 Activity Report

An overview of SPLP activities conducted in 2021. The reporting is based on the Landscape Activity Reporting Framework and details can be found in the SPLP interim annual report 2021.

## Natural ecosystems & biodiversity

### Phase 1 Mapping and understanding. In 2021:

- **1,040** people were engaged on the importance of and need for conservation, restoration and / or rehabilitation. This is the first year of large-scale engagement, therefore no reference is made to 2020.
- **53 mills (100%)** were engaged on the importance of and need for conservation, restoration and / or rehabilitation. This is **25%** more compared to the baseline in 2019 when **40** mills were engaged.
- **35,044 ha** of priority areas for conservation or responsible agriculture in the landscape were mapped through participatory approaches. Since the start of SPLP implementation in 2020, cumulatively **255,501 ha** of priority areas have been mapped.
- **32,420 ha** of peatland were mapped. Cumulatively **152,620 ha** of peatland have been mapped since the start of SPLP. This includes developed and undeveloped peatland.
- **2,624 ha** of forest were mapped. Cumulatively, **80,320 ha** of forest have been mapped since the start of SPLP.

### Phase 2 Preparing and commitment. In 2021:

- 1 district government committed to a no-deforestation and natural ecosystem management plan. In 2021, Pelalawan district made commitments to no-deforestation and sustainable development. Siak district already made commitments in 2018.
- **15** villages committed to participating in conservation activities and/or a natural ecosystem management plan. This is **30%** of the target of **50** villages.
- **15** villages were supported to get access to incentives.

### Phase 3 Implementation. In 2021:

- **1,090** people were trained and received capacity building on conservation activities.
- **5 ha** of peatland are in the process of rehabilitation through best management practices

#### Notes on 2021 reporting

- Field activities can contribute to one or more thematic areas, ultimately contributing to SPLP's programme goals.
- Where possible, reference points are added compared to the first year of implementation (2020) or the baseline (2019).
- Smallholders, government representatives or other individuals may have participated in more than one engagement, training or capacity building activity. This is counted individually. For example: an oil palm smallholder who participated in Nature Positive Farming trainings as well as good agricultural practices trainings, is counted as 2.
- Engagement, training and capacity building activities may cover topics that are both relevant for nature & biodiversity as well as farmers & community thematic areas. These activities are reported in both thematic areas.

## Farmers and communities

### Phase 1 Mapping and understanding. In 2021:

- **1,215** oil palm smallholders were mapped and identified following the STDB smallholder business registration guidelines.
- **8** villages were part of participatory mapping; this is a **53%** increase compared to 2020. In total **15** villages were part of participatory mapping. This is **30%** of the target of **50** villages.
- **912** people received capacity building on sustainable land use.

### Phase 3 Implementation. In 2021:

- **1,160** people were trained on good agricultural practices.
- **493** people were supported to get access to incentives through improved knowledge on the need for business permits (STD-B) and land titles.
- **1,215** oil palm smallholders were surveyed for business permits.
- **15** villages were supported to get access to incentives.

## Partnerships

### Phase 1 Mapping and understanding. In 2021:

- **28** government departments at national, provincial and district level engaged. This represents **205%** of the government departments that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019.
- **15** village governments were engaged.
- **23** CSO/NGOs were engaged, this is **60%** of the CSO/NGOs that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019.
- **53** palm oil mills were engaged, this equals **300%** of the private sector that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019.

### Phase 2 Preparing and commitment. In 2021:

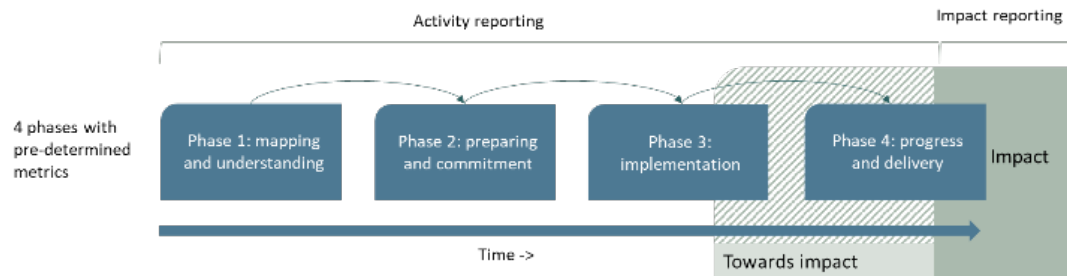
- 3 partner groups consisting of 11 district departments, 1 CSO platform and 1 private sector platform have expressed intent to join in partnership Green Siak Secretariat, which is in development.
- > 20 consultations have been done with relevant stakeholders in the development of the partnership in both Siak and Pelalawan.
- FPIC was followed for decision-making in 15 villages in the landscape.
- Goals and outcomes [of SPLP] were made publicly available.
- 52% of stakeholders that were mapped in the baseline of 2018-2019 participated in consultation.

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## About the Landscape Activity Reporting Framework

The Landscape Activity Reporting Framework has been developed to capture progress made in landscape initiatives. The framework is designed to be applied across landscapes and initially captures three thematic areas: 1) Natural ecosystems and biodiversity, 2) Farmers and communities and 3) Partnerships.<sup>1</sup> To provide more insights into the progress being made over time, the framework is structured around four phases. These phases are based on the general stages that on-the-ground programmes follow to deliver on agreed goals and outcomes. For each phase as well as thematic area activity metrics are defined, which can be adjusted based on the needs of the landscape initiative.



### Phase 1 Mapping and understanding

This phase includes early-stage activities, such as initial engagement with stakeholders, creating understanding of the area, introducing certain topics or concepts with stakeholders, etc.

### Phase 2 Preparing and commitment

In the second phase stakeholders are further prepared for implementation and have made commitments. Commitments can be tangible, e.g. in the form of management plans, or can be soft, for instance through verbal commitments.

### Phase 3 Implementation

In the implementation phase the focus on activities such as implementation of conservation plans, the provision of trainings to farmers, etc.

### Phase 4 Progress and delivery

The fourth phase aims to capture results such as conservation areas under monitoring or farmers applying skills they have learned in phase 3.

