

# VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND ITS SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT BASED ON NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING IN MALINAU DISTRICT

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION



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<b>Project Title</b>	Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District
<b>Version</b>	1.1
<b>Date of Issue</b>	07 June 2024
<b>Project Location</b>	Setulang Village in Malinau Selatan Hilir sub-district, and Long Kemat Village and Long Berini Village in Bahau Hulu sub-district of Malinau District, North Kalimantan Province, Indonesia
<b>Project Proponent(s)</b>	Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA)
<b>Validation Body</b>	To be confirm
<b>Project Lifetime</b>	07 February 2023 - 06 February 2053
<b>GHG Accounting Period</b>	07 February 2023 - 06 February 2053
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**1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS**

This section highlights some of this project’s important benefits. Section 1.1 (Unique Project Benefits) should be aligned with a project’s causal model and is specific to this project. Section 1.2 (Standardized Benefit Metrics) is the same quantifiable information for all CCB projects. This section does not replace the development of a project-specific causal model or the monitoring and reporting of all associated project-specific impacts (positive and negative) that are described in Sections 2-5 of this document.

**1.1 Unique Project Benefits**

Outcome or Impact Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
N/A. Project Benefits are captured under section 1.2	N/A

## 1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
GHG emission reductions or removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	260,041 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	3.2.1
Forest <sup>1</sup> cover	For REDD <sup>2</sup> projects: Estimated number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	13,635 ha	3.2.1
	For ARR <sup>3</sup> projects: Estimated number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	184 ha	3.2.1
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM <sup>4</sup> practices are expected to occur as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management practices are expected to occur as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A
Training	Total number of community members who are expected to have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	>50 people	4.5.9
	Number of female community members who are expected to have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training as part of project activities	>180 people	4.5.5
	Total number of people expected to be	>60 people	4.5.2

<sup>1</sup> Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)

<sup>2</sup> Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)

<sup>3</sup> Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)

<sup>4</sup> Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
Employment	employed in project activities <sup>5</sup> , expressed as number of full-time employees <sup>6</sup>		
	Number of women expected to be employed as a result of project activities, expressed as number of full-time employees	2 out of 60 people	4.5.2
Livelihoods	Total number of people expected to have improved livelihoods <sup>7</sup> or income generated as a result of project activities	>250 household	4.2.1
	Number of women expected to have improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	>180 people	4.2.1 4.5.5
Health	Total number of people for whom health services are expected to improve as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	200 children and elderly	4.2.1
	Number of women for whom health services are expected to improve as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education is expected to improve as result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	>100 children and youth	4.2.1
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education is expected to improve as result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	>50 women and girls	4.5.5
Water	Total number of people who are expected to experience increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A
	Number of women who are expected to experience increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A

<sup>5</sup> Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, subcontracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.

<sup>6</sup> Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from the UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])

<sup>7</sup> Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.



Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being <sup>8</sup> is expected to improve as a result of project activities	>1,300 people	4.2.1 4.2.3
	Number of women whose well-being is expected to improve as a result of project activities	>180 people	4.2.1 4.5.5
Biodiversity conservation	Expected change in the number of hectares managed significantly better by the project for biodiversity conservation, <sup>9</sup> measured against the without-project scenario	13,635 ha	5.2.1
	Expected number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species <sup>10</sup> benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, <sup>11</sup> measured against the without-project scenario	>15 Species	5.2.1

## 2 GENERAL

### 2.1 Project Goals, Design and Long-Term Viability

#### 2.1.1 Project Proponent (G1.1)

Organization name	Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA)
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<sup>8</sup> Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Livelihoods, Health, Education and Water), and may also include other benefits such as strengthened legal rights to resources, increased food security, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Managed for biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation, e.g. enhancing the status of endangered species

<sup>10</sup> Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species

<sup>11</sup> In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

### 2.1.2 Project Objectives (G1.2)

The project aims to support efforts to protect and improve social forestry management and governance in three village forests. The project's climate, community and biodiversity objectives are summarized below.

**Climate Objective:** Reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by improving Village Forest governance and management.

**Biodiversity Objective:** Conserve biodiversity by protecting HCV areas, rehabilitating degraded areas of the Village Forest and preventing activities that damage biodiversity in the Village Forest.

**Community Objective:** Improve community wellbeing through the development of sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), agricultural commodities and other sources of income.

### 2.1.3 Physical Parameters (G1.3)

#### **Topography**

The project is conducted in village forests of three villages, namely: Setulang, Long Berini, and Long Kemuat. Setulang is a tourism village and its village forest is also called Tane' Olen Village Forest. Setulang is located in Malinau Selatan Hilir, a sub-district of Malinau District/Regency, Province of North Kalimantan, Indonesia. Long Kemuat Village and Long Berini Village are located in Bahau Hulu, another sub-district of Malinau District.

The three village forests, or the project area, consists of primary and secondary dryland forest, with a high altitude in Bahau Hulu sub district (more than 900 m ASL/Above sea level) and low altitude in Malinau Selatan Hilir sub district (below 300 m ASL). The high altitude site is a buffer zone for the Kayan Mentarang National Park, which can affect the biodiversity rate in Kayan Mentarang landscape.

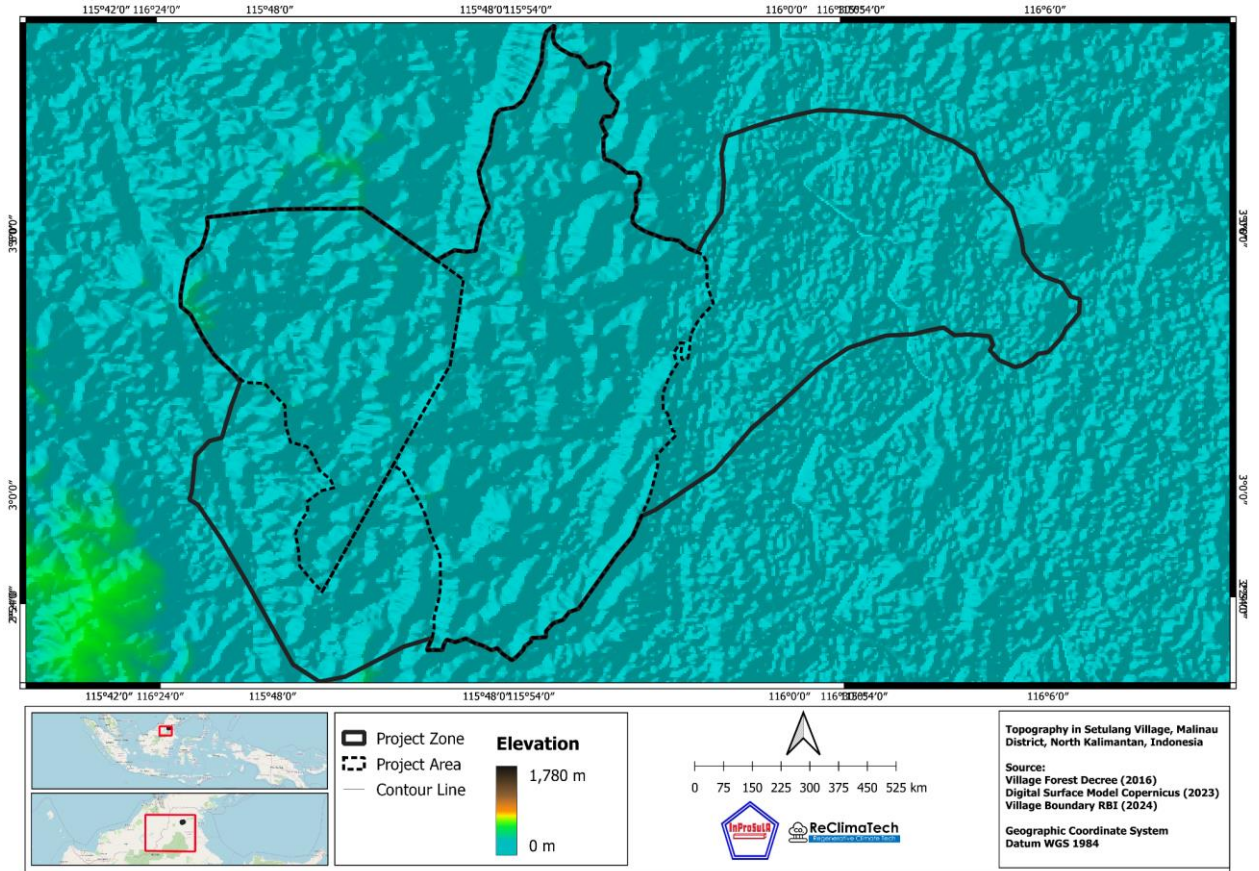


Figure 1. Topography map of Setulang Village



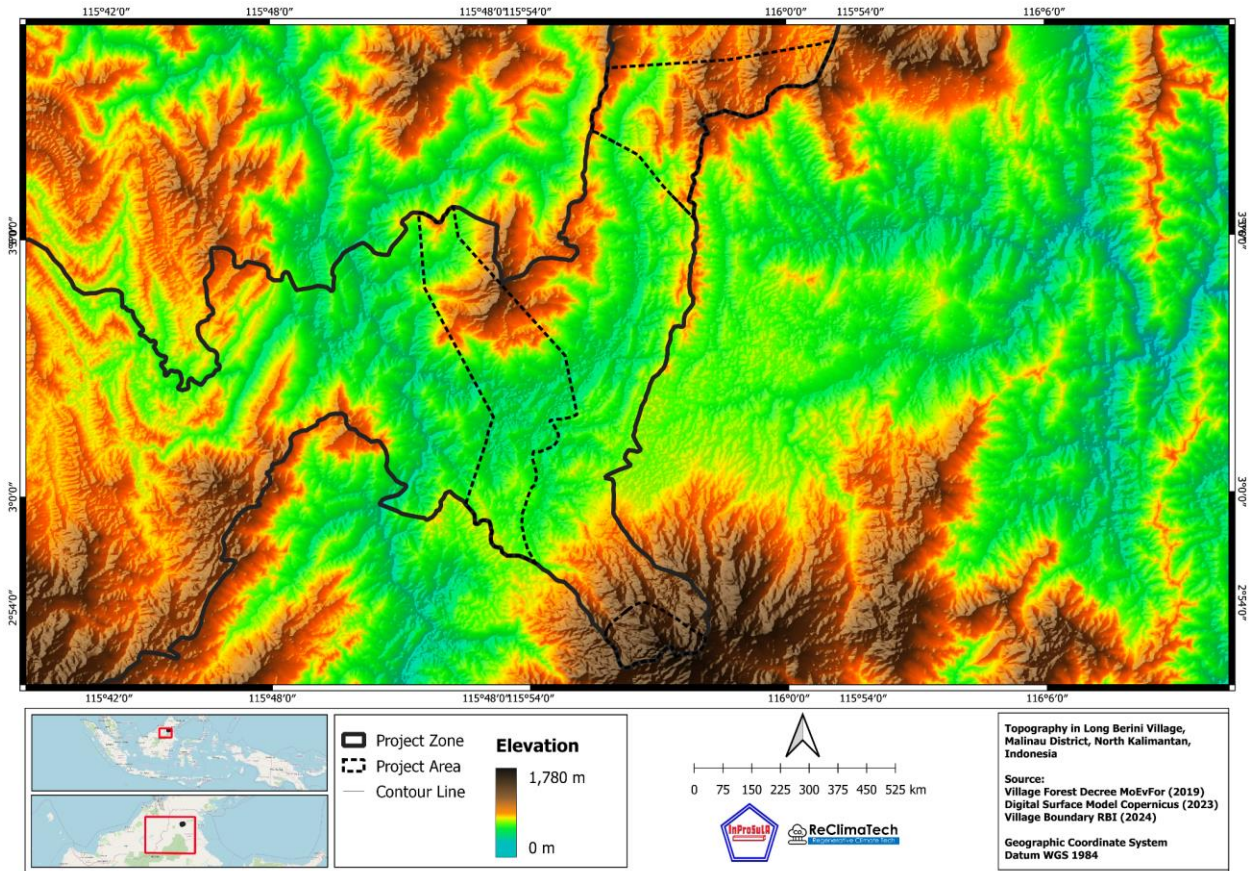


Figure 2. Topography map of Long Berini Village

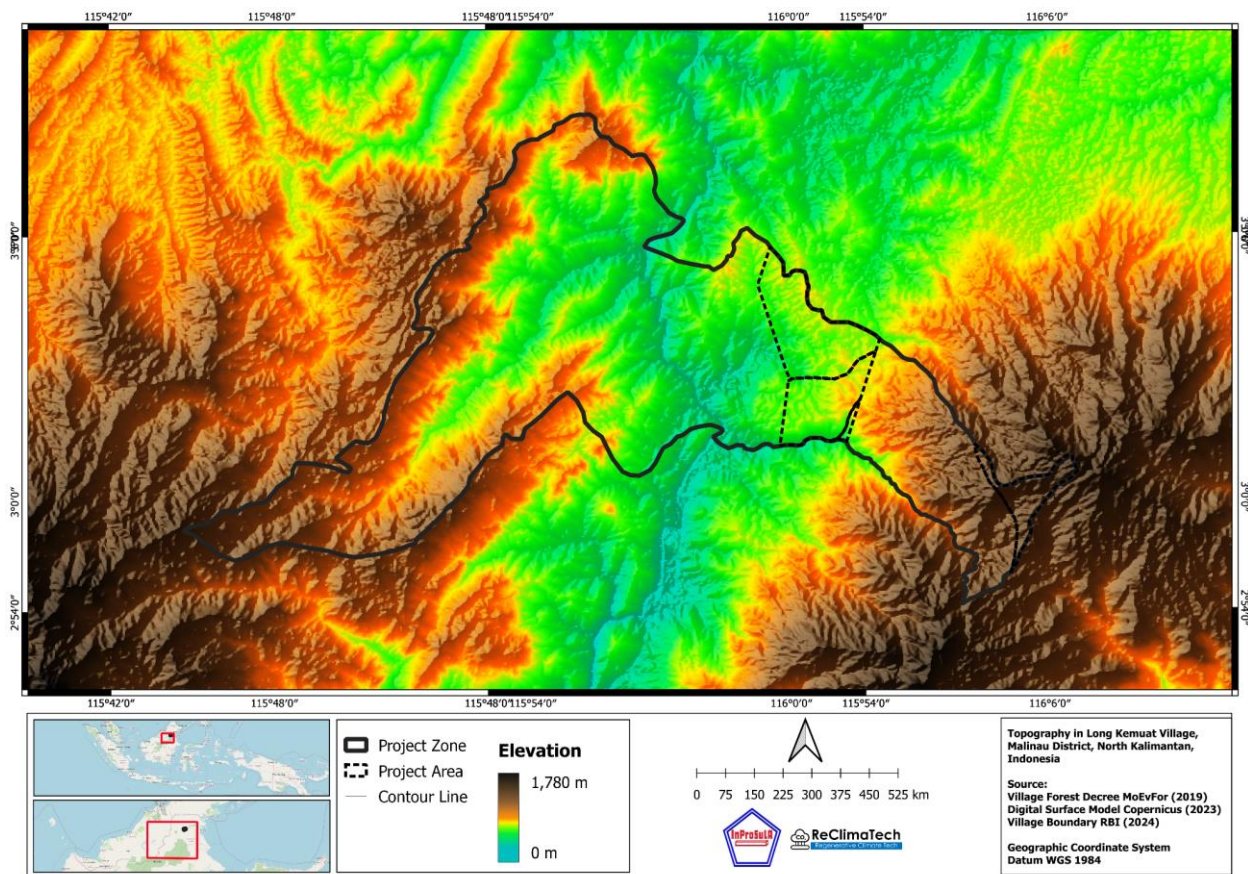


Figure 3. Topography map of Long Kemuat Village

Based on the Village Forest decrees by the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry (MoEF)<sup>12</sup>, the total area of the three village forests (the project area) is 13,819 hectares.

The Land cover within the three village forests (project area) is described in the table below.

Table 1. Land Cover in three village forests (project area)

Land Cover	Area in Hectares
Primary Forest	9516
Secondary Forest	4119
Shrubs	151
Open Land	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>13819</b>

Source of Land Cover Data: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2020

<sup>12</sup> Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree (MOEF) Decree No. SK.8473/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2019 dated 8 October 2019; and MOEF Decree No. SK.8471/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2019 dated 8 October 2019; and MOF (Ministry of Forestry) Regulation No. P.89/Menhut-II/2014 dated 29 September 2014



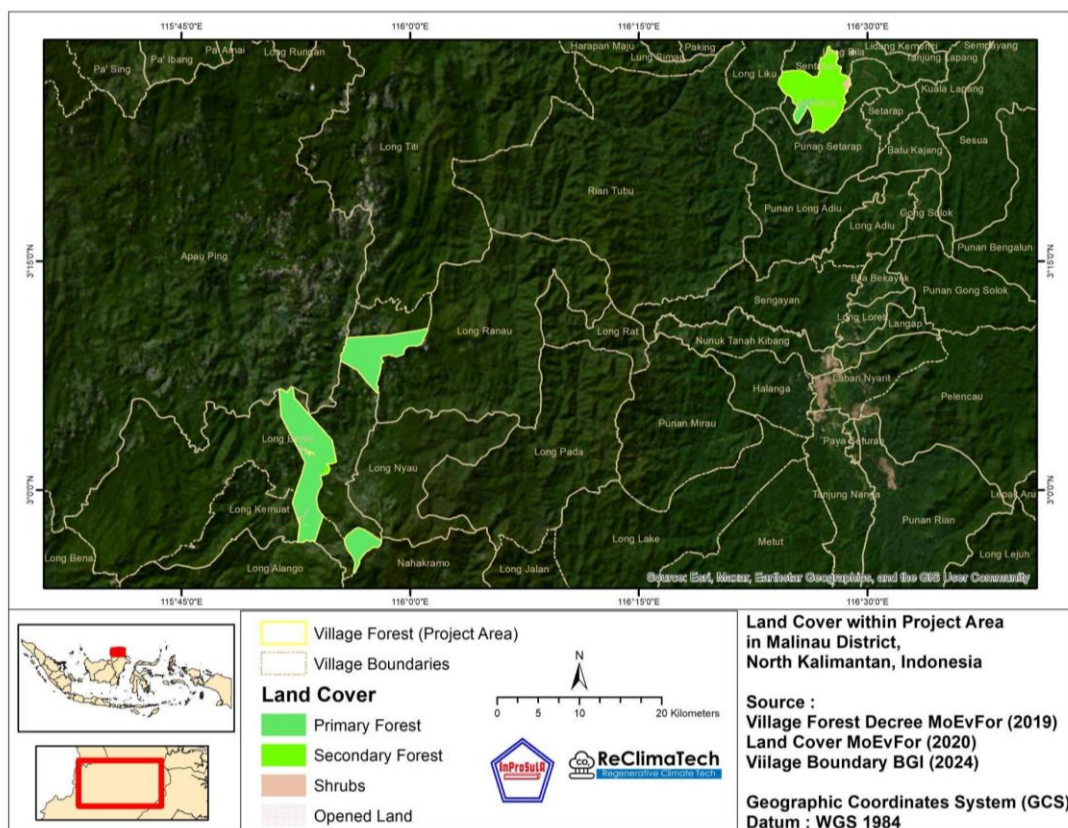


Figure 4. Land Cover in Project Area (Setulang, Long Berini, and Long Kemuat)

In terms of forest designation by the government, a village forest is designated for Protection Forest (in Indonesian : *Hutan Lindung*, HL), and Limited Production Forest (in Indonesian : *Hutan Produksi Terbatas*, HPT).

The project area consists of forest cover areas (13,635 hectares) and non-forest cover areas (184 hectares). Forest Designation and Elevation in forest covered areas is shown in table 2. These forest cover areas are targeted as the REDD area in this project. The elevation is categorized as lowland (less than 300 meters above sea level), hill and sub-montane (between 300 and 900 meters above sea level) and montane (more than 900 meters above sea level).

Table 2. Forest Designation in forest covered area

Legal designation	Forest Type	Setulang (Ha)	Long Berini (Ha)	Long Kemuat (Ha)	Total
Protection Forest	Primary dryland lowland forest	245			245
	Primary dryland hill and sub-montane forest	4	1548		1551

	Primary dryland montane forest		2241	251	2492
	Secondary dryland lowland forest	1169			1169
	Secondary dryland hill and sub-montane	99			99
Limited Production Forest	Primary dryland lowland forest	44			44
	Primary dryland hill and sub-montane forest	2	3484	1042	4529
	Primary dryland montane forest		654	2	656
	Secondary dryland lowland forest	2727			2727
	Secondary dryland hill and sub-montane	45	79		124
<b>Total</b>					<b>13635</b>

Source of Forest Designation Data: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, year 2019

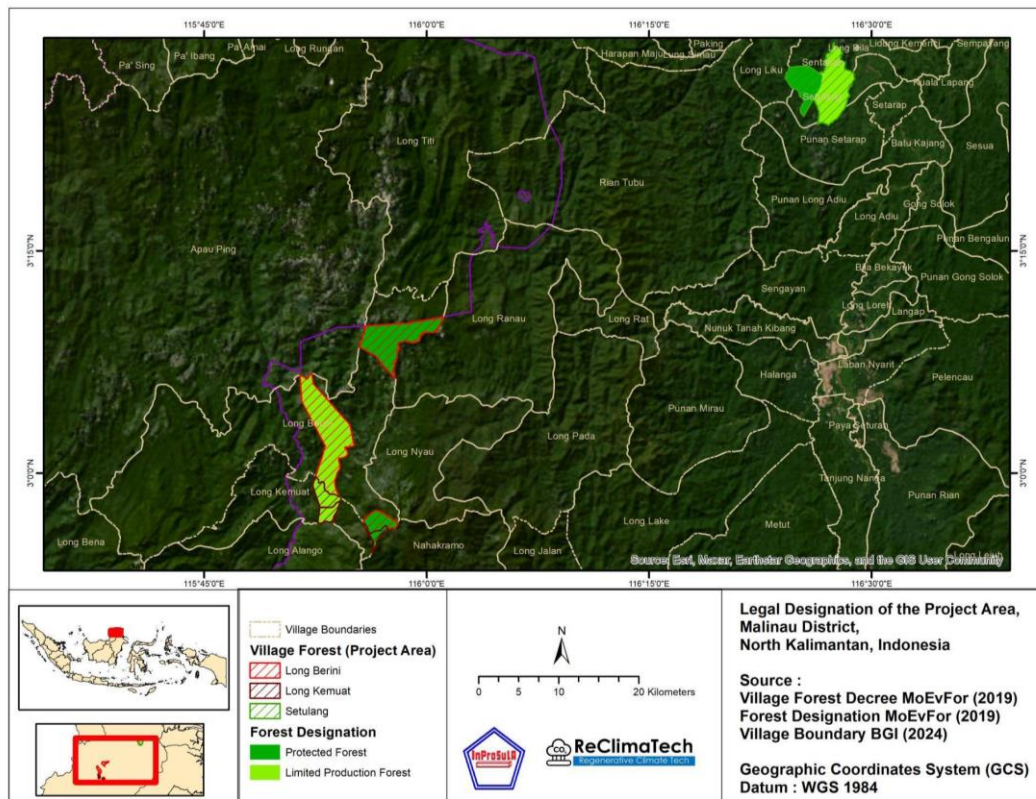


Figure 5. Legal designation of the project area

The distance and access to the main settlement of the three villages are varied. Setulang village is located in the Malinau River basin at the confluence of the Setulang and Malinau Rivers and can be reached in around 1 hour by car from Malinau. The village forest, Tane' Olen Village Forest is around 5 km from the main settlement and is accessible by dirt road. Long Berini and Long Kemuat villages are located far in the south of the Malinau and require around 4-days by boat and land transportation. Access to the village forest is around 2.5 km from the main settlement by the dirt road.

## Soil

In the villages of the Malinau district in Borneo, the soil types exhibit a diverse range, reflecting the island's intricate geological and climatic characteristics. The three village forests are all on mineral soil. Haplorthox soil type landscape dominates Setulang village as the lower basin area with the tropudults land. For the rock characteristics, this village has an abundant variety of geological features, starting with the richest type, namely igneous rocks, such as granite, schist, andesite, basalt, granodiorite, sedimentary rocks, and metamorphic rocks. Located in a lowland area, Setulang village has a hilly terrain with more than 16% slope with 51 - 300 m above sea level area. Long Berini and Long Kemuat in Bahau Hulu sub-District is located in the upper basin area where most areas are mountainous and more than 300 m above sea level; this is formed by a combination of dystropepts, eutropepts, and tropudults. As for the type of rocks, igneous rocks, such as,



andesite, basalt, and breccia, with sedimentary rock type, such as, sandstone and mudstone become the geological formation available in the landscape of this region.

Through participatory land mapping activities, the community identified the following land uses in the three forest villages.

Table 3 Land uses in each village forest

Setulang <sup>13</sup>	Long Berini <sup>14</sup>	Long Kemuat <sup>15</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farms and rice fields (Area Ladang dan kebun)</li> <li>● Hunting (Area Perburuan Khusus)</li> <li>● Rattan collection (Lokasi pengambilan rotan)</li> <li>● Agarwood collection (Lokasi pengambilan gaharu)</li> <li>● Medicinal plant collection areas</li> <li>● Food collection areas</li> <li>● Firewood collection areas</li> <li>● Nature tourism locations (Kawasan wisata) developed by the community, including a salt lick used by wildlife and a waterfall</li> <li>● Patrol Team Basecamps (Pos Singgah Tim Patroli) – four huts, which are also rented to tourists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● River catchment for the micro-hydro-electricity power plant (PLTMH) that produces the community's electricity</li> <li>● Farms and upland rice fields (Kebun dan Ladang Masyarakat) located within the Limited Production Forest function area of the Village Forest</li> <li>● Food collection areas</li> <li>● Medicine plant collection</li> <li>● Honey collection areas</li> <li>● Timber harvesting areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● River catchment that the community protects for the micro-hydro-electricity power plant (PLTMH) that produces the community's electricity</li> <li>● Essential food collection areas</li> <li>● Medicinal plant collection areas</li> <li>● Timber harvesting areas</li> </ul>

**Climate**

<sup>13</sup> Bambang, T., Fathurrohman, A., Budiono, R., Maulana, Y., Encau, A., Pati, P.K.T, Hamzah, Riyandoko, Damayanti, E. 2023. *Fieldwork Report Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District Tane' Olen: Village Forest of Setulang Tourism Village*. INPROSULA and The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group; Hamzah, Riyandoko, Pati, P.K.T, Damayanti, E. and Berry, N. 2023. *Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Welfare in Malinau District. Fieldwork Implementation Report*. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.

<sup>14</sup> Bambang, T., Fathurrohman, A., Maulana, Y., Encau, A., Pati, P.K.T, Hamzah, and Damayanti, E. 2023. *Fieldwork Report. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District Long Berini Village Forest*. INPROSULA and The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group; Hamzah, Riyandoko, Pati, P.K.T, Damayanti, E. and Berry, N. 2023. *Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Welfare in Malinau District. Fieldwork Implementation Report*. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.

<sup>15</sup> Bambang, T., Fathurrohman, A., Maulana, Y., Encau, A., Pati, P.K.T, Hamzah, and Damayanti, E. 2023. *Fieldwork Report. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District Long Kemuat Village Forest*. INPROSULA and The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group; Hamzah, Riyandoko, Pati, P.K.T, Damayanti, E. and Berry, N. 2023. *Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Welfare in Malinau District. Fieldwork Implementation Report*. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.

Malinau Regency/District is included in the tropical climate area that has high relative humidity and annual average air temperatures of 26.9 °C. The climate classification in the Malinau Regency landscape is included in the climate type Af, which is a tropical rainforest climate or equatorial climate. They experience high mean annual temperatures, small temperature ranges, and rain that falls throughout the year. Setulang village which is located in the lowland area has an average annual precipitation of 2,500-3,000 mm/year. while on the upper basin, Long Berini and Long Kemuat villages have an average rainfall of 3,000-3,500 mm/year. Generally, on this site, rain occurs almost all year round with the annual average rainfall of 2,716 mm<sup>16</sup> ranging from 2,500 mm to 3,500 mm.

### Types of Vegetation

The project area is divided into two zones. The first area is Setulang village, in the lower basin of Malinau Selatan sub district, with a high density of primary and secondary forest. The second one is in Long Berini and Long Kemuat villages, at the upper basin of Malinau River, at Bahau Hulu sub district. This sub district has rugged plateaus, mountains and hills covered in dense trees.

Flora that can be found in the Malinau district dominated by Meranti (*Shorea* sp.) trees. Other trees like Tengawang or Red meranti (*Shorea stenoptera*), Ulin (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*), and Kapur (*Dryobalanops aromatica*) are also common here. Understory plants like Jelutung (*Dyera costulata*), Menggeris (*Koompassia excelsa*), and fruit trees are scattered throughout the forest in the Bahau Hulu sub district, existing with Meranti (*Shorea* sp.), Tengawang (*Shorea stenoptera*), and Kapur (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

#### 2.1.4 Social Parameters (G1.3)

Information on social parameters were collected through a socio-economic and livelihood survey and focus group discussions in each village. The results are summarized below

##### Setulang Village

Setulang Village has 194 households divided into six neighborhood associations (RT/Rukun Tetangga). The village was established in 1968 with the agreement of the sub-district head, with the immigration of around 600 people from Pujungan, seeking better availability of food staples, medicine and education. The current population of the village is 891 people; 472 men and 419 women. Half of the adult population has completed primary school education. Most of the Setulang villagers do not have a Certificate of Ownership (SHM) as the cost of applying for an SHM is prohibitive, but they do have Land Ownership Certificates (SKPT) issued by the village head. The community also holds legal long term management rights to the Tane Olen (Setulang) Village Forest, within the Setulang Village administrative area.

The community is from the Dayak Kenyah Uma Lung indigenous people and Setulang Village has a distinctive traditional Dayak Kenyah Oma Paru culture. Villagers maintain their language, Dayak Kenyah Uma'Lung, customary laws and culture in their daily lives and hold traditional events such as harvest celebrations (Rame Uuajo). The traditional hall (Lamin adat) Adjang Lidem of the Kenyah Uma 'Paru-paru tribe (Uma Lung) is the meeting place of the Setulang village community.

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<sup>16</sup> Data for Tanjung Selor, Provincial Capital of North Kalimantan < [www.climatedata.org/](http://www.climatedata.org/) >

All Setulang villagers take part in traditional dances and music, preserving the culture of the Dayak Kenyah Uma Lung. In the past, the Dayak Kenyah Uma Lung believed in animism, but after transmigration to Setulang, the current community is dominated by Christian, with one Muslim household. Whilst in the past, only traditional Dayak Kenyah language was used, the people of Setulang now also speak Bahasa Indonesia.

The daily livelihood activities of the people of Setulang Village are centered around agriculture, with 60% of the community's income coming from rice and vegetable farming; 10% from rubber plantations and 30% of the community earns income from salaries as civil servants, honorary teachers, nurses, and village government officials. The main food sources and crops of the Setulang community are rice and corn, fisheries, hunting of game and the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The keeping of *kelulut* honeybees as a livelihood activity is also under development within the community.

The main food sources and crops of the Setulang community were rice/grain and corn. The annual production of rice grain can reach more than 50 tons of milled dry grain. Families growing corn can produce around 4000 kg/ha/yr. Corn production in Setulang Village reaches 150 tons per year, usually sold to a collector from the capital of Malinau district who regularly buys corn from the Setulang community or sells to *Inai* Market (a special market for Dayak traders). Rubber plantations in the village are not currently being tapped because of the low price for rubber, and honey produced by *kelulut* honeybees is not really sold well. The community uses the Village Forest as a source of NTFPs such as rattan and silat leaves, which are used to make bags, hats and other traditional crafts. The Village Forest also supplies the community with drinking and irrigation water, medicinal plants, firewood from dead/fallen trees, and a source of game. The community generally uses Ulin, Meranti and Lime wood to construct its buildings. Wood is obtained from a reserve forest area that has been developed by the community and a small portion comes from the Village Forest.

In October 2013, CIFOR established a research center in Setulang which welcomed many tourists to visit because of the nature and cultural tourism, it increased the income of the community. From that time, Setulang Village was designated as a tourist village by the Malinau Regency Government because of its rich culture.

### **Long Berini Village**

The ancestors of the Long Berini community lived in Long Apang, moving several times before settling in Long Berini. Long Berini Village is divided into two neighborhood associations (RT) and has a population of 236 people, 131 men and 105 women, within 57 households. Among the community, 28 people have a primary school education, 28 people completed junior high school, 14 completed high school and 12 people went to university. The community consists of two Dayak sub-groups: Dayak Kenya Lepu Ma'ut and Dayak Kenya Lepu Ke. The languages spoken by the community in their daily life are Kenya' and Bahasa Indonesia. All residents of Long Berini Village are Protestant Christians.

The majority of villagers work as farmers. In addition to agriculture, livelihoods of the Long Berini villagers include inland fisheries, animal husbandry, NTFP collection, and hunting. Some people also worked as civil servants, police / TNI, Long Berini Village Government employees, entrepreneurs, workshop mechanics, carpenters, and laborers.

The community's main crops are rice for domestic use, coffee, cacao, cinnamon, rubber and chili, with lalau honey also providing an income for some people. Rice production is around 100 kg/household/year. The rice is mainly used for household consumption, but sometimes they also sell it to the collectors.



Figure 6 Farmers in Long Berini processing their crops

According to community representatives all forest areas in Long Berini Village are customary forest territory. The community has long-term government-granted management rights to the Village Forest. The community also relies on the Village Forest as a source of clean water for domestic use and for powering the community's micro-hydro power plant, firewood for cooking, medicine, rattan and game.

The facilities available in Long Berini Village include an elementary school, a micro-hydro power plant (currently out of operation), internet network, an auxiliary health center (Pustu), river transportation (*ketinting* boats), and a place of worship. The community uses gas and firewood for cooking, drinking water and water for other domestic uses is sourced from the river. Trash and waste are managed by burning. Some households use a diesel/gasoline generator to provide electricity.

### **Long Kemuat Village**

Long Kemuat Village has a population of 216 people, 114 males and 102 females, within 53 households. The community is indigenous Dayak Kenya Lepu Ma'ud and Dayak Kenya Lepu Ke. Long Kemuat was once a remote area and had a mobile population. Long Kemuat was previously inhabited by people that now live in Long Alango. There were originally two villages in Kemuat, Long Atua and Long Kemuat, and the Long Atua population migrated into Long Kemuat. The languages spoken in Long Kemuat Village are Kenyah Lepo Ma'ut, Kenyah Lepo Ke', and Indonesian. Customary activities and customary law in Long Kemuat village are maintained by customary institutions and observed by all groups of people in Long Kemuat village. The religions practiced in Long Kemuat Village are Christianity and Islam (one household).

The traditional livelihoods of the people of Long Kemuat Village are agarwood collection, farming and hunting, which are continued until today. Around 80% of Long Kemuat villagers work in agriculture, 10% in plantations, 5% in hunting and fishing, and around 5% in other activities such as village government, as civil servants and as traders. Agriculture contributed 30% of household

income, plantations 30%, and hunting and fishing 30%. The community has wet rice fields (*sawah*), agroforestry farms (*kebun*), and upland rice fields (*ladang*). Agricultural commodities that generate income for the community are coffee, cacao and rubber. Rice, sweet potatoes and vegetables are also grown for domestic use. *Kelulut* honey production has recently been introduced to the community and is under development.

The Village Forest and Tanah Ulen (customary lands) of Long Kemuat Village are protected by the community and the Village Forest is also a source of non-timber forest products such as game, *lalao* honey and rattan, which the community harvests. The community uses Ulin wood for building, which is obtained around the village rather than in the Village Forest.

Facilities in Long Kemuat Village include a village government office, school, a micro-hydro power plant, internet network, and an auxiliary health center (Pustu). People in Long Kemuat Village use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and firewood for cooking. Some households use a diesel/gasoline generator to provide electricity. Drinking water and water for other domestic uses is channeled to residents' homes from the river. Previously, medical treatment was limited to what is available in the village due to its remoteness, but fortunately Long Kemuat Village is now accessible by air and river, which has made it easy for the community to go to the district or provincial city. Land vehicles such as cars and motorbikes are also available in the village.

#### **2.1.5 Project Zone Map (G1.4-7, G1.13, CM1.2, B1.2)**

The project zone includes the project area or the village forest (please refer to section 2.1.3, Figure 1 and 2), and the village boundaries in which the village forests are located (Setulang Village; Long Berini Village and Long Kemuat Village). The project zone boundary, project area boundary (village forest), and the forest designation within the project zone, are shown in the figure below.



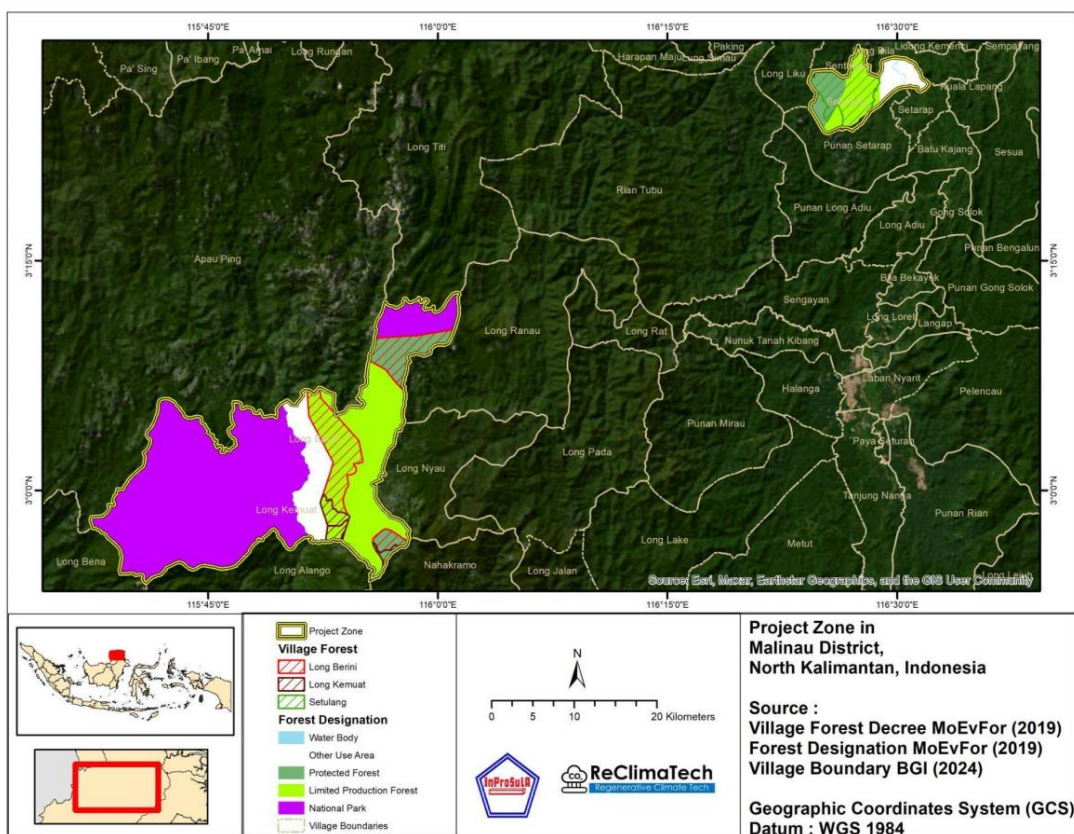


Figure 7 Project Zone Map of Setulang, Long Berini, and Long Kemuat

Participatory mapping with members of each village community was conducted in order to produce information about land use, land rights and High Conservation Values (HCVs).

### Setulang Village

Forest designation and Land Cover in Village Forest in Setulang village are shown in Figure 8. Participatory mapping of High Conservation Values (HCVs) for community wellbeing was conducted to identify places that provide important ecosystem services (water sources for domestic and agricultural use; slopes important for erosion control), places that are critical for community livelihoods (essential food, fuel, medicine and building materials) and places that are significant for the economy and for cultural identity of the community within the project area (see Figure 9). Participatory mapping of High Conservation Values (HCVs) for biodiversity was conducted to identify protected areas, the presence of endangered and endemic species, a rare ecosystem, and areas that support significant concentrations of a species during times in their life cycle within the project area (see Figure 10).

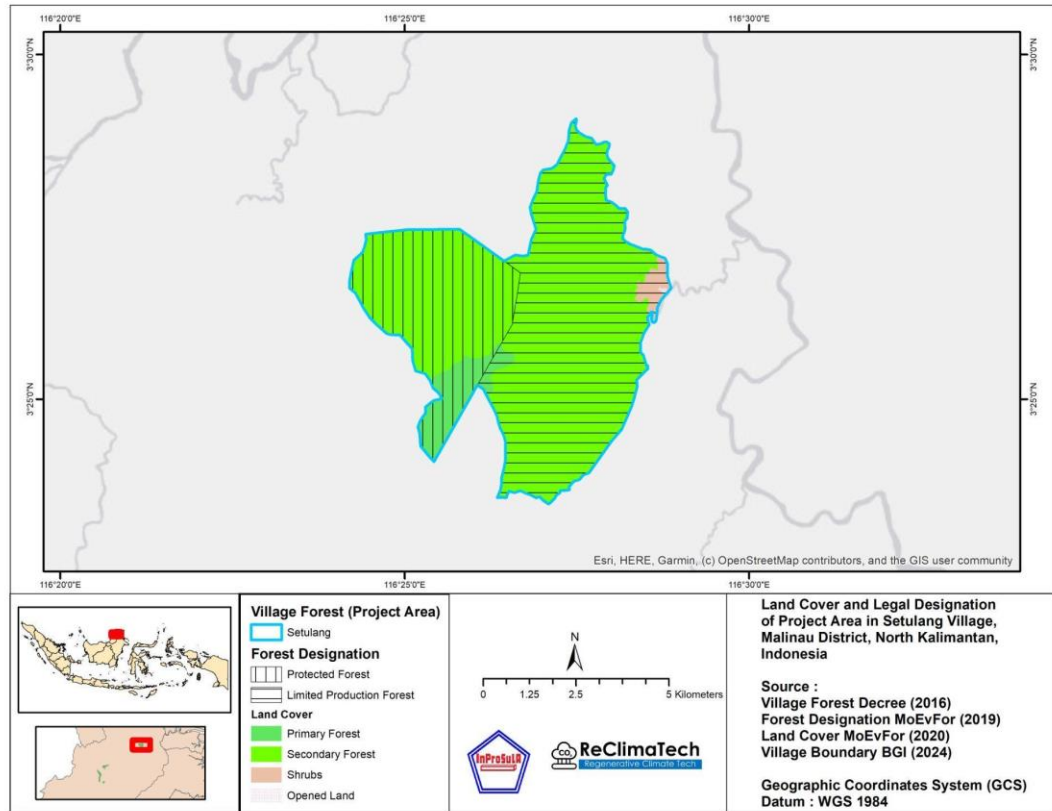


Figure 8. Land Cover Map and Forest Designation in Setulang Village Forest

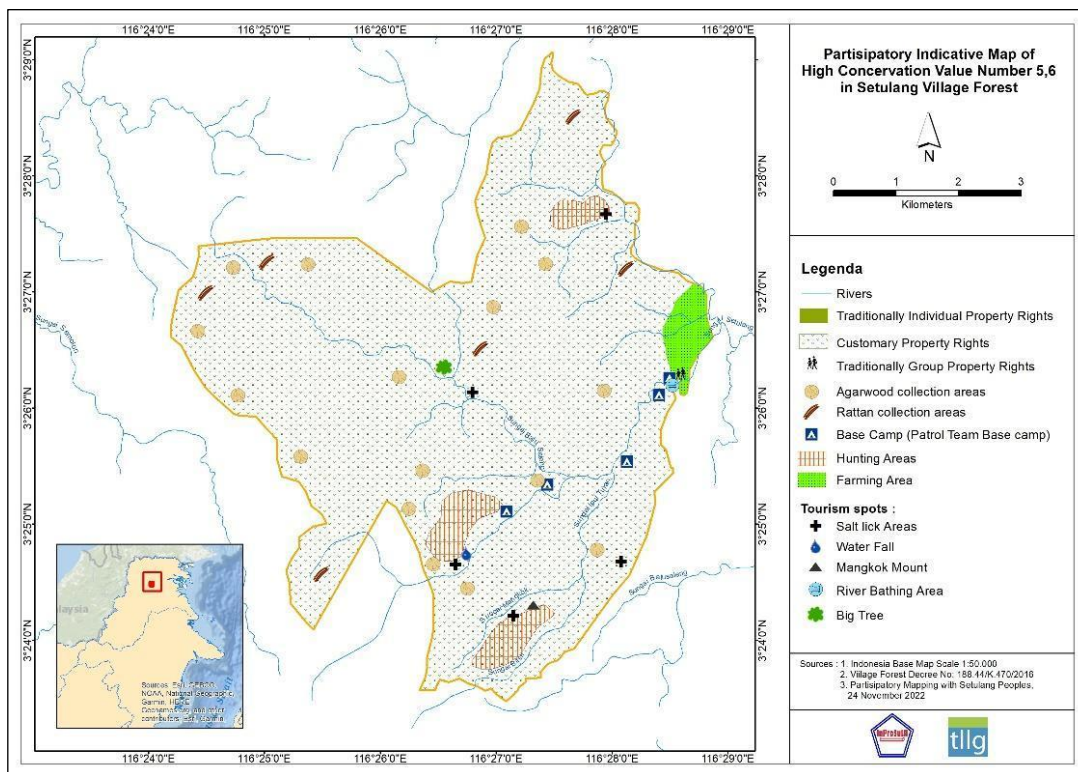


Figure 9 Digitized map of HCVs related to Community Wellbeing in Setulang project zone, as described by a discussion participant from Setulang Village, with reference to the 2022 Google Satellite image base map. Digitized by: Bambang Tetuka. Date: November 27, 2022.

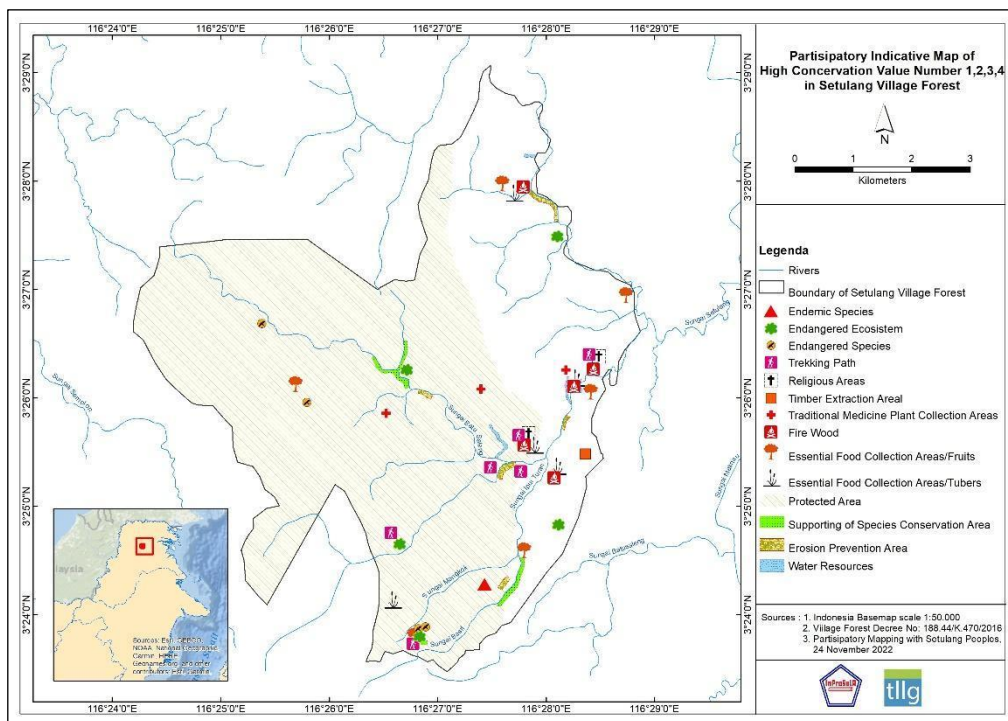


Figure 10 Digitized map of HCVs related to Biodiversity in Setulang project zone, as described by discussion participants from Setulang Village, with reference to the base map of 2022 Google Satellite imagery. Digitized by: Bambang Tetuka, Date: November 27, 2022



**Long Berini Village**

Forest designation and Land Cover in the Village Forest in Long Berini village are shown in Figure 11. The settlement of Long Berini is shown in Figure 12, along with village and Village Forest boundaries and land uses. Participatory mapping of High Conservation Values (HCVs) for community wellbeing identified water sources, areas important for erosion prevention, essential food, timber and medicinal plant collection areas, and areas of religious and traditional economic importance to the community within the project area and project zone. Participatory mapping of High Conservation Values (HCVs) for biodiversity identified protected areas, the presence of endangered and endemic species and the presence of a rare ecosystem within the project area and project zone (see Figure 13).

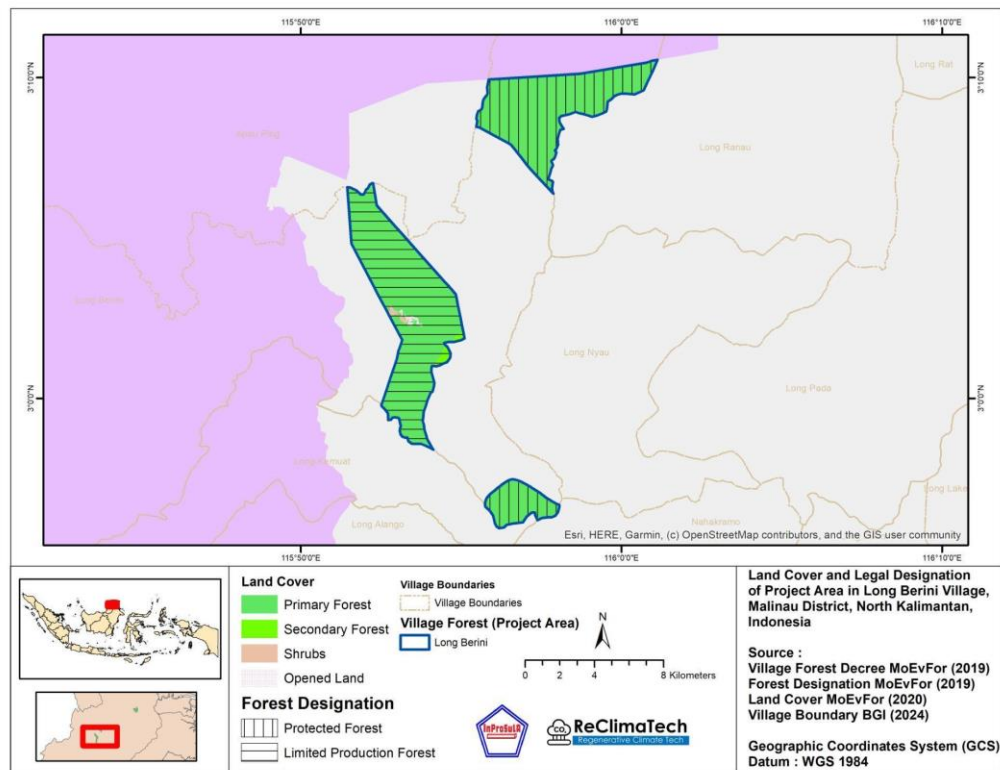


Figure 11 Land Cover Map and Forest Designation in Long Berini Village Forest

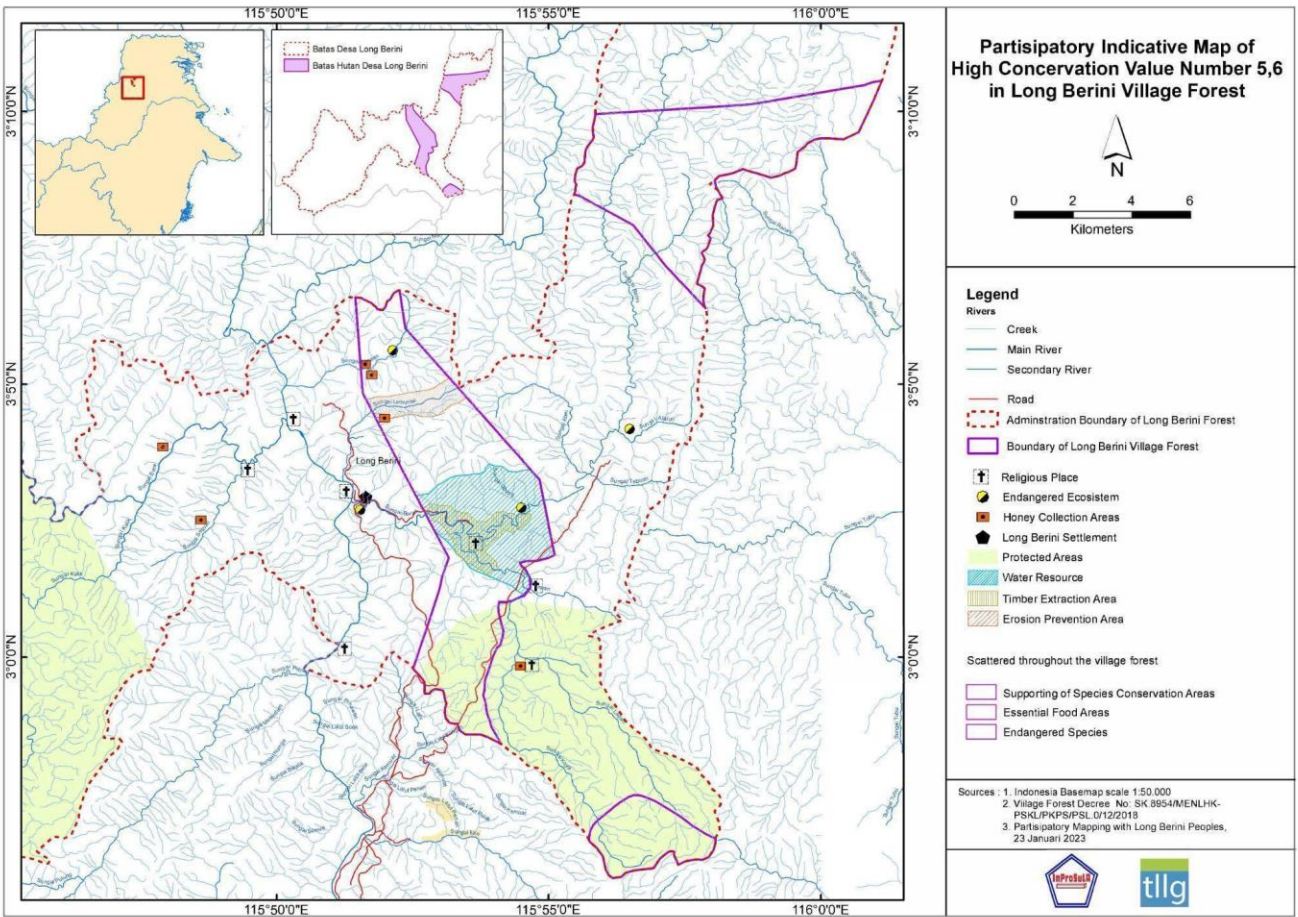


Figure 12 Digitized map of HCVs related to Community Wellbeing in Long Berini project zone. Digitized results, as described by discussion participants from Long Berini Village, with reference to the 2022 Google Satellite image base map. Digitized by: Bambang Tetuka. Date: January 27, 2023



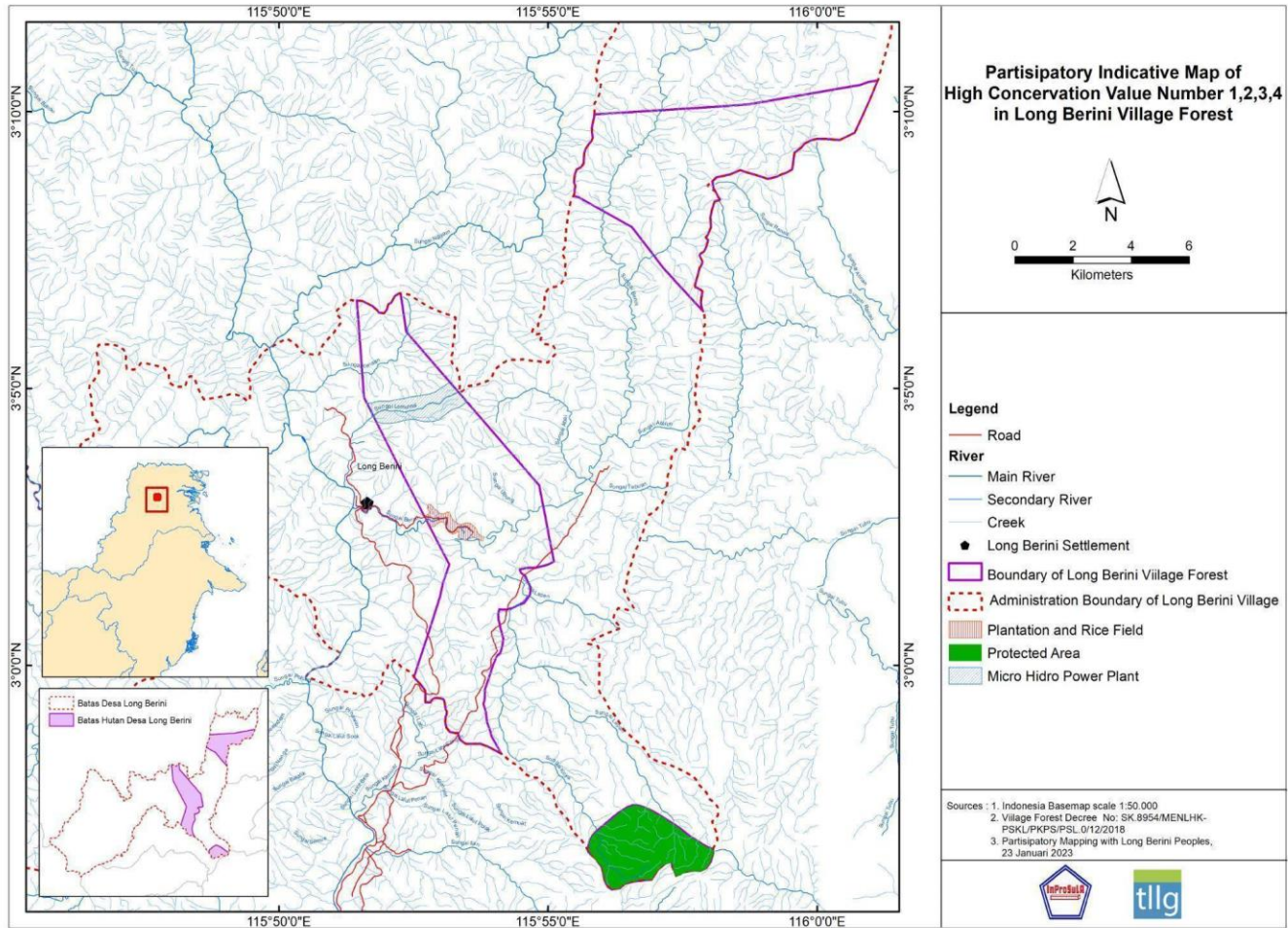


Figure 13 Digitized map of HCVs related to Biodiversity in Long Berini project zone, as described by discussion participants from Long Berini Village, with reference to the base map of 2022 Google Satellite imagery. Digitized by: Bambang Tetuka, Date: January 27, 2023

### Long Kemuat Village

Forest designation and Land Cover in Village Forest in Long Kemuat village are shown in Figure 14. Participatory mapping of High Conservation Values (HCVs) for community wellbeing identified places that provide important ecosystem services (water resources, erosion control) places critical to community livelihoods (essential food, medicine and building materials) and places of significance to the traditional economy of the community within the project area and project zone (see Figure 15). Participatory mapping of High Conservation Values (HCVs) for biodiversity identified protected areas, the presence of endangered and endemic species, and a rare ecosystem within the project area and project zone (see Figure 16).

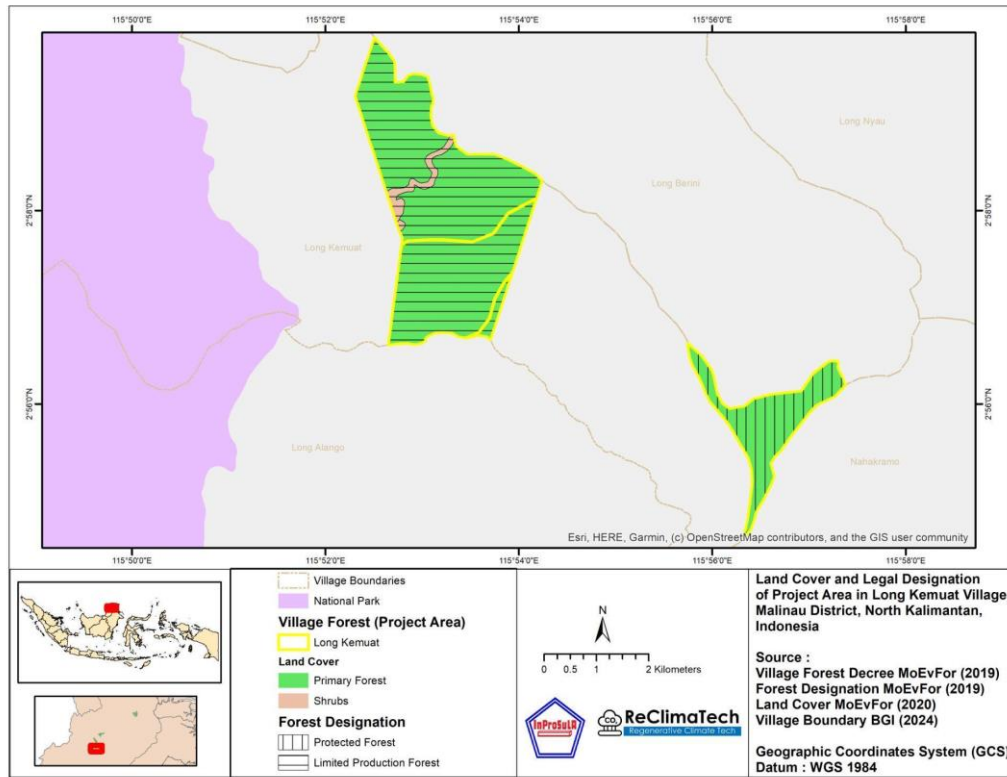


Figure 14 Land Cover Map and Forest Designation in Long Kemuat Village Forest

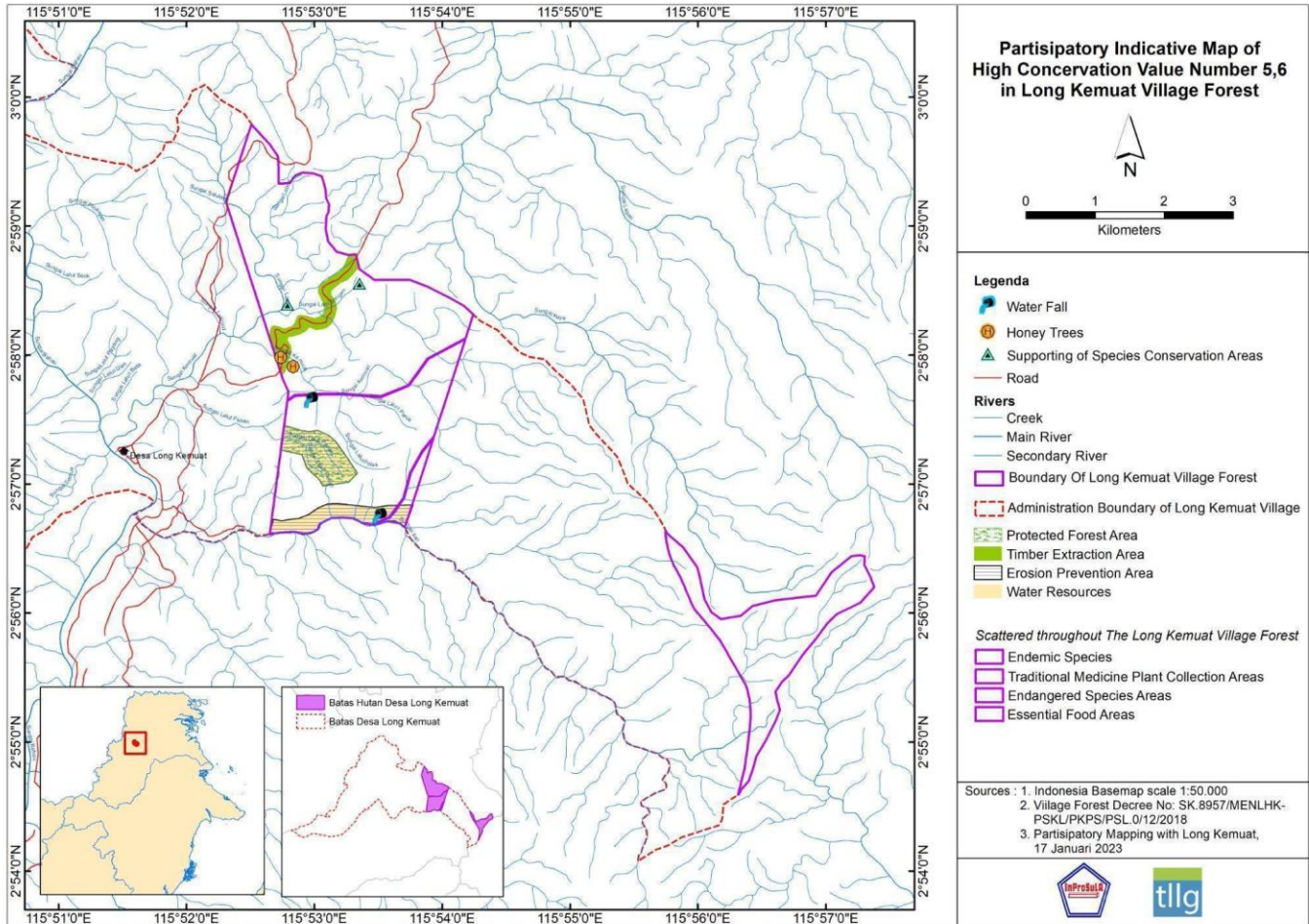


Figure 15 Digitized Map of HCV related to Community Wellbeing in Long Kemuat project zone. Digitized results, as described by discussion participants from Long Kemuat Village, with reference to the 2022 Google Satellite image base map. Digitized by: Bambang Tetuka. Date: January 17, 2023



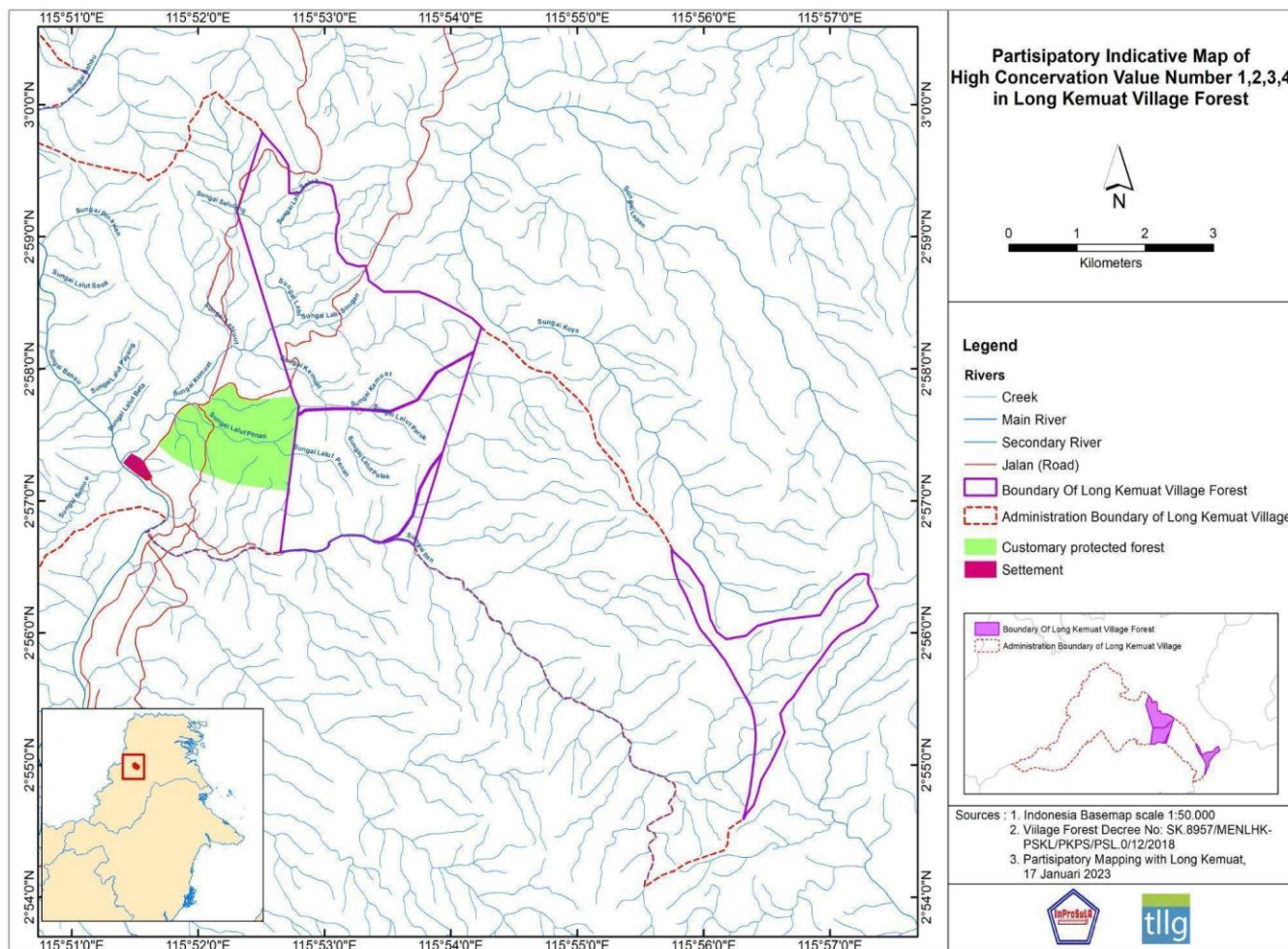


Figure 16 Digitized Map of HCV related to Biodiversity in Long Kemuat project zone, as described by discussion participants from Long Kemuat Village, with reference to 2022 Google satellite imagery base map. Digitized by: Bambang Tetuka, Date: January 27, 2023.

### 2.1.6 Stakeholder Identification (G1.5)

Preliminary stakeholder identification and analysis was conducted by the INPROSULA team supported by TLLG. Stakeholders were identified, and lists were developed through brainstorming, literature reviews, and internet search. The level of influence, interest, and impact on the project was then scored. Eleven categories of stakeholders were identified and analyzed:

- i. National government
- ii. Provincial government
- iii. Local (District, Sub-District and Village) government
- iv. Vulnerable groups
- v. Project Area rights holders
- vi. Civil society organizations
- vii. International organizations



- viii. Media
- ix. Private Sector organizations
- x. Organizations involved in the project
- xi. Research organizations

Each stakeholder was assessed based on its influence and interest in the project, with a score of 1 to 5: 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest. Influence scores also indicated whether the stakeholders are likely to have negative or positive influence on the project. A description of the relationship of each stakeholder in the project along with the scores were documented in a matrix (figure 17 – 19).

The stakeholders identified for the Setulang Village Forest project are shown in Figure 17, for Long Berini Village Forest in Figure 18, and for Long Kemuat Village Forest are shown in Figure 19. Full descriptions of the stakeholders are provided in Appendix 1.

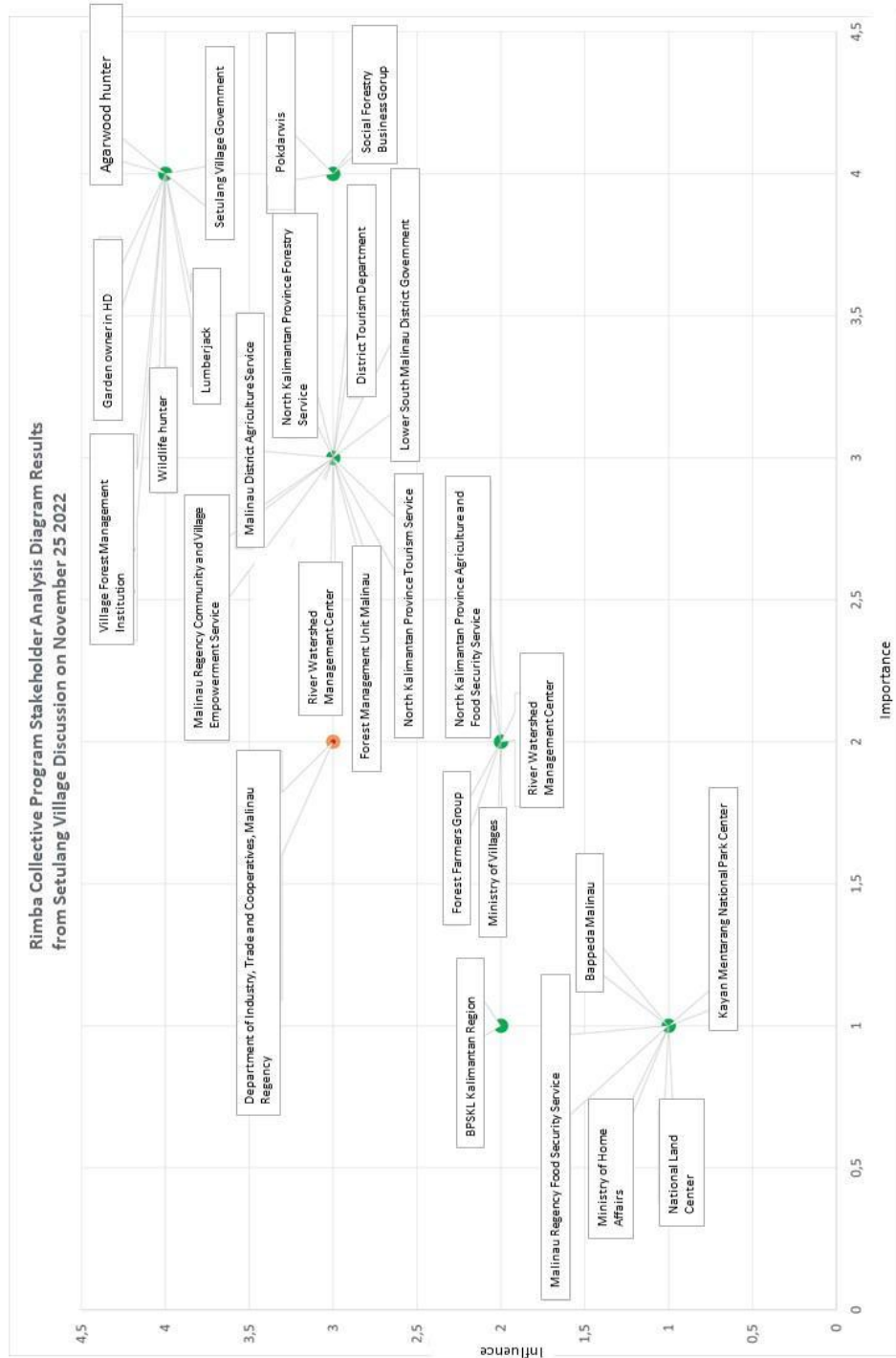


Figure 17 Setulang Village Forest Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

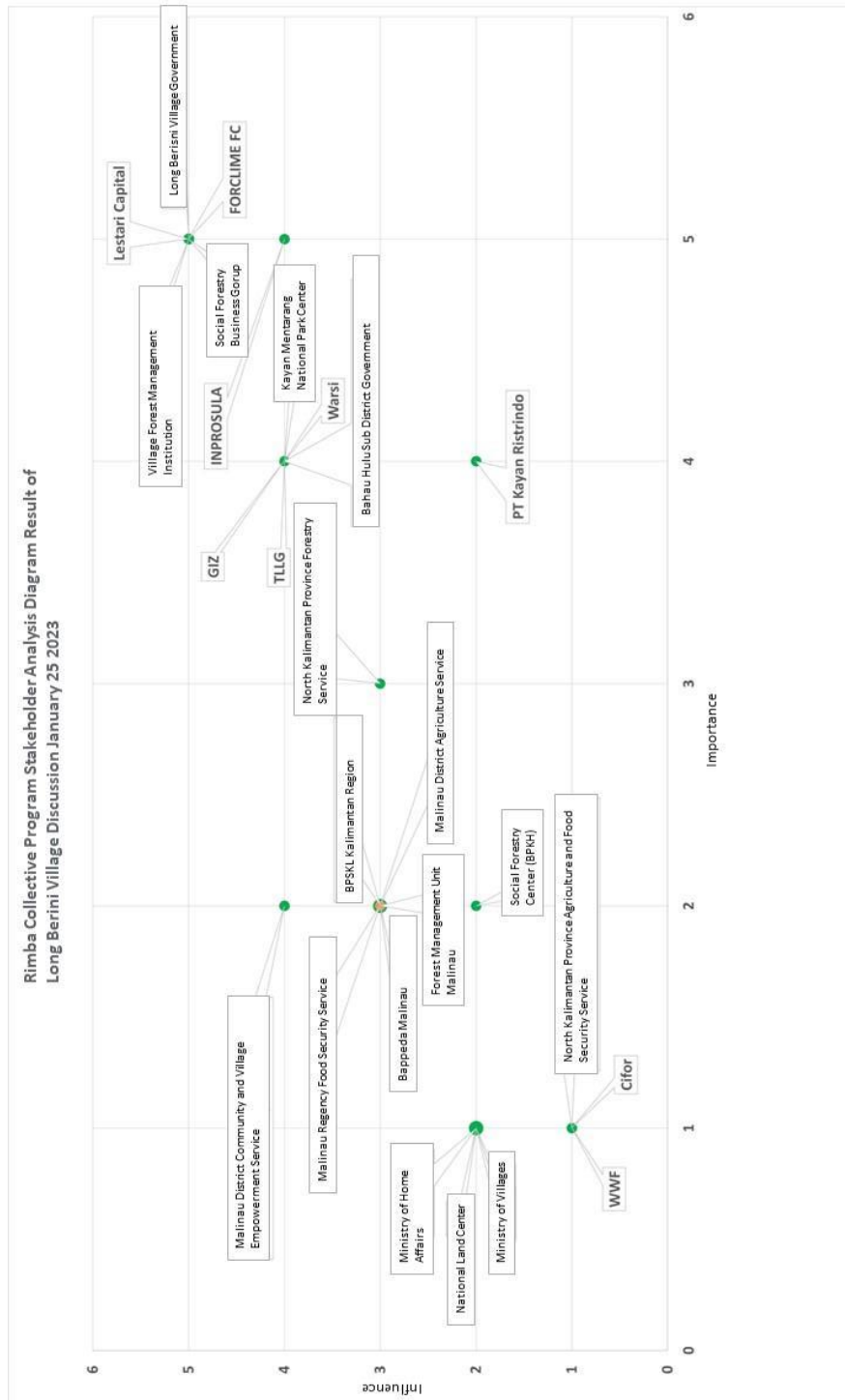


Figure 18 Long Berini Village Forest Stakeholder Identification and Analysis



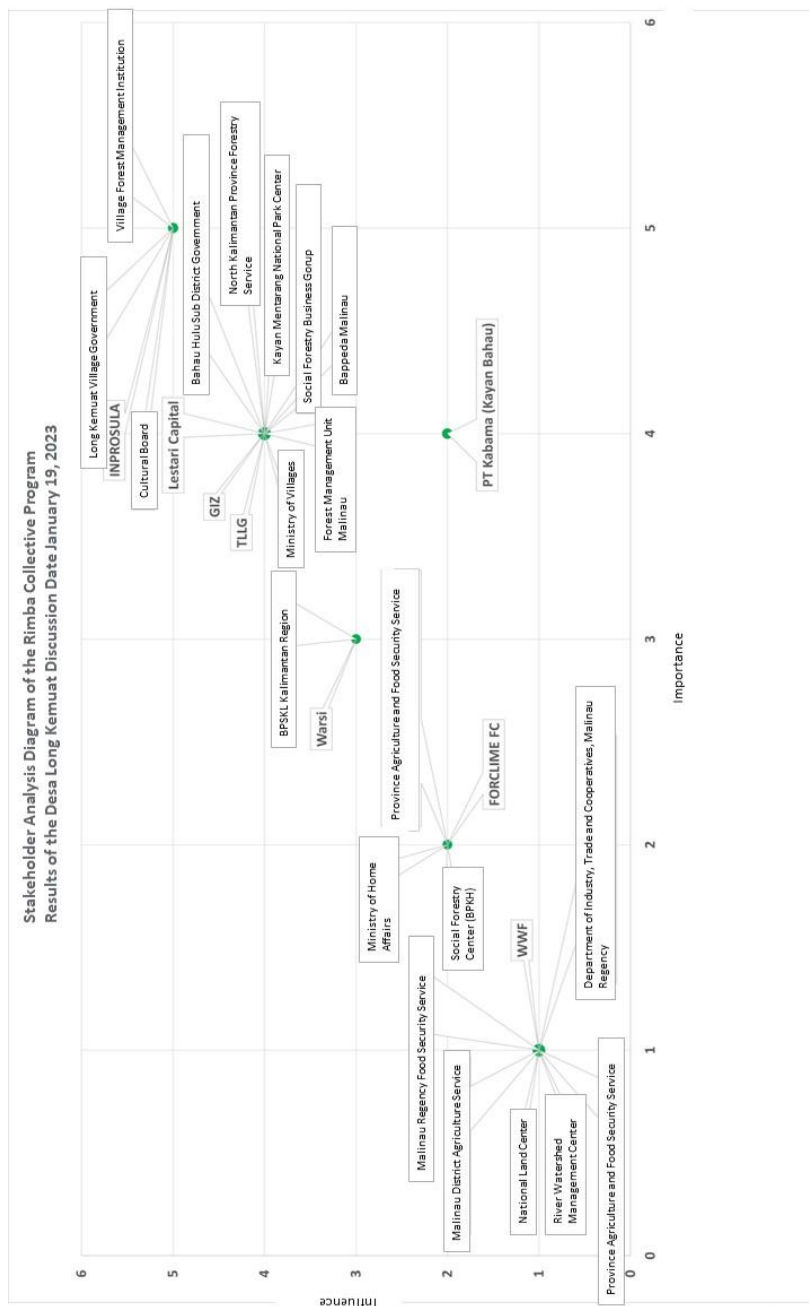


Figure 19 Long Kemuat Village Forest Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Based on these analyses, the appropriate level of engagement of each stakeholder was determined. After completion of the matrix, focus group discussions (FGD) with representatives of each village community were held to validate and improve scores allocated and identify additional stakeholders.

### 2.1.7 Stakeholder Descriptions (G1.6, G1.13)

Description of the stakeholders is shown in table 4. It includes all stakeholders that are involved in the project zone implementation.

Table 4 Description of Involved Stakeholder

Category	Stakeholder	Description
Government	National Government	Government having authorities for the policies and regulation in national level (Indonesia), including Kayan Mentarang National Park
	Provincial Government	Government having authorities for the policies and regulation in provincial level (North Kalimantan)
	Local Government	Government having authorities for the policies and regulation in local level (district and sub-district)
Communities	Women and Youth	All groups of people who live in the 3 project-zone villages located adjacent to the project area, and derive income, livelihood or cultural values from the project area. These groups of people are collectively referred to as <i>project-zone communities</i> .
Right-holders	LPHD	The organization that is responsible to manage and control forest village activities in every area in the project zone. This organization is managed by the local village community for conservation, sustainable use, and community empowerment purposes.
	KUPS	The organization focuses on increasing livelihood and income which is based on sustainable practices by empowering the local community.
	Customary Institution	The organization established to protect social and culture consist of indigenous people in the project zone
Groups	Farmer	Groups of people make a living from traditional farming (e.g. vegetables, rice), fruit gardens and agroforestry (e.g. cultivating and collecting rubber, rattan and/or jelutong).
	Hunter	Individuals or groups of people who hunt wild animals (e.g. birds, deer, pig) for commercial purposes
	Logger	Groups of people making a living from the extraction of commercial timber (galam wood) and selling logs to middlemen or

		sawmills
	Trader	Groups of people purchase products (e.g. household goods, handicrafts, jelutong and rubber saps, raw or half-finished rattan, fish and other agricultural crops) from farmers and fishermen and sell them to the markets.
	Non-timber forest product (NTFP) collector	Groups of people make a living from collecting non-timber forest products such as agarwood, gemor, damar resin, rattan, jelutong and meranti saps, and honey.
Non-governmental Organizations	Warsi	Organization focuses on accompanying local farmers around forest village
	WWF Indonesia	Organization focuses on national conservation to protect nature in the forest village
	GIZ	Organization own by German government which provide support on international and community development
	FORCLIME	Organization program between Germany and Indonesia to reduce greenhouse gas emission from forestry sector. Now phased out.
	IRF (Indonesia Rainforest Foundation)	Organization focuses on economic business development plans as well as preventing deforestation in Indonesia
Institution	CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research)	The scientific institution that conduct research of forest and management
	Universitas Borneo	The academic institution that support on scientific research for the project activities
	Universitas Mulawarman	The academic institution that supports scientific research for the project activities

### 2.1.8 Project Activities and Theory of Change (G1.8)

Identifying project activities as the basis of this project is done by participatory approach of problem tree analysis and identification of threats on each village, then visualized on solution tree that is shown on figures at each village threats description. This section also describes the initial theory of change and proposed project activities developed by the project proponent aligned with the inputs from village communities. The theory of change from the project activities is elaborated in appendix 2.

#### Setulang Village Forest

The main threats to the forests and biodiversity in the project area identified through participatory threat assessment with the community of Setulang Village are below:<sup>4</sup>



- Current threats
  - Tourist infrastructure development by the Setulang village community (road building, construction of tourist facilities, tourist waste disposal)
  - Wildlife hunting, for food, following customary rules, by residents of Setulang village
  - Agarwood collection by individuals from within and outside Setulang village
- Potential future threats
  - Forest clearing for farms

To achieve the project objectives of:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;
- Conserving biodiversity and HCV areas, and rehabilitating degraded areas; and
- Improving local community well-being.

The problem tree analysis result for Setulang Village is then proceeded to solution tree analysis, at the figure below:

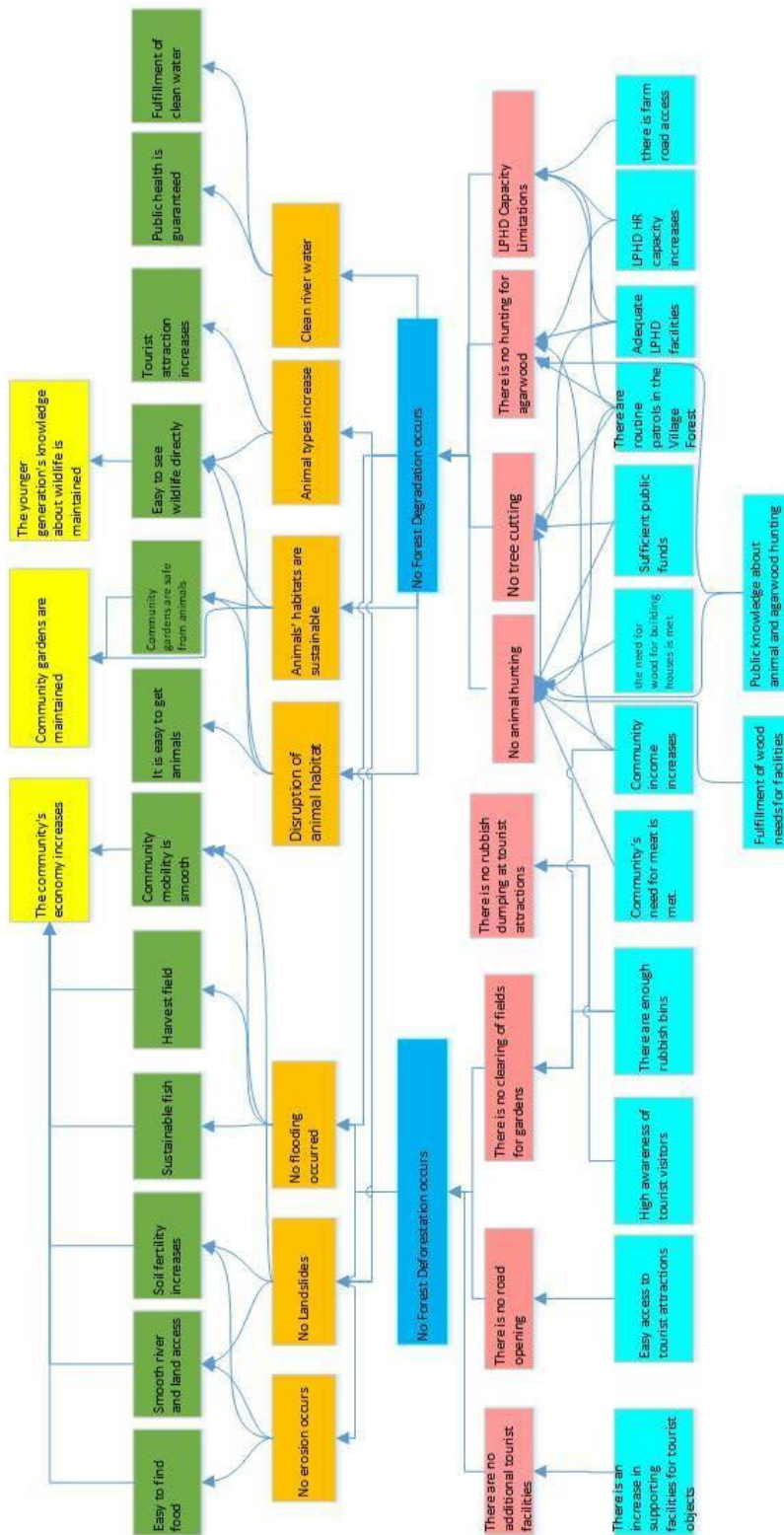


Figure 20 Solution tree analysis of Setulang Village

**Long Berini Village Forest**

The main current threats to the forests and biodiversity in the project area identified through participatory threat assessment with the community of Long Berini Village are:

- Re-opening of shifting cultivation fallows in areas of the village forest close to settlements
- Road opening and widening for access road to District Capital
- Wildlife hunting, for food, following customary rules, by residents of Long Berini village
- Timber harvesting by Long Berini village residents to construct houses and public facilities in the village.

To achieve the project objectives of:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;
- Conserving biodiversity and HCV areas, and rehabilitating degraded areas; and
- Improving local community well-being.

The problem tree analysis result for Long Berini Village is then proceeded to solution tree analysis, at the figure below:

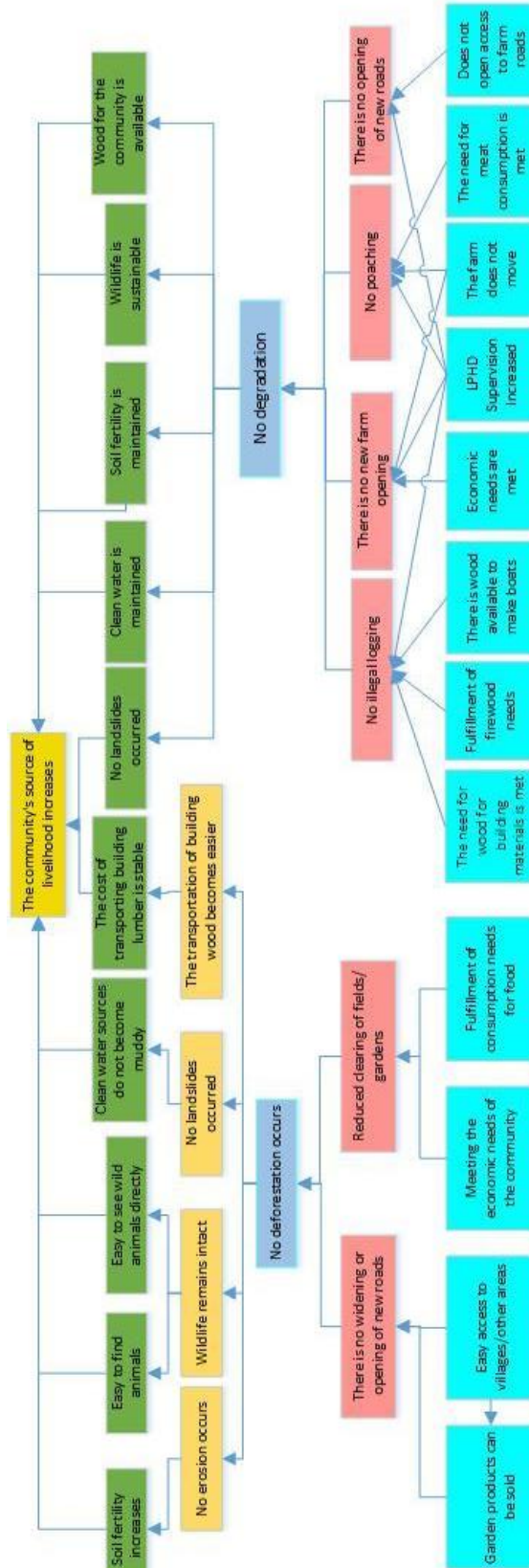


Figure 21 Solution tree analysis of Long Berini Village



### **Long Kemuat Village Forest**

The main current threats to the forests and biodiversity in the project area identified through participatory threat assessment with the community of Long Kemuat Village are:

- Road opening and widening for access road to District Capital
- Wildlife hunting, for food, following customary rules, by residents of Setulang village
- Timber harvesting by Long Kemuat village residents to construct houses and public facilities in the village.

To achieve the project objectives of:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;
- Conserving biodiversity and HCV areas, and rehabilitating degraded areas; and
- Improving local community well-being.

The problem tree analysis result for Long Kemuat Village is then proceeded to solution tree analysis, at the figure below:

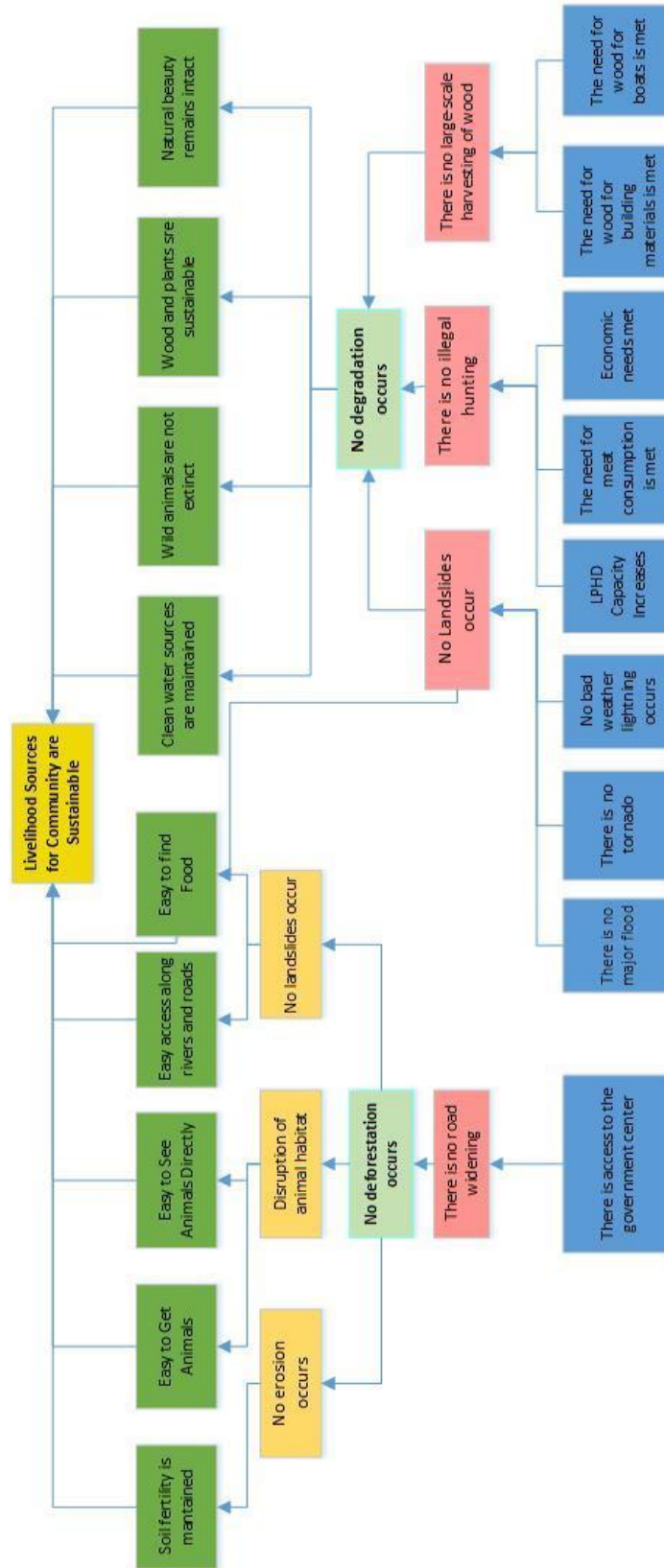


Figure 22 Solution tree analysis of Long Kemuat Village

Based on the problem tree analysis conducted during the FGD session, the solution tree analysis is obtained, as shown on figure 17 – 19 above. Therefore, the project proponent proposed activities in Table 5. During the project lifetime, Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted towards these planned activities.

Table 5 Proposed activities on the project area.

Output	Activities
Output 1: Adequate Capacity of LPHD for Good Forest Management Practices	Activity 1.1: Strengthening Village Forest management institution Activity 1.2: Capacity building Activity 1.3: Village regulation development Activity 1.4: Reporting and coordination
Output 2: Forest Protection and monitoring	Activity 2.1: Forest patrol and monitoring Activity 2.2: Fire prevention and control
Output 3: Forest Restoration	Activity 3.1: Reforestation Activity 3.2. Agroforestry Activity 3.3. Assisted Natural Regeneration
Output 4: Biodiversity Data Management and Coordination	Activity 4.1 : Biodiversity Survey (Flora and Fauna) Activity 4.2 : Camera trap works for village forest species Activity 4.3: Data management for key species Activity 4.4 : Awareness of endangered species
Output 5: Community Well-Being	Activity 5.1: Strengthening Business Institutions/KUPS Activity 5.2: Strengthening Food Crops Farming incl. Women Farmer Groups, coffee in all villages, rice in Setulang Activity 5.3: Strengthening KUPS Honey Bee in Long Berini and Long Kemuat Activity 5.4: Strengthening KUPS Livestock of Pigs Activity 5.5: Strengthening KUPS Poultry in Long Berini and Long Kemuat Activity 5.6: Strengthening KUPS for Plantation Commodities Activity 5.7: Strengthening Ecotourism in Setulang Activity 5.8: Provision of nutritious food for youth and elderly Activity 5.9: Scholarship for village youth
Output 6: Community awareness	Activity 6.1: Awareness raising on forest conservation and protection

**2.1.9 Climate, Biodiversity and Community Benefits Assessment Period (G1.9)**

The projects will last for 30 years which start on 7 February 2023 - 6 February 2053. The community and biodiversity benefits will be assessed bi-annually throughout this period, and for the climate benefits will be assessed annually. See also section 3.4.1, 4.4.1, and 5.4.1.

**2.1.10 Differences in Assessment Periods (G1.9)**

N/A

**2.1.11 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)**

In order to verify the project activities, there are several key performance indicators from the activity related to the project development that are summarized in the below table.

Table 6 Project implementation schedule

Date	Milestone(s) in the project’s development and implementation
Q2 2022	Project concept and consultation
	Stakeholder coordination and agreement
Q1 2023	Baseline study
Q1, 7 Feb 2023	Project start date
Q1 2023	Project Implementation
Q2 2024	CCB PDD Draft for Public Commenting Phase
Q3 2024	External CCB PDD Validation Phase
Q2 2025	CCB Verification Phase
202(x)	CCB Monitoring Report
Q1 2053	End of the Project Crediting Period

**2.1.12 Risks to the Project (G1.10)**

To achieve the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits requires effective village forest management to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity. The main risks that these benefits will not be achieved or maintained are that:

- Capacity of the LPHD and the communities to effectively manage the Village Forests they have management rights for is not developed;
- The Village Forests are not effectively protected from threats;
- Community support for Village Forest management is not maintained.

The activities needed to mitigate these risks are summarized for each project area in Appendix 3.

**2.1.13 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)**

To maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime, project activities include measures to improve and optimize forest and agricultural products to increase livelihood and income options (Outputs 1 and 5). These measures are needed to maintain the management of LPHD in forest protection and restoration and provide additional



sources of income to cover the long-term costs of effective community forest management beyond the project lifetime.

#### **2.1.14 Financial Sustainability (G1.12)**

INPROSULA aims to secure long-term funding from the Rimba Collective to support the project that is sufficient to cover the full cost of all project activities over 25 years. This includes financial support to the LPHDs of each Village Forest in the project. The project does not currently intend to generate revenue from GHG emissions reductions and/or removals. However, the project also aims to make LPHD to be financially independent for the last 5 years.

#### **2.1.15 Eligibility Criteria for Grouped Projects (G1.14)**

Not a grouped project

#### **2.1.16 Scalability Limits for the Grouped Projects (G1.15)**

Not a grouped project

#### **2.1.17 Risk Mitigation Approach for Grouped Projects (G1.15)**

Not a grouped project

### **2.2 Without-project Land Use Scenario and Additionality**

#### **2.2.1 Land-Use Scenarios without the Project (G2.1)**

Land use and land cover in the potential project areas are described in Section 2.1.3. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation under current land-use practices in the project are summarized in Section 2.1.8. These drivers were identified through participatory appraisal exercises<sup>15,16,17</sup> combined with expert input from the project proponent.

The Government of Indonesia's social forestry program aims to prevent deforestation and improve local livelihoods by giving local communities the opportunity to manage forests themselves. Since 2008 more than 14 million hectares of Indonesian state forest have been designated for indigenous or community management.<sup>17</sup> Communities that receive management rights to forest through the social forestry program must generate their own sources of income from sustainable forest management and obtaining management rights through the social forestry program does not provide additional government finance for forest management activities. Villages with social forestry areas, such as those in this project, can include forest management activities in their annual village fund budgets that are submitted to the district and central government for approval, but this would mean the amount allocated for forest management activities is not available for other village development priorities.

Figure 23 below shows an illustration of forest cover area without and with the project scenario in several years.

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<sup>17</sup> Peta Indikatif dan Areal Perhutanan Sosial (PIAPS)  
[http://103.52.213.138/~appgis/peta/PIAPS/REV\\_VI/sk\\_piaps\\_rev\\_vi.pdf](http://103.52.213.138/~appgis/peta/PIAPS/REV_VI/sk_piaps_rev_vi.pdf)

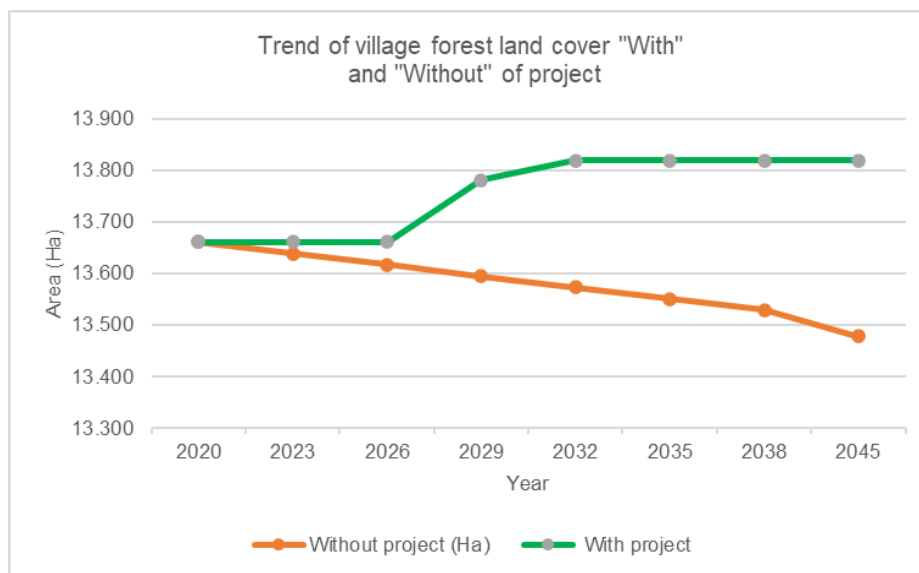


Figure 23 Village trends of forest cover

Two potential “Without-project” land use scenarios including deforestation and degradation for social forestry areas in the project zone, with an annual rate of deforestation of 7,31 hectares, continue to occur, injuring the ecosystem of Borneo island so that the remaining forest will slightly decrease annually (See Figure 23). Meanwhile, “With the Project” scenario, namely through Restoration, ANR, Agroforestry and other interventions, the rate of deforestation and forest degradation can possibly be regenerated. The restoration will be undertaken from 2026 therefore dense canopy cover will be able to expand in deforested and degraded areas.

### 2.2.2 Most-Likely Scenario Justification (G2.1)

The barrier analysis in Section 2.2.3 provides justification for why effective management of forests by village communities would not occur without the project. Although project areas have secured long-term management rights for their community forests, payment for ecosystem services is one of the few sources of income that can provide the long-term finance needed for communities to effectively manage their forests and address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as the project areas do not have the potential to generate sufficient income from alternative sustainable forest management activities.

The rates of deforestation and forest degradation in the project areas are therefore expected to reflect historic rates of deforestation and degradation of similar types of forest in Malinau District. Analysis of a time-series of Government of Indonesia land cover maps between 2016 and 2020 showed that Primary Dryland Forest types were deforested at a rate of 0 to 0.14% per year and degraded at rate of 0.05 to 3.8% per year, and Secondary Dryland Forest types were deforested at 0 to 0.42% per year (see Table 16). This approach for estimating baseline rates of deforestation and forest degradation follows the Plan Vivo approved approach for Estimation of Climate benefits from REDD in community-managed forests.<sup>18</sup> Participatory land use mapping was used to confirm this without-project scenario in each Community Forest.<sup>15,16,17</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Plan Vivo Approved Approach: Estimation of climate benefits from REDD in community managed forest, 29 Jul 2017 <https://www.planvivo.org/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=7b426c7e-6c4d-43fa-90f8-988902dc18e9>

### 2.2.3 Additionality (G2.2)

The project is located in the buffer zone of Kayan Mentarang National Park, which could become a corridor for wildlife including the Bornean orangutan, and *Presbytis hosei*. This landscape is also a remaining habitat of (Clouded leopard), (Bornean orangutan), and *Presbytis hosei* (Lutung bangat). Based on GWF data, the east area bordering the National Park has experienced deforestation of 2,690 ha between 2001 and 2021, or equivalent to an annual average deforestation of 128 ha or 5%. With better village forest management through this project, forest protection as part of the buffer zone and wildlife corridor can be implemented to overcome deforestation threats including shifting cultivation, encroachment, and illegal logging.

The main causes of deforestation in the project area are forest fires from slash-and-burn agriculture, shifting cultivation and expansion of commercial plantation areas. Based on KLHK data, the deforestation rate per year in the 2010 - 2020 period is 0.02% or 28 hectares and will continue to grow if there is no project intervention. In addition, based on demographic data in Malinau District, population growth rates of up to 3% per year can cause greater pressure on forest resources.

The trend of expansion of commercial agriculture such as oil palm plantations in Malinau District is increasing with an increase in area from 1,060 Ha in 2015 to 2,130 Ha in 2021. This trend, coupled with requests for additional supply of oil palm concessions, has the potential to become a threat to the village forest area, given the fact that there are oil palm concessions covering an area of around 1,573 hectares adjacent to the village forest, and the ineffective forest management by the LPHD.

This project provides a means for LPHD for: Access to alternative sources of finance for capacity building, stipends, and equipment; Development of livelihood activities needed for effective forest management; and Forest protection as well as fire prevention.

The environmental benefits from forest protection and restoration as well as socioeconomic of the local community are therefore additional to what could be achieved without the project.

#### Barrier Analysis

The LPHDs of each Village Forest project face financial, technical, institutional, ecological, social, and cultural barriers in implementing sustainable forest management, as well as forest protection and restoration in their community forest areas. Summaries of the barriers that prevent the effective management of Setulang Village Forest; Long Berini Village Forest and Long Kemuat Village Forest are provided in Table 7 to Table 9. These barriers were identified through participatory appraisal exercises with the project village communities.

Table 7 Barrier analysis for Setulang Village Forest

Type of Barrier	Description
Financial / Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPHD did not have funds to carry out the proposed activities.</li> <li>• LPHD already had funding but it was insufficient for small-scale activities or the implementation of activities could not be carried out intensively, such as additional personnel for patrols, ecotourism development, preparation of RKT, and plant maintenance.</li> </ul>
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge and skills in carrying out activities.</li> <li>• Lack of facilities and infrastructure to carry out activities</li> <li>• Absence of HR capacity building activities</li> <li>• No technical/IT communication personnel</li> </ul>

Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The planting locations were far away, steep and scattered within the village forest.</li> <li>• Steep planting locations mean that plants could be carried away by landslides.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social jealousy in the community related to program implementation</li> <li>• The community does not allow large-scale poultry keeping around residential areas</li> <li>• Not allowed to keep livestock in residential areas</li> </ul>

Table 8 Barrier analysis for Long Berini Village Forest

Type of Barrier	Description
Financial / Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPHD does not have funds to carry out several activities, such as the cultivation and replanting of kapur, meranti and udau trees; procurement of ironwood building materials; increasing the power of the PLTMH; procurement of solar cell reserves; procurement of electricity cables and lights; making sawah irrigation; establishing new wet rice fields (sawah); procurement of pipes for irrigation; procurement of superior rice seeds; conducting training; inoculation and distillation of agarwood; procurement of facilities and infrastructure for LPHD; and others.</li> <li>• LPHD already has funds, but it is still lacking for small-scale or non-intensive activities, such as patrolling and procuring lawn mowers.</li> </ul>
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge and skills for implementing activities.</li> <li>• Lack of facilities to carry out activities</li> </ul>
Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ecological barriers identified were the remote, steep and scattered planting locations inside and outside the village forest.</li> <li>• The steep planting locations caused the plants to be carried away by landslides.</li> </ul>

Table 9 Barrier analysis for Long Kemuat Village Forest

Type of Barrier	Description
Financial / Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPHD does not have funds to carry out activities</li> <li>• LPHD already owned funds but was still lacking for activities</li> </ul>
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge and skills in implementing activities</li> <li>• Lack of facilities to implement activities</li> <li>• Lack of marketing access</li> <li>• Remote location of obtaining seedlings</li> </ul>
Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distant, steep, and scattered planting sites inside and outside the village forest</li> <li>• Steep planting sites that allow plants to be carried away by landslides</li> <li>• Dry season</li> <li>• Distant bamboo collection locations</li> <li>• Long distance between cities/districts</li> </ul>



#### **2.2.4 Benefits to be used as Offsets (G2.2)**

The project is designed to generate specific ecosystem service outcomes that demonstrate performance to Rimba Collective clients who provide results-based finance to the project. The project does not currently intend to claim GHG credits or any other form of social or environmental credit, and the GHG emission reductions achieved by the project are not intended to be used as offsets.

### **2.3 Stakeholder Engagement**

#### **2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)**

Reports on activity implementation and results, particularly monitoring reports, will be presented to the village administration and forestry extension workers who have been aiding local LPHDs. The project proponent also prepares the PD summary, which will be available online, as well as a printed copy to distribute to the local population in their native language. The project implementer will manually board public information in the project site for updated information. To link all stakeholders with the project papers, an online share folder for all required documents is provided.

#### **2.3.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)**

This project designs information dissemination to be carried out through stakeholder meetings as well as outreach and awareness raising activities. Information will be delivered in oral and in written form. The Project Document, especially the PDD will also be translated to the local language, to assure that every stakeholder is understood. These documents will be managed and stored by LPHD in the secretariat office. Independently, LPHD will communicate to stakeholders about the progress and achievements of the project. The project also develops an information dissemination and documentation mechanism scheme.

#### **2.3.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)**

The information and updates will be delivered through activity socialization, frequent meetings, and yearly joint monitoring and assessment. Reports and information on KUPS operations, land restoration activities, monthly reports on forest patrol activities will be performed every three months, yearly reports, and stakeholder participation in annual reviews. LPHD and Inprosula will also have the meeting to discuss the project implementation on the project area monthly. The community will receive information on the progress of project implementation every quarter in the form of short reports from LPHD leaders.

FPIC will be legally adopted at the start of the activities, which will be carried out through socialization activities at the district and village levels. Prior to the contract agreement with LC, the FPIC was done informally by a direct visit by Project Proponent personnel to the village head / chairman of LPHD.

The initial letter of support from the LPHD and village head became one of the documents supporting the FPIC procedure. Furthermore, the project management team has invited all stakeholders to the meeting through letters of invitation which are given to the stakeholder. The team also will do a follow up reminder to the stakeholders who are invited through chat messages.

#### **2.3.4 Community Costs, Risks and Benefits (G3.2)**

The extension was taken after the preparation of Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) with early interviews on community costs, dangers and benefits, votes and signature of ascension.

Through the arrangement of workshops and meetings all members were clarified the benefits of the extent and the potential costs and dangers that they seem to see due to the usage of the extent. In any case, the extended exercises have been outlined in conjunction with the taking part communities in order to play down conceivable negative impacts. Community net positive benefits and fortifying of prosperity as well as jobs have been and proceed to be a central plan worldview within the versatile plan and administration of the extent.

The activity of stakeholder series meeting facilitated by the Institutional Management and Project Team started on 12 July 2022 with farmer groups, forest farmer groups and business groups to get input on livelihood improvement activities, continued on 13 – 14 July 2022 with LPHD management and representatives of indigenous peoples and NGOs on strengthening Forest Management Institutions, ending on 15 July 2022 by involving the Malinau District Government and related agencies.

The meeting with the community in 3 project area villages was held from 17 – 20 July 2022, facilitated by field facilitators and their respective village assistants, followed by the Restoration Team, Livelihood Team, Business Groups, community representatives, LPHD, Village Apparatus and stakeholders. There are 3 (three) main results from this series of workshops, namely: identification of stakeholders and project impacts; be informed about the social and economic conditions of the community affected by the project; as well as new input from the community and stakeholders on the project activities to be implemented.

#### **2.3.5 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process (G3.3)**

The Project Proponent consults with Lestari Capital to provide their validation and verification for the CCB process. The process described in 2.3.1 will be used to inform all local stakeholders about the validation and verification process of CCB. This happens in community socialization meetings and Focus Group Discussions. The stakeholders have been informed about the ongoing CCB validation process and where the access to the local language summary of the PD can be found.

#### **2.3.6 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (G3.3)**

To prepare for the audit, project personnel will tell key stakeholders about the audit process in advance and provide adequate time for local organizations to speak with the auditor during the auditor's site visit. During the validation and verification site visit, the project will schedule meetings with all key stakeholders so that the auditor may ask questions about the project's FPIC discussions.

Furthermore, Inprosula and the consultant are scheduling the VVB auditor for the site visit according to the timetable and schedule. This contact is taking place via e-mail between the auditor, Inprosula, and stakeholder consultation.

### **2.3.7 Stakeholder Consultations (G3.4)**

The project has been designed to address deforestation and forest degradation issues in three village forests. The project design was based on analysis of the situation at the project location as well as accommodating feedback from stakeholders in Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan province.

Inprosula held village-level workshops at the project sites to consult with community groups and other local stakeholders on the project design. Prior to the start of the project, Inprosula used the FPIC method to discuss the proposed project activities, collect feedback, and request agreement from village level stakeholders, specifically LPHD, KUPS, and village administration.

Consultation at the district level was carried out through discussions with local governments in Malinau district, among others the Village Community Empowerment Department (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa*), Agriculture and Plantation Department (*Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan*), and Public Works Department (*Dinas Pekerjaan Umum*). The purpose of the consultation is to explain and provide understanding of the project that will be implemented in the three village forests, as well as gather feedback for project activities to ensure the activities are aligned with the Malinau district program priorities. This way, it's expected that the local governments will support project implementation to ensure its sustainability and synergy with local government programs.

In addition to that, Inprosula and LPHD consulted with the Malinau Forest Management Unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan/KPH*) to discuss synergy in village forest management efforts. Regarding conservation aspects, Inprosula is engaged with the Kayan Mentarang National Park, as there are two villages in the project location within the national park's buffer zone (Long Berini and Long Kemuat).

The purpose of the consultation is to communicate project plans, confirm and accommodate proposed activities from the community. The consultation explains project activity implementation and evaluates activity implementation in a participative manner. Other stakeholder discussions will be held at least once every 12 months. The goal is to share program implementation outcomes and gather feedback to improve the effectiveness of program activities for broader positive impact.

### **2.3.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)**

The Project has a continued consultation process, a grievance mechanism, and an adaptive management plan, which together allow the project to listen, observe, measure, evaluate, learn, and adapt its project implementation to maximize permanence of benefits for climate, communities, and biodiversity.

Throughout the lifetime of the project, Inprosula will maintain a direct line of communication with community members, and relevant stakeholders. This will establish a commitment to communication and consultation to keep stakeholders informed of project activities including restoration, maintenance, monitoring and the CCB validation and verification process. The field staff of the project will maintain communications with the community groups and other stakeholders through in-person meetings. We will actively listen to recommendations made by any identified community members, or other stakeholder groups, and adapt and improve our methods as

necessary. The results of these impact mitigation activities will be reviewed in the quarterly meetings of the project management team.

The project has an adaptive management plan to effectively grow as our project progresses, and systematically develop existing practices through project monitoring and evaluation. We will periodically review our plans, methods, goals and objectives, to incorporate new lessons learned, available technology, and scientific knowledge.

### 2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

Inprosula uses the stakeholder analysis method to identify stakeholders. Stakeholder analysis is a tool for determining the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. This strategy can assist in identifying stakeholders, scoring their influence and interests, and developing strategies for managing each stakeholder within the context of this project.

The outcomes of the stakeholder analysis are being used to create strategies for involving all stakeholders involved in village forest management in Setulang, Long Berini, and Long Kemuat to ensure greater support in order to improve the effectiveness of sustainable forest management performance.

Stakeholder consultation channels are defined based on the stakeholder groups and how the communication channels will be arranged between stakeholders, as follows:

Table 9 Stakeholder and communication channels

Stakeholder	Channels	Frequency	Audience
LPHD	Meeting, report, WhatsApp	Weekly	Administrator, members
Local community	Meeting, WhatsApp	Quarterly	KUPS members, KWT members
Village government	Meeting, WhatsApp	Quarterly	Village leader, village officer
District Governance	Workshop, video conference (zoom), email	Yearly, as needed	Village community empowerment agency, Agricultural agency, Bappeda, etc
Province governance	Workshop, video conference, email	Yearly, as needed	Forestry agency, KPH
KLHK	Workshop, video conference, email	Yearly, as needed	BPDAS, BPSKL, Balai Taman Nasional

### 2.3.10 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-Making and Implementation (G3.6)

The Project consults with project communities and other stakeholders on project execution and design on a regular basis in order to incorporate local expertise into the project. Consultations guarantee that men and women, as well as more peripheral stakeholder groups, are engaged in culturally appropriate ways so that the project may hear a diverse variety of viewpoints. During all



meetings, members of minority groups and women are encouraged proactively to contribute their viewpoint during individual and group meetings. Women are encouraged to join the LPHDs and project activity groups such as the KUPS.

As representatives of the primary stakeholders, the village administration and the head of the LPHD were involved in planning and decision-making. The management plan and yearly work plan (RPHD/RKT) established by the LPHD with the support of forestry extension workers (Balai PSKL, KPH, and Project Proponent) are referred to as project activities.

### **2.3.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)**

Transparent and unambiguous regulations increase communication in the field, assisting in the anticipation and avoidance of problems such as forced labor, child labor, corruption, discrimination, and sexual abuse. In addition, the initiative promotes and emphasizes occupational health and safety, human rights, and workers' rights.

To guarantee that no one is participating in, or complicit in, any sort of discrimination or sexual harassment with regard to the project, our project team holds every employee involved in project design and execution to a high degree of integrity. Discrimination based on gender, color, religion, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or other elements of human individuality is included. Throughout the project's length, all applicable Indonesian labor laws and regulations shall be followed.

Furthermore, the project includes an equal opportunity policy that assures the project will not engage in or be complicit in any sort of discrimination or sexual harassment. To ensure compliance, the project has implemented a grievance system that will provide all project employees, identified community members, and other stakeholders with a formal system in the event that any discriminatory actions or sexual harassment occurs, ensuring grievances can be addressed quickly and appropriately.

### **2.3.12 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)**

It is important to provide a platform for community members who want to deliver their comments, suggestions, or even report for what is happening in their area. Grievance mechanism aimed to improve participation of members in the community on the rule developments in higher levels of governance. This mechanism is also defined as part of community supervision on the project area. Below is the step of the feedback and grievance mechanism:

1. Community submit a grievance or complaint, the complaint material is submitted orally or in written form to LPHD activity group. LPHD Activity group receives and resolves the problems that are reported.
2. If the complaint can be resolved by the LPHD activity group, The community will receive oral or written answers from the group. If the complaint cannot be resolved by LPHD activity group, the complaint will be received and resolved by an LPHD section namely Area Security and Utilization section.
3. If the complaint is resolved by the LPHD section, the community will receive oral or written answers from the LPHD section. If the complaint cannot be resolved by the LPHD section, the complaint will be received and resolved by the Head of LPHD.

4. If the complaint can be resolved by the Head of LPHD, the community will receive oral or written answers from the Head of LPHD. If the Head of LPHD is unable to resolve the complaint, the complaint will be resolved together with related Parties (Village Government, BPD, Community Leader, Inprosula, KPH and DLHK).
5. The community will then receive written answers from the parties.

The above processes of grievance and feedback are illustrated in the Figure below.

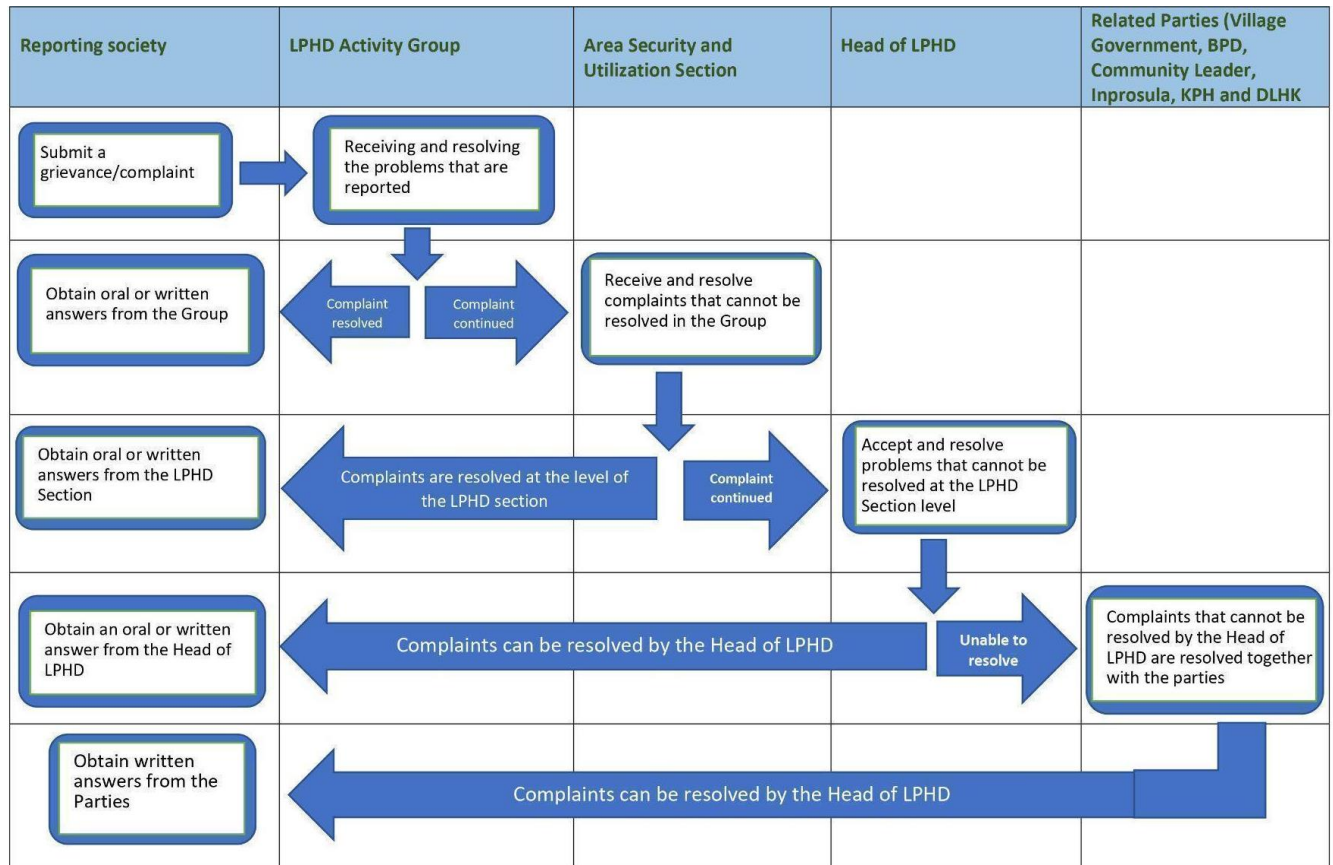


Figure 24 Feedback and grievance mechanism flow

### 2.3.13 Accessibility of the Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)

Feedback received from community members is then processed in all stakeholder-related documents which will result in different types of documents or answers. As mentioned in section 2.3.12, if the complaint cannot be solved by the field facilitator it will need a letter of request for settlement of the complaint from the LPHD’s chairman to the higher level of the structure in the mechanism.

After the complaint is processed, the complainant or community members will get information through LPHD. The result of the grievance is in the form of a document or verbal answer which will be communicated and disseminated with the help of field facilitators.

#### **2.3.14 Worker Training (G3.9)**

As part of the on-boarding process, the project provides all staff with an orientation program where it provides overviews of the project's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and policies with specific attention to health and safety policies. The employees also receive training which will expand employee knowledge increasing their prospects of future employment. Local capacity is constantly being supported through training programs and recruitment drives for full-time and part time employment opportunities to ensure strong local capacity despite staff turnover.

#### **2.3.15 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)**

The Project Proponent applies an equal opportunity policy for employment, regardless of gender, ethnicity, age or other personal characteristics. Qualified candidates from the stakeholder communities of the project are highly encouraged to apply to all levels of the organization and the project.

#### **2.3.16 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Workers Rights (G3.11)**

The Project complies with all laws related to worker's rights, including the Labor Code of Indonesia, which stands as the law governing employment practices and labor relations. The Labor Code of Indonesia is an umbrella law on labor relationships, which stipulates the working conditions and rights and obligations of the employees and the employer. The Project operations fully attend to the rights of workers and seek to ensure that the rights of all employees are upheld in a manner where all individuals are aware of their rights. These policies are explained to all staff during their orientation program through Inprosula Institutional SOP<sup>19</sup>. The Project partners have principles to treat all people in the project with dignity and respect.

Project proponents also recognized the importance of worker's safety regulation in the field; therefore they also provide the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulation for their forest patrol team, LPHDs, and other stakeholders.

#### **2.3.17 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)**

Work inside the Project and on-site involves low-level hazards that are characteristic of operations carried out in remote locations with limited infrastructure and unpredictable weather. The amount of risk varies based on the type of employment in the Project and the accompanying activities, although none of the labor necessitates excessive risk exposure. The Project does not necessitate the use of heavy machinery or vehicles larger than pickup trucks. All Project field personnel have received first aid training, and all vehicles are equipped with first aid kits. The Project policy directs members to avoid circumstances that pose an unwarranted danger to personal safety to the best of their abilities. The Project strictly prohibits the use of firearms in any project-related activity.

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<sup>19</sup> Standard operating procedures from Inprosula

## 2.4 Management Capacity

### 2.4.1 Project Governance Structures (G4.1)

The project proponent, Inprosula is planning to protect and improve social forestry management and governance in three village forests. For CCB validation and verification, it is important to show the structure of its project proponent. Below figure shows the structure of Inprosula's governance:

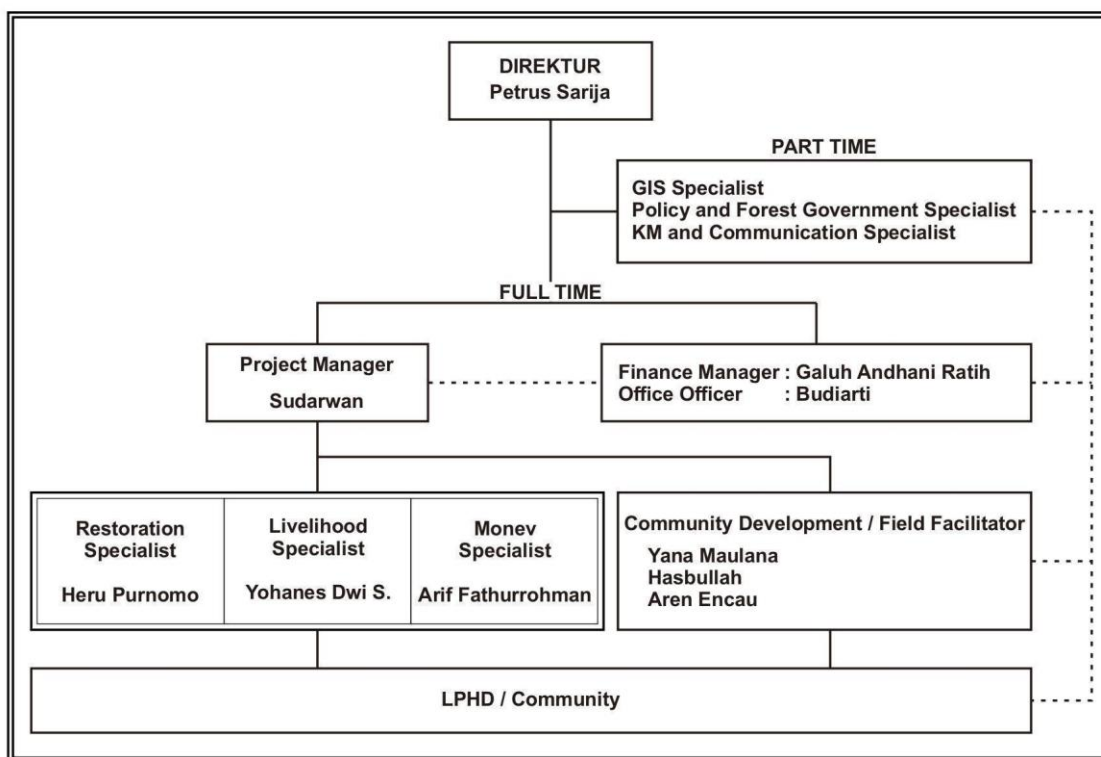


Figure 25 Project Governance Structure

The Project Proponent is closely working together with and funding the local Village Forest Management Associations (LPHD) of the 3 villages. Project Proponent holds long-term partnership agreements on project implementation, funding and rights to ecosystem services with each LPHD. The LPHDs are bodies of the village government with elected leadership and are mandated through decision letters by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment & Forestry as well as district authorities.

Each LPHD conducts work in their respective village on project activity implementation, setting up and running patrol teams, as well as overall village-level focal point of contact and coordinators.

Organization name	LPHD Setulang
Contact person	Andrew S.H
Title	Chairman of LPHD Setulang
Address	Desa Setulang, Malinau Selatan, Malinau, Kalimantan Utara



Organization name	LPHD Long Kemuat
Contact person	Irang Enjau
Title	Chairman of LPHD Long Kemuat
Address	Desa Long Kemuat, Bahau Hulu, Malinau, Kalimantan Utara
Organization name	LPHD Long Berini
Contact person	Lasau Salu
Title	Chairman of LPHD Long Berini
Address	Desa Long Berini, Malinau Selatan, Malinau, Kalimantan Utara

#### 2.4.2 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

The project is also committed to investment in training and capacity building, and this commitment extends from project staff to project-zone communities, and government. Such training took many forms, from work shadowing, internships, informal discussion to ad hoc training.

The table below summarizes some of the main aspects of the project's training and capacity building program, focusing on those aspects that incorporate local communities. According to the project implementation structure, key personnel are Project Proponent staff. Meanwhile, certain experts needed by the project will be recruited such as specialists in Monitoring and Evaluation, Livelihood, GIS Expert, Forest and Restoration Management, Biodiversity, Forest Policy, Knowledge Management and Communication etc. The project required several technical skills such as in the table below:

Table 10 Technical skills description

Technical Skills	Description
Program Management	The skills needed to coordinate project planning, implementation and reporting, as well as supervising the successful implementation and achievements of the project. The project management skills also include administration scope (finance, documentation, etc.)
Livelihood	The capacity to provide support and implement activities related to livelihood programs such as designing supply chain mapping for potential commodities in each location and facilitating productive partnerships between the community and a number of market players.
Forest Management and Restoration	The capacity to understand the management of the forest area and the restoration project to prevent forest fires and illegal logging. This includes initiatives to manage and raise biodiversity conservation and agroforestry development.
Community Development	The skill needed to provide technical input and implement empowerment programs as well as increase community capacity, through knowledge management and communication skills. This skill also includes performing the report, monitoring and evaluation of projects.
Program Monitoring and Evaluation	The technical competence to help develop effective and efficient monitoring systems, processes and tools to provide quality data (timely, accurate and complete) and produce evidence including designing and managing data collection forms and establishing SMART project indicators to align with project scope and objectives
Geographic Information System (GIS) / Spatial Analysis	The capacity to support the project by providing the required spatial data and GIS-related capacity building process. This includes surveying/collection, storage, processing, analysis and visualization of data.
Policy and Forestry Governance	The knowledge to understand how to support strengthening forest management policies through Forestry policies, ecosystem restoration, REDD+ mechanisms, and FOLU NET-Sink mechanisms

Knowledge Management and Communication	The competence to develop effective knowledge management and program communication strategies including designing <i>press release</i> contents for related media and institutions.
Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)	The skills needed for the agroforestry experts, the capacity to identify and support project activities related to biodiversity protection and restoration in the project area. Understand the tools needed for biodiversity monitoring and surveying.

**2.4.3 Management Team Experience (G4.2)**

The project team management is experienced in the operation of projects for conservation, restoration, community-based forest management, carbon projects and CCBS. The project activities are primarily implemented by Project Proponent (Inprosula), which employs various highly-qualified and professionally-experienced staff, drawn from various backgrounds and with expertise including forest management, community development, business management, financial, legal and technical regulation and policy.

This team is based in headquarters in Yogyakarta and within regional offices in Malinau District. They all have the relevant skills required, and have extensive experience as they have previously worked on similar projects, namely projects related to forest and peatland management which are related to community engagement, biodiversity, and carbon measurement, and monitoring. Table 11 shows the staff names of the project proponent which meets the required skills as mentioned in section 2.4.2.

Table 11 Technical skills and position

Technical Skill	Position and Name
Program Management	Director: Petrus Sarija Program Management: Sudarwan Finance Manager: Galuh Andhani Ratih Office Officer: Budiarti
Livelihood	Livelihood Specialist: Yohanes Dwi S Field Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yana Maulana</li> <li>- Hasbullah</li> <li>- Aren Encau</li> </ul>
Forest Management and Restoration	Restoration Specialist: Heru Purnomo Field Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yana Maulana</li> <li>- Hasbullah</li> <li>- Aren Encau</li> </ul> Project Manager: Sudarwan
Community Development	Field Facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yana Maulana</li> <li>- Hasbulloh</li> <li>- Aren Encau</li> </ul> KM and Communication Specialist (Part time)
Program Monitoring and Evaluation	M&E Specialist: Arif Fathurrohman
GIS / Spatial Analysis	GIS Specialist (Part time)
Policy and Forestry Governance	Policy and Forest Government Specialist (Part time) Project Manager: Sudarwan
Biodiversity (Flora/Fauna)	Biodiversity Specialist: Heru Purnomo

#### 2.4.4 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (G4.2)

This project activity does not involve or collaborate with other stakeholders such as expertise from an organization and/or academia. However, to fill the gap of lacking experience in the management, they will contract individual expertise to do training and/or workshops with the community members or project organization.

**2.4.5 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (G4.3)**

The Project Proponent is a national NGO which has experience and portfolio in community-based forest management, conservation, and sustainable livelihoods. The organization has had continuous donor funding since its inception. The Project Proponent has successfully joined the Rimba Collective Mechanism created by Lestari Capital and the corporate founding partners to receive annual performance-based payments for ecosystem services for this project. The Project Proponent has no major debt or financial liabilities, is cash flow positive and has audited annual financial statements. Please also refer to section 2.1.14.

**2.4.6 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (G4.3)**

The director of Inprosula’s statement letter that no crimes have been committed, the police’s certificate of good behavior, and Inprosula human resources and services standard operating procedure are all evidence that no project implementers have ever engaged in unethical behavior. The project team is dedicated to maintaining a high standard of professionalism and integrity throughout all phases of project design and execution as a collaborative effort. We have a zero-tolerance policy regarding corruption and unethical behavior, and we do not engage in or support any form of corruption, including collusion, extortion, fraud, embezzlement, and bribery. The project proponents forbids any corruption that is written in the SOPs Institution

**2.4.7 Commercially Sensitive Information (Rules 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)**

There is no confidential information that is shared to the public, every publication related to Rimba Collective, will follow Lestari Capital Instruction or guidelines.

**2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights**

**2.5.1 Statutory and Customary Property Rights (G5.1)**

The land ownership systems in the project villages are a combination of statutory, traditional and customary rights. Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*) are one of the designated types of social forestry implemented in Indonesia. Under the social forestry scheme, Village Forests are forests managed by the village and utilized for the wellbeing of the community. The Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) of each community holds the management rights on behalf of the community. The key land rights present in each village, as identified by the village communities, are outlined in Table 12 to Table 14.

Table 12 Land ownership and property rights in Setulang Village

Land Rights	Description
Village Forest Management Rights	The Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) has a long-term license to manage the state-owned Village Forest on behalf of the community of Setulang Village.
Traditional Individual Property Rights ( <i>Hak Milik Individu</i> )	Individual property rights are the traditional ownership rights that individuals have over land and resources within the Setulang Village Forest. Land claimed by individuals is managed for farms, fields, lodges, and scrub former fields.



	Fields are the community's area for growing rice, while farms are where the community grows plantation crops with commodities such as coffee, rubber, fruits and palm oil.
Traditional Group Property Rights ( <i>Hak Milik Kelompok</i> )	Group property rights are traditional ownership rights over land and resources within the Setulang Village Forest that are claimed by groups. Areas within the village forest that are group property are managed as farms and fields.
Customary Property Rights ( <i>Hak Milik Adat</i> )	Customary property rights are the rights that a particular customary group has over land and resources. Areas with customary property rights are customarily owned and managed according to customary regulations. Setulang Village Forest was originally a forest within the customary territory of the Dayak Kenyah Ma' Lung community. In order to gain state legality, it was proposed as the Setulang Village Forest.

Table 13 Land ownership and property rights in Long Berini Village

Land Rights	Description
Village Forest Management Rights	The Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) has a long-term license to manage the state-owned Village Forest on behalf of the community of Long Berini Village.

Table 14 Land ownership and property rights in Long Kemuat Village

Land Rights	Description
Village Forest Management Rights	The Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) has a long-term license to manage the state-owned Village Forest on behalf of the community of Long Kemuat Village.

## 2.5.2 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

All forest protection and restoration activities implemented as part of the project take place within designated Village Forests for which the LPHD of each project village has secured long-term management rights.

Project activities that will enable the LPHDs of each Village Forest to maintain its village forest management rights include: <sup>15,16,17</sup>

- Output 1. Adequate LPHD
- Output 2. Forest Protection
- Output 3. Forest Restoration (All activity)
- Output 4. Biodiversity Data Management and Coordination (All Activity)
- Activity 5.3 Strengthening KUPS Honey Bee in Long Berini and Long Kemuat
- Activity 5.7 Strengthening KUPS for Plantation Commodities (Agroforestry)

### **2.5.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.2)**

The project is following an FPIC process that involves participatory planning and information sharing activities in advance of seeking consent to:

- Explore the possibility of developing a project;
- Engage in the project design process; and
- Implement the agreed project design.

FPIC has been carried out at the district and village levels. In FPIC, the village's community has committed to be fully involved in the planning and implementation of the project until the final evaluation of the project. The result of a series of community FGDs to collect project ideas was that the community agreed to be accompanied by Inprosula. Followed by a community and stakeholder consultation meeting to prepare a plan, the result is that the community understands the objectives and activities of the project and is committed to being fully involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The activity of stakeholder series meeting facilitated by the Institutional Management and Project Team started on 12 July 2022 with farmer groups, forest farmer groups and business groups to get input on livelihood improvement activities, continued on 13 – 14 July 2022 with LPHD management and representatives of indigenous peoples and NGOs on strengthening Forest Management Institutions, ending on 15 July 2022 by involving the Malinau District Government and related agencies.

The meeting with the community in 3 project area villages was held from 17 – 20 July 2022, facilitated by field facilitators and their respective village assistants, followed by the Restoration Team, Livelihood Team, Business Groups, community representatives, LPHD, Village Apparatus and stakeholders. There are 3 (three) main results from this series of workshops, namely: identification of stakeholders and project impacts; be informed about the social and economic conditions of the community affected by the project; as well as new input from the community and stakeholders on the project activities to be implemented.



Figure 26 Project meeting as part of the process towards FPIC

At each stage the communities in Setulang Village, Long Berini Village and Long Kemuat Village will be given sufficient time to consider all information provided and arrive at a decision following their own decision-making processes and timelines. Consent will then be granted or withheld on behalf of the community by their chosen representative.

#### **2.5.4 Property Rights Protection (G5.3)**

Any parties whose property rights will be affected by the project will be consulted to ensure they receive appropriate support to establish alternative livelihood activities to replace any loss of income they may incur as a result of the project.

#### **2.5.5 Illegal Activity Identification (G5.4)**

Illegal activities that are currently taking place in the project areas and could affect the project's climate community and biodiversity impacts include:

- Agricultural expansion by members of the village communities;
- Timber harvesting by members of the village communities;
- Agarwood harvesting by members of the village communities and outsiders; and
- Wildlife hunting for food by members of the village communities

If unregulated, these activities will reduce the project benefits. Project activities designed to ensure these activities are carried out legally include Village Forest Protection (Output 1), and LPHD Capacity Building (Output 4). See Section 2.1.8 for further details.

### 2.5.6 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

There is no ongoing conflict between each village after the project started, so no action is needed to resolve any conflict.

### 2.5.7 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

The project activities follow national laws under the MoEF regulation for carbon project in social forestry scheme as listed:

- Presidential Regulation no. 98 of 2021: concerning the implementation of Carbon Economic Value for Achieving Nationally Determined Contributions Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development (“PR 98/2021”),
- MoEF Regulation no. 21 of 2022 regarding the guideline of Carbon Economic Value Implementation (“MOEF Reg 21/2022”), and
- MoEF Regulation no. 9 of 2021 about Social Forestry Management.

Moreover, the local laws used in the project area is listed:

- North Borneo Governor Regulation no. 43 of 2023 about Accelerating Facilitation for Social Forestry Management.

A review of national and local laws and regulations relevant to the project activities <sup>20</sup> identified the following obligations and prohibitions that will be upheld by all participants in the project.

Project Proponent and Communities must:

- Carry out forest management in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management
- Protect village forest areas from environmental destruction and pollution
- Maintain and conserve forests
- Mark the boundaries of the village forest work area
- Prepare forest management plans, business work plans, and annual work plans to approvers of village forest management
- Plant and map forests in village forest areas
- Carry out forest planting and maintenance in the village forest work area
- Pay non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the results of village forest management activities
- Implement forest protection
- Prepare documents on Environmental Management Efforts (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL)
- Have environmental approvals (*Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan (SPPL)*)
- Project can provide hydrological benefit from restoration project
- Maintain the continuity of the village forest protection function

Project Proponent must:

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<sup>20</sup> Pati, P and Damayanti, E. (2023) Analisa Peraturan Perundang-undangan - Hutan Desa Sehat (Qpuak Qhorik Dange): Hutan Desa Setulang, Hutan Desa Long Berini, dan Hutan Desa Long Kemuat. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.

- Comply with labor regulations
- Protect and secure forests
- Administer forest products
- Implement a silviculture system by facilitating seedlings
- Submit a report on the implementation of cooperation
- Mark the boundaries of the cooperation area
- Pay non-tax state revenue on forest utilization activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations
- Carry out activities in accordance with the business cooperation agreement
- Maintain forest function
- Maintain the stability and social cohesion of the community
- Provide facilities and infrastructure to prevent and control forest fires.

Communities and the Project Proponent must not:

- Conduct illegal logging/use of forest areas
- Transfer village forest management rights
- Plant oil palm in village forest area
- Collateralize the village forest area
- Cut down trees in the village forest areas designated as Protected Forest
- Use mechanical equipment in village forest areas designated as Protected Forest
- Build facilities and infrastructure that change the landscape in the village forest areas designated as Protected Forest
- Use social forestry management approvals for other purposes
- Cut down trees or collect forest products without rights
- Utilize timber forest products in village forest area
- Burn the forest
- Introduce wastewater into groundwater, springs, and closed lakes
- Introducing waste, solid waste, sewage sludge, B3, and/or B3 Waste into water bodies
- Damaging the physical condition and functioning of water bodies
- Cause water pollution
- Release invasive species or genetically modified organisms water bodies contrary to the provisions of laws and regulations
- Provide false, misleading, or incomplete information, or tampering with or misrepresent information
- Capture, injure, kill, store, possess, keep, transport, or trade protected animals
- Store, possess, maintaining, transporting, or trade dead protected animals
- Removing protected animals from one place in Indonesia to another inside or outside Indonesia
- Trade, store or possess the skin, body or other parts of protected animals or goods made from such animal parts or remove them from a place in Indonesia to another place inside or outside Indonesia
- Retrieve, damage, destroy, trade, store or possess eggs and/or nests of protected animals.



### **2.5.8 Approvals (G5.7)**

Besides the MOU between Inprosula and LPHD (Forest Management Institution of Village Forest), Inprosula also has an MOU with the governor of Kalimantan Utara Province related to the project (Signed on 21st December 2023).

### **2.5.9 Right to Claim Benefits (G5.8)**

Management rights to the project areas are held by the LPHDs of each village forest. Project agreements will be signed by the primary project proponent and the LPHDs of the three village forests to enable the project proponent to act on behalf of them to implement and obtain finance for the projects.

### **2.5.10 Other Programs (G5.9)**

The project is designed to generate specific ecosystem service outcomes that demonstrate performance to Rimba Collective clients who provide results-based finance to them. The project does not currently intend to claim GHG credits or any other form of social or environmental credit, and the GHG emission reductions achieved by the projects are not included in an emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading.

### **2.5.11 Double Counting (G5.9)**

The Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 regarding Implementation of Carbon Economic Value to Achieve Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Greenhouse Gas Emission Control in the National Development states that Carbon Rights in Indonesia are controlled by the State. Article 48 Point (2) specifically regulates carbon trade through domestic market and or foreign market, with seven main elements: (i) emission trading mechanism and procedure, (ii) GHG emission offset mechanism and procedure, (iii) the use of State revenue from domestic carbon trade, (iv) approval and recording mechanism and procedure, (v) profit sharing, (vi) carbon trade implementation manual, and (vii) the transfer of the status of Rights to Carbon in the country is carried out through the recording mechanism of the Climate Change National Registry System (*Sistem Registrasi Nasional Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim*; SRN PPI) , and abroad is carried out through the recording mechanism of the SRN PPI and the authorization of foreign carbon trade by the Minister. Point (3) states both domestic and/or foreign carbon trade are implemented based on SRN PPI or prioritizing the use of GHG emission reduction certificates produced through national emission reduction certification mechanism. Point (4) Carbon Trading Policy through domestic and/or foreign trade determined by the Minister after coordinating with related ministers. Under Article 49 implementation of carbon trade through a foreign trade mechanism does not reduce the achievement of NDC targets in 2030.

This project does not currently intend to generate any carbon certificates that could be used as offsets, but if this changes in the future, the project will register with and follow all requirements of SRN PPI to avoid any potential for double counting of emission reductions with the national GHG accounting mechanism.

### 3 CLIMATE

#### 3.1 Without-Project Climate Scenario

##### 3.1.1 Without-Project Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CL1.1)

Without-project GHG emissions were estimated for the project area by applying the Plan Vivo approved approach for Estimation of Climate benefits from REDD in community-managed forests.<sup>9</sup> This methodology was developed for use by social forestry projects in Indonesia and has been approved for use in this context after review by Plan Vivo. The methodology has been applied by social forestry projects in Indonesia that have been validated and issued with Plan Vivo Certificates, including the Nanga Lauk project in Kapuas Hulu.<sup>21</sup>

Following this methodology, without-project GHG emissions are estimated with the equation:

$$E_{BL} = T_{PP} \cdot \frac{44}{12} \cdot \sum_{i,j,k} \left( (D_{RR_{i,j,k}} \cdot A_{PA_{i,j,k}} \cdot (C_i - C_{NF})) + (G_{RR_{i,j,k}} \cdot A_{PA_{i,j,k}} \cdot (C_i - C_{SF_i})) \right)$$

Where:

$E_{BL}$  = Baseline scenario emissions from deforestation and forest degradation expected during the project period (tCO<sub>2</sub>e);

$T_{PP}$  = Length of the project period (years);

$D_{RR_{i,j,k}}$  = Average proportion of the forest area present at the start of the reference region for forest type  $i$ , legal classification  $j$  and topography class  $k$  that was deforested in each year of the reference period;

$\frac{44}{12}$  = Factor to convert from carbon to carbon dioxide based on molecular weights of carbon (12) and oxygen (16);

$A_{PA_{i,j,k}}$  = Area of forest type  $i$ , legal classification  $j$  and topography class  $k$  present in the project area at the start of the project period;

$C_i$  = Carbon density of forest type  $i$  (tC ha<sup>-1</sup>);

$C_{NF}$  = Carbon density of non-forest ( tC ha<sup>-1</sup>);

$G_{RR_{i,j,k}}$  = Average proportion of the forest area present at the start of the reference region for forest type  $i$ , legal classification  $j$  and topography class  $k$  that was degraded in each year of the reference period; and

$C_{SF_i}$  = Carbon density of degraded forest of forest type  $i$  (tC ha<sup>-1</sup>).

Sources of data for the parameters used in this equation are summarized in Table 15. Expected without-project GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation over the 30-year accounting period for Setulang Village Forest are **55,393 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**. For Long Berini Village Forest,

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.planvivo.org/nanga-lauk>

expected without-project GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation over the 30-year accounting period are **161,155 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**. For Long Kemuat Village Forest, expected without-project GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation over the 30-year accounting period are **43,493 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**. For calculations see attachment.

Table 15 Parameters for estimating without-project GHG emissions

Parameter	Value(s)	Justification
Length of the project period (years); $T_{PP}$	30 years	Length of time for which funding will be secured.
Average proportion of the forest area present at the start of the reference region for forest type $i$ , legal classification $j$ and topography class $k$ that was deforested in each year of the reference period; $D_{RR_{i,j,k}}$	See Table 15	From analysis of historical time series of land cover maps produced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, <sup>22</sup> Deforestation is defined as conversion from forest to non-forest.
Area of forest type $i$ , legal classification $j$ and topography class $k$ present in the project area at the start of the project period; $A_{PA_{i,j,k}}$	See Table 1	Forest area from 2020 Ministry of Environment and Forestry land cover map
Carbon density of forest type $i$ (tCO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup> ); $C_i$	420.41	Above-ground biomass carbon density value for primary dryland forest used in Indonesia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL). <sup>23</sup>
Carbon density of non-forest (tC ha <sup>-1</sup> ); $C_{NF}$	0	Assuming all above-ground biomass is removed when conversion from forest to non-forest occurs
Average proportion of the forest area present at the start of the reference region for forest type $i$ , legal classification $j$ and topography class $k$ that was degraded in each year of the reference period; $G_{RR_{i,j,k}}$	See Table 15	From analysis of historical time series of land cover maps produced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, degradation is defined as conversion from primary to secondary forest.
Carbon density of degraded forest of forest type $i$ (tCO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup> ); $C_{SF_i}$	287.55	Above-ground biomass carbon density value for primary dryland forest used in Indonesia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL).

<sup>22</sup> The land cover data are part of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) accessible at <http://dbgis.menlhk.go.id/arcgis/rest/services/Simontana> and links to the One Map Web GIS, at Geospatial Information Agency Republic of Indonesia <http://tanahair.indonesia.go.id> and Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs <https://portalksp.ina-sdi.or.id/>. The wall-to-wall land cover maps were derived from Landsat satellite images. The series of land cover maps were digitised manually for each monitoring year through visual interpretation of satellite imagery. Indonesia has generated the land cover data since 2000.

<sup>23</sup> MoEF, 2016, National Forest Reference Emission Level for Deforestation and Forest Degradation: In the Context of Decision 1/CP.16 para 70 UNFCCC (Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector), Directorate General of Climate Change. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Indonesia.

Table 16 Percentage annual deforestation and forest degradation in Malinau District between 2016 and 2020.

Legal Designation	Forest Type	Annual Deforestation (%)	Annual Degradation (%)
Protection Forest	Primary dryland lowland forest	0.03	0.15
	Primary dryland hill and sub-montane forest	0.02	0.11
	Primary dryland montane	0.00	0.05
	Secondary dryland lowland forest	0.28	NA
	Secondary dryland hill and sub-montane	0.42	NA
Limited Production Forest	Primary dryland lowland forest	0.14	3.80
	Primary dryland hill and sub-montane forest	0.03	0.93
	Primary dryland montane	0.00	0.10
	Secondary dryland lowland forest	0.06	NA
	Secondary dryland hill and sub-montane	0.13	NA

Source: Analysis of Government of Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry land cover maps from 2016 and 2020.

## 3.2 Net Positive Climate Impacts

### 3.2.1 With-Project Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CL2.1)

The project is estimated to be able to completely stop new land clearing and additional peat composition from those lands that would be cleared in the baseline scenario. Hence the project scenario emission reductions are the same as the baseline emissions of 260,041 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in the Project Area.

There is 13,635 hectares of forest area under the REDD conservation area of existing land cover in the project area. The project activity is expected to increase the carbon stock and reduce the GHG emission which will give positive benefit to the project area. AR-ACM0003 methodology tool 14 “Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities” is the key guidance for developing the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for this measurement in the Climate Monitoring Plan.

### 3.2.2 Net Impact (CL2.2)

Refer to section 3.2.1

Restoration and tree planting activities in the grass and uncovered land project have shown a significant net impact on emission reduction and increased carbon stock. The newly planted trees sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, effectively offsetting greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the project's overall climate change mitigation efforts.

## 3.3 Offsite Climate Impacts (Leakage)

### 3.3.1 Types of Expected Leakage (CL3.1)

Leakage in the context of reforestation projects typically refers to the unintended consequences outside the project boundary that can offset its carbon sequestration or environmental benefits. In the North Kalimantan, which is a region in Indonesia known for its rich biodiversity and significant

deforestation challenges, several types of leakage can occur in reforestation projects. The displacement of deforestation or agricultural activities because their former land was protected by the restoration project is one of the common leakages taking place in several projects. Economic leakage might occur in regions with similar economic activities, resulting in increased emissions or resource use. If the project is connected to carbon markets, leakage might happen in areas where carbon credit buyers or other market participants are present. To address this, the project will conduct thorough environmental and social impact assessments, involve local communities and stakeholders, and take appropriate measures to prevent unintended negative consequences in the surrounding regions.

### **3.3.2 Quantity of Expected Leakage (CL3.1, 3.3)**

The potential leakage due to project activities outside of the project area is low to medium. Project area is a buffer zone for Kayan Mentarang National Park. The project zone in Long Berini and Long Kemuat is also included in the Kayan Mentarang National Park and the Setulang village forest is included in the protection forest. (see map below).

The project goal is to address potential illegal activities that cause deforestation and forest degradation. These illegal activities include forest fires, illegal logging, poaching, and encroachment for small-scale plantations. The main causes of illegal activities are limited livelihood sources of the community and ineffective village forest management at present. The project is to address the limited livelihood sources of the community and improve forest management. Once the limited livelihood sources are solved, it is expected the community will not carry out illegal activities anymore including illegal logging, poaching, and encroachment for small-scale plantations in the project area. At the same time, the village forest management will be better and more effective, so that forest protection can run well, including to anticipate, and overcome forest fires that occur at any time.

Potential project leakage will occur if forest fires, and illegal community activities (illegal logging, poaching, and encroachment for small-scale plantations) move to locations outside the project by the community from the project zone. The project designs that facilitate and develop better livelihood sources for the community and improve forest management more effectively, are also expected to prevent project leakage in locations outside the project. The project will target all community groups in the project zone (women, youth, LPHD, KUPS, farmer group, and other beneficiaries) for the development of livelihoods through strengthening business communities, improvement of agriculture cultivation, market access, capital access, livestock development (i.e. goat, pig, chicken) and ecotourism development. In addition, the project operator also designed other activities that support preventing the project leakage through patrolling for forest protection and increasing public awareness about conservation.

To prevent project leakage due to forest fires, project operators and LPHD will coordinate intensively with authorities including FMU Malinau and Kayan Mentarang National Park to implement relevant activities on forest management. Even, if needed, some activities will involve them directly in implementation such as patrol or restoration, and forest fire mitigation. In addition, awareness activities for the community around the project on forest fire protection will be carried out. Thus, early detection of potential leaks can be identified, and mitigation actions taken properly.



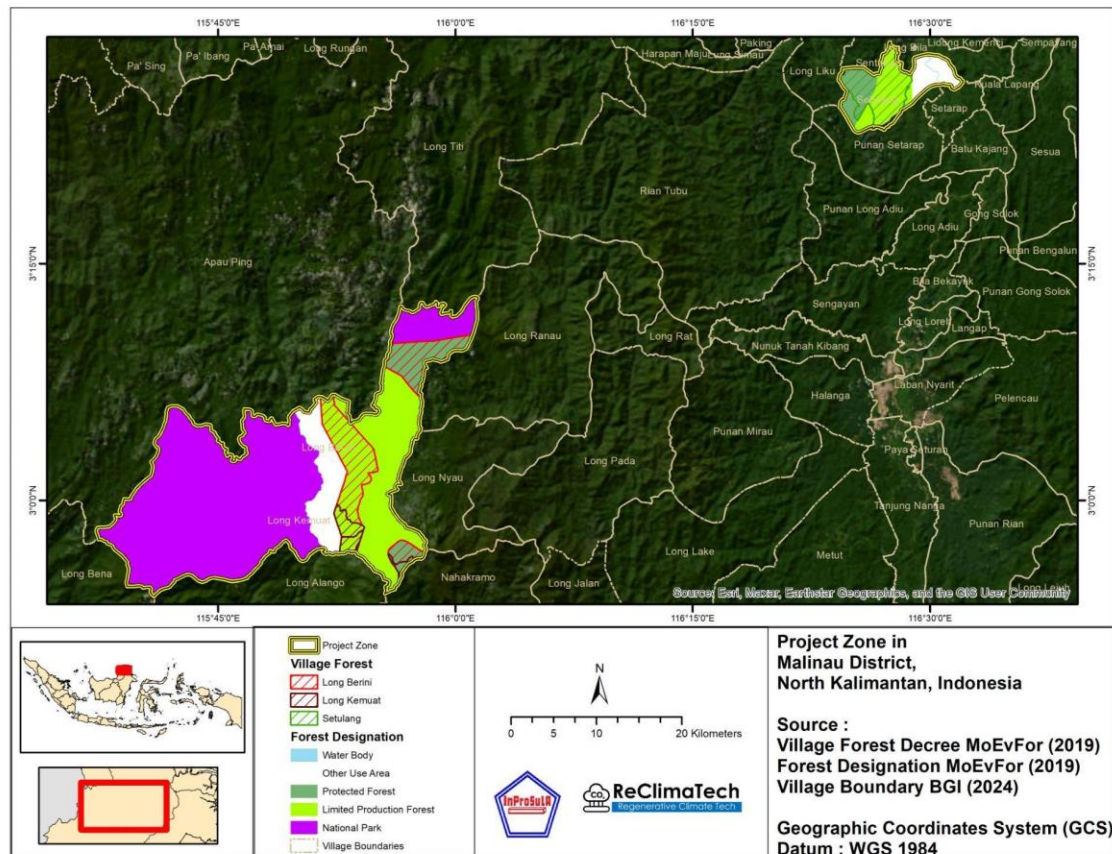


Figure 27 Project area and project zone is located in Protection Forest (Setulang) and adjacent to Kayan Mentarang National Park (Long Berini and Long Kemuat)

### 3.3.3 Leakage Mitigation (CL3.2)

Activities to mitigate leakage include programs to provide livelihood development and land cover improvements. To reduce the leakage risk, the project identifies key activities such as:

- Strengthening village forest governance and management
- Protection and conservation of forest and biodiversity of village forest from deforestation and forest degradation
- Involvement of key stakeholders within project implementation
- Improving community livelihood through strengthening business community, improvement of agriculture cultivation, market access, capital access, livestock development (i.e goat, pig, chicken) and ecotourism development.

Please also refer to prevent leakage activities information in section 3.3.2.

## 3.4 Climate Impact Monitoring

### 3.4.1 Climate Monitoring Plan (CL4.1)

Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the three Village Forests will be monitored throughout the project lifetime following the Plan Vivo Approved Approach for Estimation

of Climate benefits from REDD in community-managed forests,<sup>9</sup> to estimate reduced emissions from a timeseries of land cover maps produced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry<sup>12</sup> and above-ground biomass carbon density values used in Indonesia’s National Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL).<sup>13</sup> The parameters that will be monitored are summarized in Table 17.

Table 17 Climate impact monitoring plan

Parameter	Monitoring Approaches	Frequency of Monitoring
<b>Updating baseline emission estimates</b>		
Area of deforestation of forest type <i>i</i> , legal classification <i>j</i> and topography class <i>k</i> in the reference region (ha)	Analysis of historical time series of land cover maps produced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. <sup>12</sup>	Every 5-years
Area of degradation of forest type <i>i</i> , legal classification <i>j</i> and topography class <i>k</i> within the reference region (ha).		
<b>Calculation of project and leakage emissions</b>		
Area of deforestation of forest type <i>i</i> , legal classification <i>j</i> and topography class <i>k</i> within the project area (ha)	Analysis of historical time series of land cover maps produced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, <sup>12</sup> and ground-based mapping of deforested/degraded areas identified by patrol teams or from Global Land Analysis Deforestation (GLAD) alerts. deforestation alerts. <sup>24</sup>	Annual
Area of degradation of forest type <i>i</i> , legal classification <i>j</i> and topography class <i>k</i> within the project area (ha)		
Area of deforestation of forest type <i>i</i> , legal classification <i>j</i> and topography class <i>k</i> within the leakage area (ha)		
Area of degradation of forest type <i>i</i> , legal classification <i>j</i> and topography class <i>k</i> within the leakage area (ha)		

In addition to the monitoring that will be carried out to quantify climate impact, weekly deforestation alerts for the project areas will be accessed from the University of Maryland’s Global Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) lab will be accessed through the Global Forest Watch platform,<sup>25</sup> and fire alerts will be obtained from the NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS).<sup>26</sup> All alerts received will be investigated by forest patrol teams to determine their veracity, map areas affected, describe causes and develop actions to mitigate further negative impacts.

### 3.4.2 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)

A summary of monitoring plan and results will be provided annually to the LPHDs of each Village Forest and published on the INPROSULA website (<https://inprosula.org/program/Sustainable-Malinau-Forest/Kalimantan-utara>) as well as the project design. Results will be discussed in annual

<sup>24</sup> Global Forest Watch deforestation alerts <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/blog/data-and-research/glad-deforestation-alerts/>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/>

<sup>26</sup> <https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/alerts/>

village and community group meetings open to all village and community members. Key monitoring results will be displayed within the villages.

### 3.5 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

#### 3.5.1 Regional Climate Change Scenarios (GL1.1)

For North Kalimantan, latest regional climate models project potentially small increases in precipitation (+5%) but above average temperatures increase of 2.5 - 3.5 degrees Celsius<sup>27</sup>.

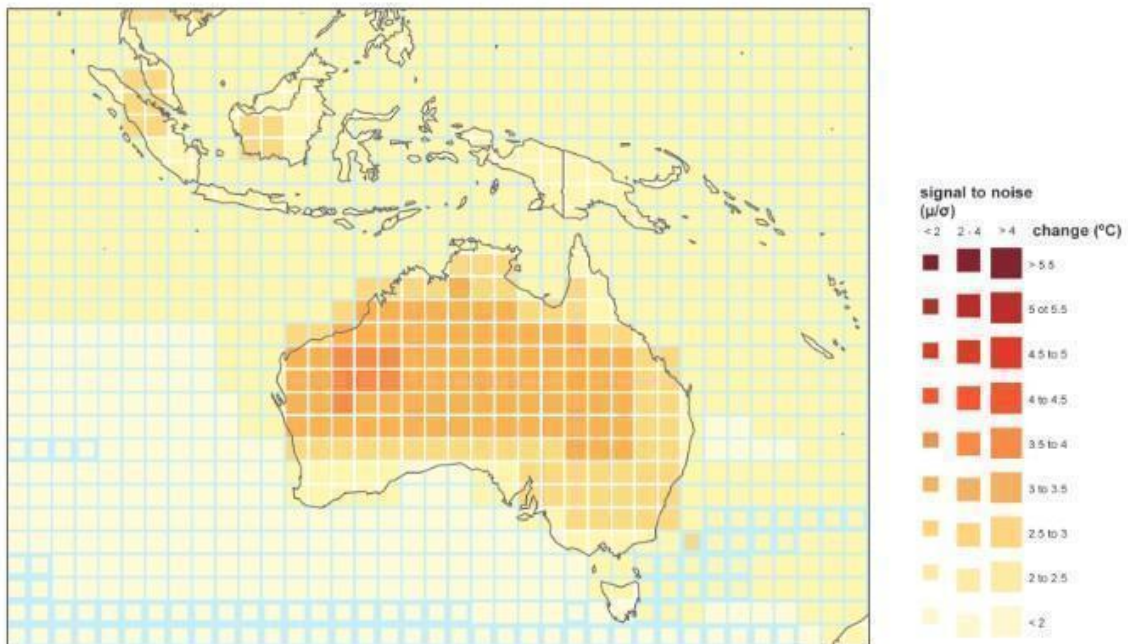


Figure 28 Percentage change in average annual temperature by 2100 from 1960-1990 baseline climate, averaged over 21 CMIP3 models. The size of each pixel represents the level of agreement between models on the magnitude of the change. UNSCN & Met Office (2011)

<sup>27</sup> UNSCN & Met Office (2011): Climate: Observations, projects and impacts. Indonesia. <https://www.unscn.org/files/NutCC/Indonesia.pdf>



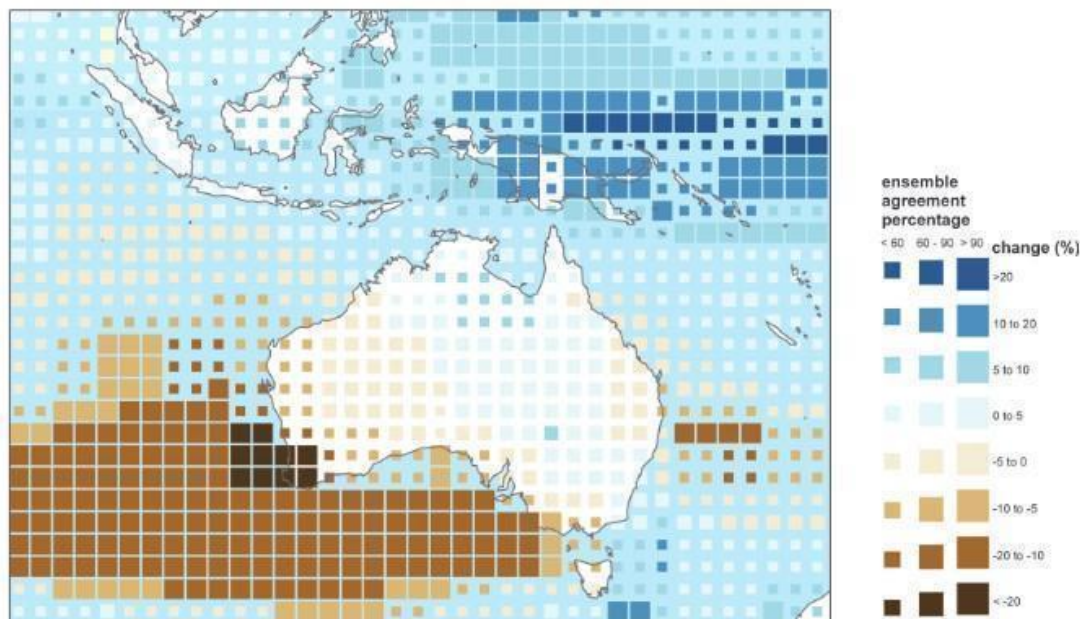


Figure 29 Percentage change in average annual precipitation by 2100 from 1960-1990 baseline climate, averaged over 21 CMIP3 models. The size of each pixel represents the level of agreement between models on the sign of the change. UNSCN & Met Office (2011)

Increased and stronger droughts due to increased temperature and variability of rainfall patterns (stronger ENSO phenomenon) are expected to lead to increased peatland and forest fire risks.

In the absence of this project, climate variability scenarios could lead to various impacts on the local environment and communities. The potential changes in local land use scenarios due to climate change such as water scarcity and rising temperature which could lead to forest fires, habitat change, and biodiversity losses. These changes could result in altered hydrology, affecting water availability and quality, and impacting agricultural productivity and natural habitats. Therefore, the project is expected to mitigate the climate change impacts.

### 3.5.2 Climate Change Impacts (GL1.2)

The main environmental benefits of the project are expected to result from the prevention of deforestation and forest degradation and land cover improvement. Land use change activities cause massive negative impacts on the village forest development. It can also lead to inefficiency of water resources protection which will generate forest fires and drought in the dry season impacting livelihood assets, such as plantations and houses, and community health conditions.

Biodiversity is strongly negatively affected by land use change removing their heterogeneous habitat to be a homogeneous landfill. The dry water source impacted by ecosystem conversion also will lead to diverse animals and plants suffering from drought and food shortages.

### 3.5.3 Measures Needed and Designed for Adaptation (GL1.3)

This project is designed to have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation status and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forest activities in the area. Climate change can exacerbate existing threats to biodiversity, such as habitat loss and fragmentation, pushing species towards

extinction or disrupting ecosystems. The rising temperature can also increase the forest fire risk in drought conditions. However, the project is committed to implementing measures that protect and restore critical habitats, preserve biodiversity corridors, and promote sustainable land-use practices. By incorporating biodiversity and natural forest considerations into project planning and monitoring, and collaborating with local stakeholders and conservation organizations, the project seeks to contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and enhance the resilience of ecosystems in the project zone and its surrounding regions.

Several project activities are designed to decrease adverse impacts of climate change & increase resilience:

- Village forest protection with developing effective training and increasing the number of patrol teams. The program will also provide information signs and boards in the village forest.
- Reforestation inside and outside the village forest with timber species to provide the local people with a renewable source of construction materials for their houses or public facilities. This activity is described more on 2.1.8 and the measurement on the project theory of change in the appendix 2.

## 4 COMMUNITY

### 4.1 Without-Project Community Scenario

#### 4.1.1 Descriptions of Communities at Project Start (CM1.1)

Community characteristics at the project start were identified through a livelihood and socio-economic survey, a combination of focus group discussions, participatory wellbeing assessment and key informant interviews. A summary of characteristics of each village community is provided in section 2.1.4, additional details on community well-being and quality of life are provided below.

##### **Setulang Village**

According to the findings of the Participatory Well-being Assessment, the majority of the community fall within their categories of less well-off (49%) and well-off (36%) well-being against their self-defined indicators (see Table 17).

##### **Long Berini Village**

According to the findings of the Participatory Well-being Assessment, the majority of the community fall within their categories of Less Well-Off (56%) and Not Well-Off (37%) well-being against their self-defined indicators (see Table 18).

##### **Long Kemuat Village**

According to the findings of the Participatory Well-being Assessment, the majority of the community fall within their categories of Not Well-Off (56%) and Less Well-Off (40%) well-being against their self-defined indicators (see Table 19).



Table 18 Participatory Wellbeing Assessment Indicators for Setulang Village, produced by Setulang Village community, November 25, 2022

Wellbeing Indicators	Very Well-Off	Well-Off	Less Well-Off	Not Well-Off
	Own at least a car	Own at least a motorcycle	Own a ketinting (like a boat)	No vehicle
Own business*	>3 businesses	2 types of business	1 type of business	No business
Income*	>IDR 10 million	IDR 5 million- IDR 9 million	IDR 1 million - IDR 4 million	< IDR 1 million
House ownership*	-Rise >8x12 m	-No storey <8x12 m	House size 6x10 m	House size <6x10 m
Farm ownership	>5 ha	2 ha- <5 ha	1 ha - <2 ha	<1 ha
Electronic device ownership*: 1. TV 2. Refrigerator 3. Speaker 4. Handphone 5. Laptop 6. Washing Machine 7. Rice Cooker 8. Fan 9. AC 10. Water Pump	Has 10 types	1,2,4, 5, 7,8,10	1,4,7,8,10	4,7,8
Ability to enroll children in school	Can enroll children to school outside Kalimantan and abroad	Can enroll out of province	Can enroll in school within the province	Up to senior high school
Access to health	Get treatment outside the region, outside the province	Can seek treatment up to provincial level (Tarakan)	Can seek treatment at district level	Can seek treatment at puskesmas
Livestock ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local-breed chicken</li> <li>pig</li> <li>duck</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local-breed chicken</li> <li>pig</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local-breed chicken</li> <li>pig</li> </ul>	No livestock
Rice yield*	>5 Tons	3-4 Ton ss	1-2 Tons	<1 Ton
<b>Number of households (271 households)</b>	<b>5 HH</b>	<b>98 HH</b>	<b>132 HH</b>	<b>36 HH</b>
<b>Estimated % of HHs</b>	<b>1.8 %</b>	<b>36 %</b>	<b>49 %</b>	<b>13.2 %</b>
<b>Life Quality Indicators</b>				
Environment	-Clean home environment - Active and cooperative	- Clean home environment	- Clean home environment	- Clean home environment

	neighborhood	- Active and cooperative neighborhood	- Active and cooperative neighborhood	- Active and cooperative neighborhood
Social	-Some rarely support social activities -Some support social activities	Many help with social activities in the form of labor donations	Tend to participate by donating labor	Tend to participate by donating labor
Economy	Easy access to capital to savings and loan institutions	Only some can access the Credit Union (CU)	Can take loans from Credit Union (CU) but with limited amount	Less likely to access loans, more likely to save money
Psychology	Tend to get angry easily, and difficult to approach	Tend to be friendly, polite and easy to approach	Tend to be passive	Tend to be introverted, emotional and easily offended
Spiritual	Tend to lack church guidance	The majority are diligent in church guidance	Majority are diligent in church guidance	Majority are diligent in church guidance
Health	Seek treatment outside the region, outside the province	Can seek treatment up to the provincial level (Tarakan)	Can seek treatment at the district level	Can seek treatment at puskesmas

Table 19 Participatory Wellbeing Assessment Indicators for Long Berini Village, produced by Long Berini Village community representatives, January 25, 2023

Indicators	Level		
	Well-Off	Less Well-Off	Not Well-Off
<b>Well-Being</b>			
Fixed Income*	>5 million/month	5 – 2 million/month	Under 2 million
Cost of Children's School Education*	Up to bachelor's degree	Up to high school level	Only up to junior high school
Vehicle Ownership*	Own <i>Ketinting</i> and motorcycle	Own a <i>Ketinting</i>	No vehicle
Food Supplies	Food stock available for 1 year	Available but limited	No food supply
House Ownership*	Privately owned house >5x8 meters	Privately owned <5x8 meters	No private house
Health/Medical Expenses*	Can go out of town for treatment	Can get to the health center and have BPJS (National Health Care Insurance)	Only reaches the village sub-health center
Electronic equipment ownership	Own 9 electronic devices	Only have 2 electronic devices	Do not own electronic devices
Business Ownership	Have more than 2 businesses	Own 1 business	No business
Savings Ownership	>200 million rupiah	<200 million rupiah	No savings
Ability to pay electricity bills*	Paid in full every month	Can only pay ½ of the electricity bill	Can't pay electricity bills
<b>Estimated % of total households</b>	<b>7 %</b>	<b>56 %</b>	<b>37 %</b>

Indicators	Level		
	Well-Off	Less Well-Off	Not Well-Off
<b>Life Quality</b>			
Environment	Clean and well-maintained environment, always participate in mutual cooperation	Clean and well-maintained environment, always participate in mutual cooperation	Clean and well-maintained environment always participate in mutual cooperation
Social	Actively involved in social activities and supporting social funds	Actively involved in social activities and supporting social funds	Actively involved in social activities and supporting social funds
Economy	Help each other economically and share farm produce	Help each other economically and share farm products	Help each other economically and share farm products
Psychology	Remain happy, friendly and polite in their approach to the community	Remain happy, friendly and polite in their approach to the community	Remain happy, friendly and polite in their approach to the community
Spiritual	The majority participate in spiritual guidance/worship	The majority participate in spiritual guidance/worship	Majority participate in spiritual guidance/worship
Health	Can seek medical treatment outside the city	Can reach the puskesmas and have BPJS	Only reached the village sub-health center
<b>Notes: The number of households in Long Berini Village is 54. * Key indicators</b>			

Table 20 Participatory Wellbeing Assessment Indicators for Long Berini Village, produced by Long Kemuat Village community representatives, January 25, 2023

Indicators Wellbeing	Level		
	Well-Off	Less Well-Off	Not Well-Off
Occupation	Have a permanent job	Has a non-permanent job	Does not have a job
Vehicle	Own two or more two-wheeled vehicles	Owens only one two-wheeled vehicle	Does not own a two-wheeled vehicle
Place of Residence	House size above 10 x 10 meters and have more than 1 house	House size between 4 x 6 meters to 10 x 10 meters and only owns 1 house	House size below 4 x 6 meters and do not own a house
Income	Above 5 million per month	2.5 - 5 million per month	0 - 2 million per month
Farm/Land Ownership	Owning more than 2 hectares	Owens 1 - 2 hectares	Own less than 1 hectare
<i>Ketinting</i> boat ownership	Own more than 2 <i>ketinting</i> boats	Owens 1 <i>ketinting</i> boat	Does not own a <i>ketinting</i> boat
<b>Estimated % of HHs</b>	<b>4 % (2 HH)</b>	<b>40 % (18 HH)</b>	<b>56 % (24 HH)</b>
Environment	Clean environment and always participate in mutual cooperation	Clean environment and always participate in mutual cooperation	Clean environment and always participate in mutual cooperation
Social	Actively engage in social activities	Actively engage in social activities and	Actively engage in social activities

Indicators Wellbeing	Level		
	Well-Off	Less Well-Off	Not Well-Off
	and support social funds	support social funds	and support social funds
Economy	Help each other in the economic field	Help each other in the economic field	Help each other in the economic field
Psychology	Remain friendly and polite in their approach to the community	Remain friendly and polite in their approach to the community	Remain friendly and polite in their approach to the community
Spiritual	The majority participate in spiritual development/worship	The majority participate in spiritual development/worship	The majority participate in spiritual development/worship
Health	Seek medical treatment at their own expense and BPJS	Get medical treatment with BPJS	Seek medical treatment with BPJS or with treatment in the village
<b>Notes: The number of households in Long Kemuat Village was 44 households.</b>			

#### **4.1.2 Interaction between Communities and Community Groups (CM1.1)**

##### **Setulang Village**

Interaction within the village community among age groups, wellbeing levels, and different religions were all considered to be good, communicative and based on mutual respect. During the last village headman election, a local conflict between parties arose for a brief period in the village institution. However, the responsible authorities had united both sides and addressed the issue with a peaceful approach. There were kinship relations between residents of other villages, within the Kenyah Uma'Lung and the Abay indigenous ethnicities and marriage ties with Sentaban, Setarap and Long Billa villages.

##### **Long Berini Village**

Every group of people in Long Berini Village has good social relations, mixes well in all activities in the village, takes part in deliberations, mutual cooperation, ceremonies, or traditional activities, as well as in religious matters. If there was a neighbor who needed food, other neighbors would consciously give their available food. Interactions between age groups in Long Berini Village are also good and characterized by mutual respect. Interactions between groups or institutions in Long Berini Village were also going well and synergized with each other in village activities. Interaction between Long Berini villagers and residents of other neighboring villages was harmonious and there was never any conflict between residents and other villages that neighbor Long Berini Village.

##### **Long Kemuat Village**

Social relationships between different ages and wellbeing levels in Long Kemuat Village were considered by the community to be good and all community groups took part in deliberations, mutual cooperation, ceremonies, or traditional activities, as well as in religious matters. Interactions between religious groups in Long Kemuat Village are harmonious and all residents respect and appreciate each other in their worship. Relationships between institutions, groups, organizations in the village are good and cooperative and interactions between neighboring villages are harmonious, respectful and free from conflict.

#### **4.1.3 High Conservation Values (CM1.2)**

##### **Setulang Village Forest**

Based on the results of a Participatory Mapping Activity, three categories of High Conservation Value for community well-being are found in the Setulang Village Forest.

- i. Areas that provide Critical Ecosystem Services – there are locations within the Village Forest that provide critical water resources for the community for domestic use; and steep vegetated slopes that are important for erosion control.
- ii. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of communities – staple food sources (fruit, vegetables, game, fish), fuel wood, medicinal plants and timber for construction are all found within the Village Forest.



- iii. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities – locations of cultural, religious and economic importance to the community are found within the Village Forest.

The High Conservation Values identified are outlined in the following boxes and locations of these HCVs are included in the participatory land use map (see Figure 6)

Areas that provide Critical Ecosystem Services

High Conservation Value	Hydrological services
Qualifying Attribute	Essential water sources relied on by the local community. The Mentiung River is a source of clean water for the Setulang Village community. Ta'l River and Mu'ung River are the clean water sources for the basecamps / guest/tourist lodgings.
Focal Area	Mentiung, Ta'l and Mu'ung rivers need to be maintained to meet the community's water needs.

High Conservation Value	Erosion Prevention
Qualifying Attribute	The banks of some of the rivers are steep, rocky and prone to landslides. One such landslide has damaged the water pipe that channels clean water from the river to the village.
Focal Area	The banks of the Setulang River, Batu Saleng River and Mentiung River need to be maintained.

Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of the community

High Conservation Value	Essential Food Source
Qualifying Attribute	Essential food sources collected in the Village Forest by the community include rattan tubers, taro stems (lote), fern leaves, Lempesuk (fruit for chili sauce), durian, petai, la'i and other forest fruits, Atak Mala (Seluang) fish.
Focal Area	Various locations within the Village Forest, including the Mentiung River, Ta'l River, Setulang River, Ipu'y Turan River, Mu'ung River need to be maintained.

High Conservation Value	Essential Fuel Source
Qualifying Attribute	Trees that have died or dried up are collected by the community and used for firewood.
Focal Area	Lepo Kaluang and Lalug Mu'ung within the Village Forest. These areas need to be maintained as a fuel supply for the community.

High Conservation Value	Traditional Medicine Source
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Qualifying Attribute	Plants collected by the community for traditional medicinal use include ginseng, kedayan root, bajakah root.
Focal Area	Medicinal plant sources in Lalug Mu'ung in the Village Forest, should be maintained for the community's medicinal needs.

High Conservation Value	Building Materials
Qualifying Attribute	The community uses lime wood and meranti wood for building houses and public facilities. These are collected from the village forest after first obtaining permission from the Village Government, Customary Institution and the LPHD.
Focal Area	The location for collecting building materials is in Ipui Turan in the Village Forest. This supply needs to be maintained for community use.

Areas critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities

High Conservation Value	Culture
Qualifying Attribute	Locations that have been afforded customary protection for generations as food and clean water reserves.
Focal Area	Batu Saleng and Setulang Hulu within the Village Forest need to be maintained for their customary relevance for the community.

High Conservation Value	Religious Sites
Qualifying Attribute	There are locations in the Village Forest where the community conducts religious activities and there is a location used annually for Padang religious worship.
Focal Area	Lepuk Kalung, Lalug Mu'ung, and Belae Kapen within the Village Forest. These need to be maintained.

High Conservation Value	Traditional Economy
Qualifying Attribute	Setulang Village is a government designated Toursim Village for cultural, nature and religious tourism, with nature tourism and religious tourism locations found in the Village Forest. This tourism supports the economy of the Setulang Village community.
Focal Area	Natural and special interest tourism locations in the village forest are: Lepuk Kalung, Lalug Mu'ung, Gunung Mangkok, Lalug Vasang and Setulang Waterfall. Belae Kapen is a destination for Padang religious worship visited by Christian tourists on Christmas Day. These economic resources need to be maintained.

### Long Berini Village Forest

Based on the results of a Participatory Mapping Activity three categories of High Conservation Value for community well-being are found in the Long Berini Village Forest and the project zone.

- i. Areas that provide Critical Ecosystem Services – there are locations within the Village Forest that provide critical water sources for the community and a location that is important for erosion control.
- ii. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of communities – staple food sources (fruit, vegetables, honey), medicinal plants and timber for construction are all collected within the Village Forest.
- iii. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities – locations of cultural and ritual importance to the community are found within the Village Forest or the project zone.

The High Conservation Values identified are outlined in the following boxes and locations of these HCVs are included in the participatory land use map (see Figure 9)

#### Areas that provide Critical Ecosystem Services

High Conservation Value	Hydrological services
Qualifying Attribute	The community of Long Berini relies on rivers within the Village Forest and project zone for its supply of clean water for domestic use, and to power its micro-hydro power plant (PLTMH) to provide energy.
Focal Area	Located around the project zone, including within the Village Forest, Abalun River, Lapan River, Pagelam River, Ubung River and Lemuntai River. These need to be maintained.

High Conservation Value	Erosion Control
Qualifying Attribute	The bank of the water catchment for the PLTMH in Long Berini Village is steep, with potential for landslides that would affect the function of the PLTMH.
Focal Area	The banks of the Lemuntai River, in the Village Forest need to be maintained to protect the community's power supply.

#### Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of the community

High Conservation Value	Essential Food Source
Qualifying Attribute	The community collects a range of staple foods from the Village Forest: Nanga (for sago), Mata Kucing Hijau (Isay Bileng), Mata kucing merah (Isau Ba 'la), Lempesu, Umbut Rotan, Keladi (Long Ba 'la), petai, Kelamu fruit, Setai fruit (a kind of mangosteen fruit), Durian, forest mangosteen, pasak bumi, ginseng, Jernang Rattan, forest cempedak, Talang (nibung for sago) lalau honey (forest honey) and Kelulut honey.

Focal Area	Locations throughout the Village Forest. These food sources need to be maintained.
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High Conservation Value	Traditional Medicine Source
Qualifying Attribute	Plants collected by the community for traditional medicinal use include: bajakah root, akar penawar, pasak bumi, ginseng, gambir leaves, Beleng'la, Semang bark, gambir leaves, betel leaves, Semang tree, and keladi (Long Ba'la).
Focal Area	Medicinal plants are found throughout the Village Forest and project zone and should be maintained for the community's medicinal needs.

High Conservation Value	Timber Building Materials
Qualifying Attribute	The community relies on timber for materials to build houses, places of worship, for making furniture and boats.
Focal Area	Timber construction material collection areas are located on the banks of the Berini River, Bahau River, Beraha River, and Lapan River. This supply needs to be maintained for community use.

Areas critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities

High Conservation Value	Culture
Qualifying Attribute	Stone graves of the Dayak Kenyah customary community; Locations that have been afforded customary protection for generations
Focal Area	The graves are located along the banks of Long Separau, Long Pulung, Long Luau, Long Lapan, and Long Koya throughout the project zone, including the Village Forest. Headwaters of Berini, Kenaan, Liuk Sulau, Pelenjau, and Ateron Rivers are protected by the community. These sites need to be maintained to protect the cultural identity of the community.



Figure 30 Stone Graves in Long Berini

### Long Kemuat Village Forest

Based on the results of a Participatory Mapping Activity three categories of High Conservation Value for community well-being are found in the Long Kemuat Village Forest and the project zone.

- i. Areas that provide Critical Ecosystem Services – there are locations within the Village Forest that provide critical clean water sources for the community and areas that are important for controlling erosion.
- ii. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of communities – staple food sources (fruit, vegetables, honey), medicinal plants and timber for construction are all found within the project area, including the Village Forest.
- iii. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities – locations of non-timber forest products that form the traditional economy are found within the Village Forest.

The High Conservation Values identified are outlined in the following boxes and locations of these HCVs are included in the participatory land use map (see Figure 12).

#### Areas that provide Critical Ecosystem Services

High Conservation Value	Hydrological services
Qualifying Attribute	Rivers that the community relies on for its clean water supply and a waterfall that the community hopes to harness to provide a source of power (Micro Hydro Power Plant, PLTMH).
Focal Area	Clean water is piped from the Lalut Penan River, Ilan River and Kemuat River in the Village Forest and the waterfall site for a future PLMTH is upstream in the Ilan River. These resources need to be maintained.

High Conservation Value	Erosion Control
Qualifying Attribute	Some river banks within the Village Forest are steep, rocky and prone to erosion / landslides.
Focal Area	The banks of the Ilan River and Lalut Penan River need to be maintained to prevent landslides.

#### Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of the community

High Conservation Value	Essential Food Source
Qualifying Attribute	Essential food sources harvested by the community include: Nanga (to take sago), mata kucing hijau (Isay Bileng), lempesu, umbut rotan, keladi (Long Ba 'la), mata kucing merah (Isau ba 'la), petai, buah kelamu, buah setai (a kind of mangosteen), durian, forest mangosteen, pasak bumi, ginseng, Jernang rattan, forest cempedak, Talang (nibung for sago), lalau honey (forest honey), Kelulut honey, and Nyewan honey.
Focal Area	Found throughout Long Kemuat Village Forest. These food sources need to be maintained.



High Conservation Value	Traditional Medicine Source
Qualifying Attribute	Plants collected by the community for traditional medicinal use include ginseng, bajakah root, Antidote root, Keladi (Long ba 'la), Gambir leaf, Beleng 'La, Semang tree.
Focal Area	Medicinal plant sources throughout the Village Forest, should be maintained for the community's medicinal needs.

High Conservation Value	Building Materials
Qualifying Attribute	Sources of timber for construction of village houses.
Focal Area	Building materials are currently harvested from community land outside the village forest. There is also an area within the Village Forest on the left and right sides of the road that is planned to supply construction timber for village use. These resources need to be maintained.

Areas critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities

High Conservation Value	Traditional Economy
Qualifying Attribute	Trees with hives for lalau, kelulat and nyewan bees, which the community collects honey from, which can be sold.
Focal Area	On the Zikon Road in the Village Forest, these trees need to be maintained.

**4.1.4 Without-Project Scenario: Community (CM1.3)**

**Setulang Village**

Unsustainable utilization of the land in the Setulang village is still commonly applied by the local community. In the absence of the program, it is expected that shifting cultivation plowing new land every five years would continue to exist which can lead to deforestation and bring massive negative impacts to the environment and society. The community also anticipates that under the without-project scenario, many major developments would be decelerating, the population will increase and the settlement will expand. It anticipates that rice yields will be shrinking after a long rice planting period (8 months) and there will be a shift in livelihoods towards plantations, horticulture and vegetable production. The community also expects that tourist visits will increase and there will be a corresponding development of a tourism service sector within the community.

**Long Berini Village**

Without the project, the community in Long Berini Village do not anticipate that wellbeing will change positively. The existing fields (ladang) are poorly maintained and there it's anticipated that sales of produce will be insufficient. For plantations, the community is rarely well-possessing good planting techniques, maintenance, and post-harvest. Coffee, cinnamon, and chocolate farms are also proven to provide less good quality agriculture commodities. In the past, the government had

provided seedling distribution, but without any assistance and supervision, coupled with closed market access, the agriculture sector in Long Berini village did not provide satisfactory results. Marketing chains are also not well understood by the community. Many potential commodities are not considered by the community, due to the lack of technical and marketing knowledge. Without the project, there would be a decline in the quality of life in Long Berini Village due to a lack of understanding and education in areas other than shifting cultivation, such as tourism, forestry, agriculture, and plantations. This could be exacerbated by the absence of assistance from the district government.

### **Long Kemuat Village**

Without the program, the quality of life in Long Kemuat Village will change slowly. Significant changes will only occur to people who work as civil servants or village officials. For people who depend on natural products, the changes that will occur will not be so significant. Since the types of agricultural products are not too different from the commodities raised in the Long Berini villages, people in Long Kemuat village have to deal with related problems and challenges. Many potential commodities are not considered by the community, due to the lack of technical and marketing knowledge. In the welfare sector, the education access for the community will be limited because the High School located in Long Alango is the only academic access for the students to continue their education.

## **4.2 Net Positive Community Impacts**

### **4.2.1 Expected Community Impacts (CM2.1)**

The table below describes how the benefits are impacting the change in the community's well-being, it also consists of the type of benefit which will be achieved in the project zone. Over the project lifetime, this project is planned to improve the well-being of >250 households with more than 1,300 people in the project area and increase their livelihood; the activities are also expected to produce a positive impact for >180 women. For health benefits, there are 200 children and elderly expected to receive nutritious food.

Community Group	LPHD and Patrol Team
Impact(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strengthening organizational structure of the LPHD</li> <li>● Increasing hard and soft skills of the members throughout capacity building and training</li> <li>● Facilitating forest patrol team could increase their work safety during patrol</li> </ul>
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Predicted direct benefit
Change in Well-being	Improved capacity of the community members on forest village protection and its livelihood from overall quality of life



Figure 31 Patrol team is patrolling the condition of the village forest

Community Group	Farmers, KUPS and KWT Members
Impact(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing farmers and/or KUPS members income by providing assistance on market expansion (business development)</li> <li>Strengthening food crops farming for farmers through sustainable agriculture production</li> </ul>
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Actual direct benefit
Change in Well-being	Improved capacity of the community members on forest village protection and its livelihood from overall quality of life



Figure 32 Products produced by the farmers and KUPS members

Community Group	Young groups and Eldery
Impact(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving community awareness and education through opportunity of education level from scholarship program</li> <li>Increasing knowledge of forest conservation and protection to engage with community and other stakeholders</li> <li>Improving community health by providing nutritious food for children and elderly</li> </ul>
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Predicted indirect benefit
Change in Well-being	Improved capacity of the community members on forest village protection and its livelihood from overall quality of life

#### 4.2.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

The project is intended to result in zero negative impacts to the community, the project proponent is also aware that mitigation should be taken to address the negative impacts of the project. If there are unexpected negative impacts from activities that are stated in section 2.1.8, the project proponent will also adapt throughout adaptive management mechanisms, to prevent the social impacts. However, to mitigate the impacts, the project proponent will also involve participation of other stakeholders such as communities, government, and institutions to take into account the mitigation action needed accordingly.

#### 4.2.3 Net Positive Community Well-Being (CM2.3, GL1.4)

This project is projected to provide indirect benefits to increase community well-being by providing access to education for children as well as access to water and sanitation in the village forest for community members. As stated in section 4.2.1 improved employment and sustainable community-based forest management could lead to an improvement in people's well-being such as water and health access for more than 1,300 people from around 250 households, including 180 children for better education opportunities. The levy funds from the sales of entrance tickets for ecotourism sites also becomes one of the positive impacts resulting from this program. The ticket sales system is managed by the cooperation between Pokdarwis and KUPS for collaborating a sustainable ecotourism destination.

#### 4.2.4 High Conservation Values Protected (CM2.4)

All identified High Conservation Values (HCVs) within section 4.1.3 will receive safeguarding measures and will remain unaffected in a detrimental manner due to the project. One of the primary objectives of this project is to aid the community in executing the resource management plan, which formalizes their conventional land management practices and cultural customs. As a result, we do not anticipate any adverse repercussions on the HCVs within the project area. The project's design is geared towards safeguarding and preserving these areas from misuse, fostering a greater understanding of their significance within the community, and enhancing overall community well-being. The High Conservation Values associated with community well-being will not face any adverse consequences from the project; conversely, we only expect positive outcomes.



### **4.3 Other Stakeholder Impacts**

#### **4.3.1 Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.1)**

There is no negative impact assessed on other stakeholders such as neighboring villages, youth groups, or other customary people, since the project aims to improve the community's well-being for all beneficiaries. Instead, this initiative intends to empower them by facilitating economic growth and sustainability. The training and workshop programs proposed also attract the public from the neighboring village since this economic empowerment would allow people to remain entrenched in their homes and communities, minimizing the need for them to migrate in quest of greater opportunities. In addition, other institutions such as BKSDA would be supported by wildlife interaction management and National Park protection, while technology development could be provided to many agencies including the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environmental and Forestry. However, it is critical to examine the potential negative consequences as well. To mitigate any potential negative effects on other stakeholders, we use the Grievance Mechanism and Adaptive Management. Please also refer to project activities in section 2.1.8. There are no expected impacts by the project on NGO stakeholders that used to work in the past in the project zone.

#### **4.3.2 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.2)**

All planned activities in the project have been mitigated without causing negative impacts to the surrounding area. All planned activities in the project will follow the principles of Ecology and Conservation, and local cultural norms, as well as accommodate the interests of multiple stakeholders. All planned activities in the project have been mitigated without causing negative impacts to the surrounding area. Project proponent and LPHD will intensively coordinate with forestry stakeholders including FMU, Kayan Mentarang National Park to implement all planned activities as mentioned in section 2.1.8. Even if needed some activities will involve them directly in implementation such as patrol or restoration, in addition, awareness activities for the community around the project will be carried out. Thus, early detection of potential leaks can be identified and mitigation actions taken properly.

#### **4.3.3 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)**

As described in section 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, the project is expected to have a positive impact on improved well-being and livelihood, not only to the targeted beneficiaries, but also neighboring communities, youth people, and other stakeholders involved in the project zone.

### **4.4 Community Impact Monitoring**

#### **4.4.1 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)**

Monitoring plans for the community will be collected quarterly (4 reports/year) from the monitoring activities to be accumulated for reporting bi-annually. Community impacts will be assessed with bi-annual participatory well-being assessments and household surveys. Participatory well-being assessment uses indicators defined by the communities to assign households to well-being levels (see Table 21, 22 and 23). Bi-annual household surveys will be carried out to monitor community



impact throughout the lifetime of the project. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning will be scheduled for every five years to verify the impact through a survey program. Below are the indicators that will be assessed.

Table 21 Assessment Indicators for the Community Impact

Theme	Indicators	Monitoring Approaches	Means of Assessment	Reporting Frequency
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Tracking the income of households participating in project activities (salaries, community businesses, etc.)  (2) Household income survey minimum 10% of households not included in (1)	Social Impact Assessment Report.	Bi-Annual
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Survey and self-assessment women involved in project activities  (2) Survey of minimum 10% of women not included in (1)	Social Impact Assessment Report.	Bi-Annual
High Conservation Values	Project impact on the provision of critical ecosystem services (i.e. hydrological services, erosion control, fire control)	Spatial analysis with field observations	Spatial analysis document on critical ecosystem services	Bi-Annual
	Project impact on areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of communities	Spatial analysis with field observations	Spatial analysis document on the livelihoods of communities	Bi-Annual
	Project impact on areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities	Spatial analysis with field observations	Spatial analysis document on areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities	Bi-Annual
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count people in households using health care affected  (2) Household survey	Survey report on people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured	Bi-Annual

		minimum 10%	against the without-project scenario	
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count women in households using health care affected  (2) Household survey minimum 10%	Survey report on women in households using health care affected	Bi-Annual
	Number of participants with net improved health care access and quality	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count people in households using health care affected  (2) Household survey minimum 10%	Survey report on people in households using health care affected	Bi-Annual
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count people affected by project education activities (2) Household survey minimum 10%	Survey report on the people who have improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Bi-Annual
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count women affected by project education activities  (2) Household survey minimum 10%	Survey report on the people who have improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Bi-Annual
	Number of children with net improved education opportunities (girls/boys)	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count children affected by project education activities  (2) Survey of at least 10% parents, teachers and potentially to limited extent children	Survey report on children with net improved education opportunities (girls/boys)	Bi-Annual

		(with guardian present)		
Water	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bi-Annual
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count people in households using health care affected  (2) Household survey minimum 10%	Survey report on women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Bi-Annual
	Number of participants with net improved water access and quality	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Count people in households using water access affected  (2) Household survey minimum 10%	Survey report on participants with net improved water access and quality	Bi-Annual
Income	Numbers of household's net benefitting in terms of net income increase through project activities	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Tracking the income of households participating in project activities (salaries, community businesses, etc.)  (2) Household income survey minimum 10% of households not included in (1)	Survey report on household's net benefits in terms of net income increase through project activities	Bi-Annual
Empowerment of Women	Number of women net benefitting from empowerment activities	Part of Community Monitoring Surveys  (1) Survey and self-assessment of women involved in project activities  (2) Survey of a minimum 10% of	Survey report on women net benefitting from empowerment activities	Bi-Annual

		women not included in (1)		
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The household surveys will be carried out using a stratified random sampling method for selecting households to include. Stratification will be based on the types of community groups in the project villages, for example various activity groups of project participants, project area management committee, marginalized people, vulnerable people, and project affected people residing outside the project village (if any). At least 50% (or a maximum of 10) households from each group will be randomly selected for each annual survey.

**4.4.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)**

A summary of monitoring plan and results will be provided annually to the LPHDs of each Village Forest and published on the INPROSULA website (<https://inprosula.org/program/Sustainable-Malinau-Forest/Kalimantan-utara>) as well as the project design. Results will be discussed in annual village, and community group meetings open to all village and community members. Key monitoring results will be displayed within the villages. Program activities will be published on the project's proponent's website, the annual monitoring report will be disseminated and communicated to the related stakeholders.

**4.5 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits**

**4.5.1 Exceptional Community Criteria (GL2.1)**

A) Members of the community own and manage property in the project area, and they have the right to assert that their actions will create or cause the project's climatic, community, and biodiversity benefits.

**4.5.2 Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (GL2.2)**

As stated in section 2.1.8 the project activities have several outputs, by improving patrol activity in the village forest it can protect village forest which will increase the awareness of the community to protect forest. The project will also provide capacity building and aims to strengthen the organizational structure in LPHD organization, so that the LPHD can have a well-managed management system. Moreover, the project proponent also required involvement of the community, including women groups and youth especially on livelihood activities on KUPS can increase their income and can access a better quality of life. There are around 60 people employed by the project and 2 out of them are women.

**4.5.3 Community Participation Risks (GL2.3)**

The project has been planned with numerous essential steps to prevent trade-offs and maintain a balanced approach. These include capacity-building seminars to provide residents with new skills and information, alternative income-generating options during the transition phase, and trial projects for KUPS to demonstrate its practicality and potential advantages. Furthermore, processes for ongoing monitoring and evaluation are in place to address emergent hazards as they arise and



to adjust project tactics to the changing requirements and ambitions of smallholders and community members. The FPIC and participatory design are also employed to engage the community in risk mitigation in this project by implementing the grievance mechanism and adaptive management plan.

#### 4.5.4 Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (GL2.4)

This project will be designed to be responsive to gender and marginalized groups. Periodically (Bi-Annually), there are monitoring and evaluation activities by project implementers and the community. Therefore, the project beneficiaries under this project is not limited to LPHD and Patrol team, and the KUPS members but also women and youth community members inside the project zone.

Table 22. Community Group 1

Community Group 1	<i>Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) / Woman Community Groups</i>
Net positive impacts	Improved well-being by empowering women in agriculture to enhance climate resilience, fosters biodiversity and promotes community empowerment lead to positive outcomes for women
Benefit access	The project will consistently incorporate all stakeholders including women and youth peoples, through LPHD administration and KUPS activities, to ensure that no members are excluded in this project.
Negative impacts	As noted in the preceding section, no negative community consequences have been identified in the project. However, in participatory project design, a collaborative approach with community people is required. As a result, there will be a monitoring strategy in place, as well as adaptive, participatory management, to mitigate the negative impact.

Table 23. Community Group 2

Community Group 2	Youth Community Groups
Net positive impacts	Facilitating and providing valuable skills for youth in various valuable programs for improving the future of young people and gaining more benefits in the project areas.
Benefit access	The project will consistently incorporate all stakeholders including women and youth peoples, through LPHD administration and KUPS activities, to ensure that no members are excluded in this project.
Negative impacts	As noted in the preceding section, no negative community consequences have been identified in the project. However, in participatory project design, a collaborative approach with community people is required. As a result, there will be a monitoring strategy in place, as well as adaptive, participatory management, to mitigate the negative impact.

#### 4.5.5 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

Women in project zones with increased sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others, incl. economic and

socio-political decision-making against baselines. One of the project's primary design goals is to empower women. Some of the women's livelihood activities are illustrated in KUPS honeybee, poultry, and plantation commodities, with women active in their organizational structure who controlled and directed the organization. The initial project proposal was offered to participants in accordance with the principles and practices of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent. Households, especially women and members of community minorities, were invited to provide comments on the project proposal.



Figure 33 Sustainable Agriculture Field School for Women Group or KWT

Socioeconomic factors lead to a scenario in which women focus on household or off-farm labor. Women's livelihood is expected to increase through the project. As stated in section 4.2.1, there will be around 180 women from the community participating in the livelihood activities. Besides that, the project encourages young generation to pursue higher levels of academic education through scholarship (out of 189 children and youth to receive scholarship, 30% is targeted to be female);

The initiative encourages inclusion, participation, and opportunity for women through employment, targeted participant recruitment, and, when possible, particular capacity building for women groups which involved around 180 women from the project area.

#### 4.5.6 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

The allocation of finance among the different parties in the village will be different based on the needs and urgency. All support received by the community groups will be performance-based. A combination of training, in-kind support, and cash payments will be made to each group based on their requirements for completing the activities in the management plan. The project will provide direct economic benefits to LPHD in the form of payment of services (stipend) to LPHD management who carry out forest management activities, including forest protection, restoration; providing in-kinds in the form of repairing office buildings, office equipment, equipment for forest fire prevention, and supporting equipment for other forest protection and restoration activities. The project also provides a series of training activities for LPDH capacity building to support livelihood activities, forest protection, forest fire protection and biodiversity protection. The project also provides indirect benefits to communities and individuals, namely increasing income, reducing the danger of forest fires, and regulating water systems that supply people's lives.

#### 4.5.7 Benefits, Costs, and Risks Communication (GL2.7)

To maintain openness and effective communication, community members have been continuously provided with relevant and appropriate information about the project's expected and actual benefits,

costs, and risk. This knowledge was communicated through a variety of means, including community meetings, seminars, brochures, and visual aids in local languages. Furthermore, relevant debates will be facilitated through involvement with local leaders, community representatives, and stakeholders. Active involvement and comments during these engagement sessions indicate community members' comprehension of the project's aims, prospective benefits, related costs, and potential hazards. Monthly updates and progress reports will be provided to promote continued knowledge and comprehension, promoting confidence and collaboration among all program stakeholders.

#### **4.5.8 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)**

The Village Forest Management Institute (LPHD) is a community institution established by Village Regulations tasked with managing Village Forests that are functionally within the village organization and responsible to the Village Head. Based on the legality of village forest permits, LPHD has the rights and responsibilities to manage and utilize village forests.

Inprosula, as a project proponent, has obtained agreements from LPHD to carry out this project. In full, project planning and implementation is the authority of LPHD and Inprosula. However, in planning the project, Inprosula consulted with local communities, customary institutions, village governments, the Forest Management Unit in Malinau (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan/ KPH Malinau), and the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Center in Kalimantan (Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan/ BPSKL Wilayah Kalimantan).

The local community is a representation of project beneficiaries who are entitled to a positive impact from project implementation. Community members organize themselves into farmer cooperatives and clusters, each with its own chairman, secretary, and working group leaders. These farmer groups are integrally involved in the project's governance and execution, since they lead the local implementation, training, and consultation process, as well as being components of the feedback and grievance system. Through the LPHD framework, community rights holders, elected leadership, and FPIC, governance is achieved and the structure is executed. Customary institutions have the authority to regulate the institutions of indigenous peoples, including forest management in accordance with local culture. Village government is an official government institution that has the right and authority to carry out village development, including direct utilization of village forest resources. The Forest Management Unit is authorized to approve the technical plan for village forest management. BPSKL is authorized to approve village forest management plans.

Inprosula also coordinates and synchronizes projects with stakeholders (district, province, national) so that projects can have a wider positive impact. These stakeholders are important to provide support for the implementation of the project.

The Project's Governance and Implementation Structures

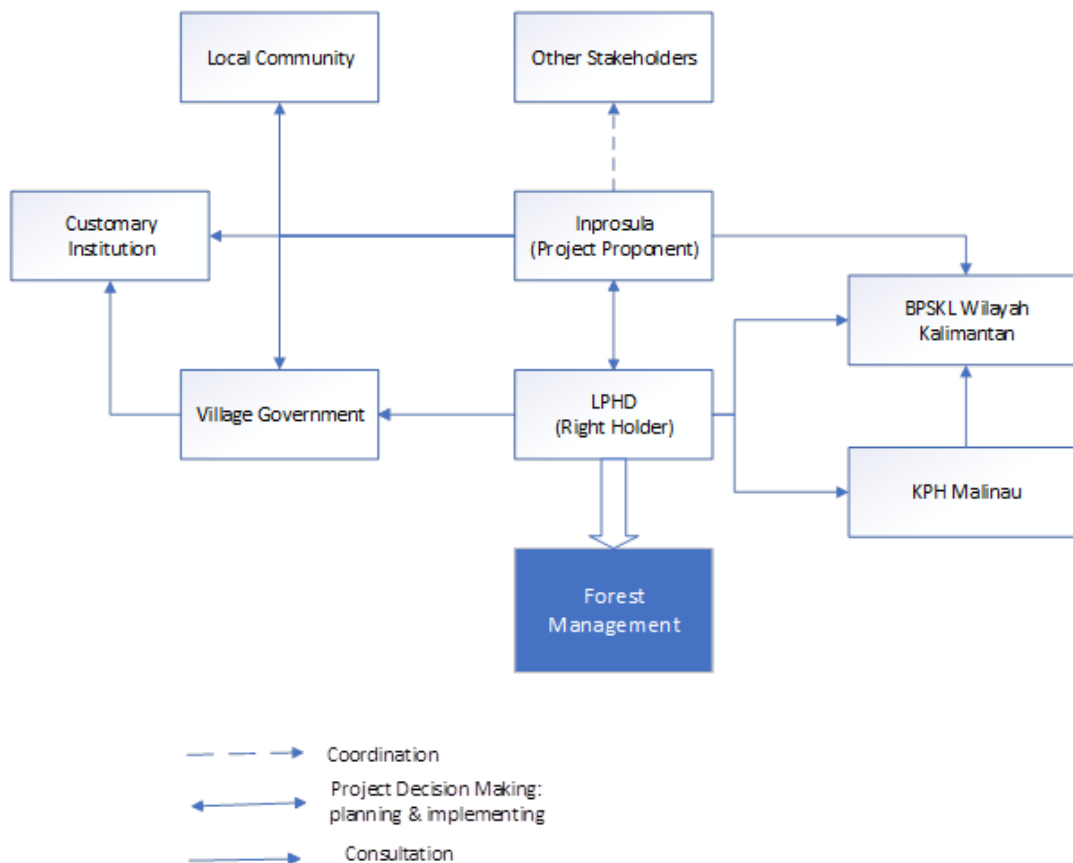


Figure 34 Project's governance and implementation structure

**4.5.9 Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (GL2.9)**

The project has been working with academia and expertise from AFOLU sector and socio-economic development which support this project to develop the capacity of smallholders, farmers and or community members in the project zone. In order to increase their participation, the project proponents encourage and engage around 50 community members (LPHD, KUPS, KWT, etc.) frequently. The following capacity building activities are planned in section 2.1.8:

- Activity 3.1 and 3.2: Improved livelihoods through agriculture, plantation, forestry, and eco-tourism
- Output 4: LPHD Capacity Building in Activity 4.1 for organizers and institutions

## 5 BIODIVERSITY

### 5.1 Without-Project Biodiversity Scenario

#### 5.1.1 Existing Conditions (B1.1)

##### Setulang Village Forest

A participatory biodiversity assessment undertaken with the community of Setulang Village<sup>13</sup> provides the basis for describing biodiversity within the project zone at the start of the project. Among the 182 wildlife taxa identified by the community as being present in the project zone, a range of endangered mammal, bird and reptile species were reported (see Table 24). These include:

- Six species that are Critically Endangered - Borneo Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Helmeted Hornbill (*Buceros vigil*), Blue-Banded Kingfisher (*Alcedo euryzona*), Asian Giant Softshell Turtle (*Pelochelys cantorii*), Malaysian Giant Turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*); and
- Twelve species that are Endangered - Borneo Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Slow Loris (*Nycticebus menagensis*), Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Southern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*), Hairy-Nosed Otter (*Lutra sumatrana*), Smooth Otter (*Lutrogale perspicillata*), Otter-Civet (*Cynogale bennettii*), Borneo Bay Cat (*Catopuma badia*), Banteng (*Bos javanicus lowei*), Wrinkled Hornbill (*Aceros corrugates*), Southeast Asia Leaf Turtle (*Cyclemys oldhamii*); Borneo Earless Monitor (*Lanthanotus borneensis*).

Table 24 Taxa identified through participatory biodiversity assessment in Setulang Village.

Taxa	Total Species	Number of Species in IUCN Red List Status <sup>28*</sup>				Number of Species in CITES Appendix <sup>29</sup>	Number of Species protected by Indonesian Law
		CR	EN	VU	NT		
Mammal	43	2	8	4	2	17	22
Bird	53	2	2	4	6	22	26
Reptile	23	2	2	3	1	11	4
Amphibian	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	55	0	0	4	2	0	0

\* CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened.

Threats to biodiversity and wildlife habitat in the Setulang Village Forest were assessed with Participatory Threat Assessment. A summary of threats identified, and their scope, severity and irreversibility are shown in Table 25.

Table 25 Summary of Participatory Threat Assessment results for Setulang Village Forest

Threat	Threat Rating*
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<sup>28</sup> <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<sup>29</sup> <https://cites.org>



	Scope	Severity	Irreversibility
Forest clearing for farms	●	●	●
Tourist road opening	●	●	●
Construction of tourist facilities	●	●	●
Waste disposal in tourist areas	●	●	●
Animal hunting	●	●	●
LPHD and KUPS capacity limitation	●	●	●
Tree felling	●	●	●
Agarwood collection	●	●	●

\* **Scope** = Extent of community forest affected: All or most (>70% | ●); Much (30-70% | ●); Some (10-30% | ●); Small part (<10% | ●); **Severity** = Severity of impact on forest and/biodiversity in areas affected: Complete deforestation, all or most population affected (>70% | ●); Severe degradation or most population affected (30-70% | ●); Moderate degradation or some population affected (10-30% | ●); Minimal degradation or small number of population affected (<10% | ●); **Irreversibility** = Time needed to reverse effects in affected areas: >100y (●); 20-100y (●); 5-20y (●); <5y (●).

### Long Berini Village Forest

A participatory biodiversity assessment undertaken with the community of Long Berini Village<sup>14</sup> provides the basis for describing biodiversity within the project zone at the start of the project. Among the 157 wildlife taxa identified by the community as being present in the project zone, a range of endangered mammal, bird and reptile species were reported (Table 26). These include:

- Six species that are Critically Endangered - Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Helmeted Hornbill (*Buceros vigil*), Straw-Headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*), Malay Crestless Fireback (*Lophura erythrophthalma*); Painted Terrapin (*Callagur borneoensis*), Malaysian Giant Turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*);
- Nine species that are Endangered - Borneo Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Southern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*), Slow Loris (*Nycticebus menagensis*), Hairy-Nosed Otter (*Lutra sumatrana*), Otter-Civet (*Cynogale bennettii*), Banteng (*Bos javanicus lowei*), Wrinkled Hornbill (*Aceros corrugatus*), Storm's Stork (*Ciconia stormi*).

Table 26 Taxa identified through participatory biodiversity assessment in Long Berini Village

Taxa	Total Species	Number of Species in IUCN Red List Status <sup>28*</sup>				Number of Species In CITES Appendix <sup>29</sup>	Number of Species protected by Indonesian Law
		CR	EN	VU	NT		
Mammal	50	1	6	10	3	18	22
Bird	54	3	2	8	6	17	21
Reptile	13	2	0	1	0	7	3
Fish	40	0	0	3	0	0	0

\* CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened

Threats to biodiversity and wildlife habitat in the Long Berini Village Forest were assessed with Participatory Threat Assessment. A summary of threats identified, and their scope, severity and irreversibility are shown in Table 27.

Table 27 Summary of Participatory Threat Assessment results for Long Berini Village Forest

Threat	Threat Rating*		
	Scope	Severity	Irreversibility
New field opening	●	●	●
Road opening and new road widening	●	●	●
Wildlife hunting	●	●	●
Illegal Logging	●	●	●

\* **Scope** = Extent of community forest affected: All or most (>70% | ●); Much (30-70% | ●); Some (10-30% | ●); Small part (<10% | ●); **Severity** = Severity of impact on forest and/biodiversity in areas affected: Complete deforestation, all or most population affected (>70% | ●); Severe degradation or most population affected (30-70% | ●); Moderate degradation or some population affected (10-30% | ●); Minimal degradation or small number of population affected (<10% | ●); **Irreversibility** = Time needed to reverse effects in affected areas: >100y (●); 20-100y (●); 5-20y (●); <5y (●).

### Long Kemuat Forest

A participatory biodiversity assessment undertaken with the community of Long Kemuat Village<sup>15</sup> provides the basis for describing biodiversity within the project zone at the start of the project. Among the 142 wildlife taxa identified by the community as being present in the project zone, a range of endangered mammal, bird and reptile species were reported (Table 28). These include:

- Four species that are Critically Endangered - Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Helmeted Hornbill (*Buceros vigil*), Asian Softshell Giant Turtle (*Pelochelys cantorii*), Asian Narrow-Headed Softshell Turtle (*Chitra chitra*);
- Ten species that are Endangered - Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Borneo Gibbon (*Hylobates muelleri*), Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), Southern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*), Slow Loris (*Nycticebus menagensis*), Hairy-Nosed Otter (*Lutra sumatrana*), Storm's Stork (*Ciconia stormi*), Wrinkled Hornbill (*Aceros corrugates*), White Crowned Hornbill (*Berenicornis comatus*), Borneo Earless Monitor (*Lanthanotus borneensis*)

Table 28 Taxa identified through participatory biodiversity assessment in Long Kemuat Village

Taxa	Total Species	Number of Species in IUCN Red List Status <sup>28*</sup>				Number of Species In CITES Appendix <sup>29</sup>	Number of Species protected by Indonesian Law
		CR	EN	VU	NT		
Mammal	37	1	6	9	2	17	19
Bird	41	1	3	7	6	17	20
Reptile	21	2	1	2	0	10	5
Amphibian	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	34	0	0	3	0	0	0

\* CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened

Threats to biodiversity and wildlife habitat in the Long Kemuat Village Forest were assessed with Participatory Threat Assessment. A summary of threats identified, and their scope, severity and irreversibility are shown in Table 29.

Table 29 Summary of Participatory Threat Assessment results for Long Kemuat Village Forest

Threat	Threat Rating*		
	Scope	Severity	Irreversibility
Forest clearing for road/access opening to District Capital	●	●	●
Landslide occurrence	●	●	●
Wildlife hunting	●	●	●
Harvesting large trees	●	●	●

\* **Scope** = Extent of community forest affected: All or most (>70% | ●); Much (30-70% | ●); Some (10-30% | ●); Small part (<10% | ●); **Severity** = Severity of impact on forest and/biodiversity in areas affected: Complete deforestation, all or most population affected (>70% | ●); Severe degradation or most population affected (30-70% | ●); Moderate degradation or some population affected (10-30% | ●); Minimal degradation or small number of population affected (<10% | ●); **Irreversibility** = Time needed to reverse effects in affected areas: >100y (●); 20-100y (●); 5-20y (●); <5y (●).

### 5.1.2 High Conservation Values (B1.2)

#### Setulang Village Forest

Based on the results of participatory discussions conducted with the Setulang Village community<sup>13</sup> the following category of High Conservation Value for biodiversity is found in Setulang Village Forest:

- i. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values, protected areas, threatened species, endemic species and/or areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle. Part of Setulang Village Forest is a legally designated protected area; the Village Forest is inhabited by many endangered species, including some that are endemic; and there are breeding areas for hornbills within the Village Forest and a number of saltlicks that are an important resource for wildlife.

The High Conservation Values identified are outlined in the following boxes and locations of these HCVs are shown in Figure 10 in section 2.1.5.

High Conservation Value	Protected Areas
Qualifying Attribute	Part of the Village Forest is a government designated protected forest ( <i>Hutan Lindung</i> ) based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry no. 580/MenLHK/Setjen/Set.1/12/18 of 2018 concerning the Determination of Forest Areas.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained in line with the requirements of its Protected Forest status.

High Conservation Value	Threatened Species
Qualifying Attribute	Setulang Village Forest is habitat for a large number of threatened wildlife species: 6 species that are Critically Endangered and 12 that are listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List; 50 species that are listed under CITES and 52 species that are protected under Indonesian law.
Focal Area	The Village Forest, particularly around Setulang Hulu, Gunung Mangkok, Basri River, needs to be maintained to protect key habitats and resources for these species.

High Conservation Value	Endemic Species
Qualifying Attribute	The Village Forest is inhabited by endemic species including the Bornean Orangutan and the Bornean Gibbon.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained, particularly around Gunung Mangkok and Batu Saleng, to protect key habitats and resources for these species.

High Conservation Value	Significant concentrations of species during their lifecycle
Qualifying Attribute	Breeding grounds for hornbills; saltlicks where wildlife congregate.
Focal Area	Basri River, Gunung Mangkok and Batu Saleng River areas within the Village Forest need to be maintained as a critical breeding location for these species and Gunung Mangkok, Setulang River Upstream, Batu Saleng River, Ipui Ituran, Mentiung River saltlick areas need to be maintained as a resource for wildlife.

### Long Berini Village Forest

Based on the results of participatory discussions conducted with the Long Berini Village<sup>14</sup> community the following category of High Conservation Value for biodiversity is found in Long Berini Village Forest:

- i. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values, protected areas, threatened species, endemic species and/or areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle. Part of Long Berini Village Forest is a legally designated protected area; the Village Forest is inhabited by many endangered species, including some that are endemic; and there are breeding areas for hornbills within the Village Forest and a number of saltlicks that are an important resource for wildlife.

The High Conservation Values identified are outlined in the following boxes and locations of these HCVs are shown in Figure 13.

High Conservation Value	Protected Areas
Qualifying Attribute	Part of the Village Forest is a government designated protected forest ( <i>Hutan Lindung</i> ) based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry no. 580/MenLHK/Setjen/Set.1/12/18 of 2018 concerning the Determination of Forest Areas.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained in line with the requirements of its Protected Forest status.

High Conservation Value	Threatened Species
Qualifying Attribute	Long Berini Village Forest is habitat for a large number of threatened wildlife species: 6 species that are Critically Endangered and 10 that are listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List; 50 species that are listed under CITES and 48 species that are protected under Indonesian law.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained to protect key habitats and resources for these species.

High Conservation Value	Endemic Species
Qualifying Attribute	The Village Forest is inhabited by endemic species including the Bornean Gibbon.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained to protect key habitats and resources for these species.

High Conservation Value	Significant concentrations of species during their lifecycle
Qualifying Attribute	Saltlicks where wildlife congregate.
Focal Area	Kenaan River, Lepandang River, Lalut Beta, Arin River, Atelun River, Aap River, and Aputi River saltlick areas need to be maintained as a resource for wildlife.

### Long Kemuat Village

Based on the results of participatory discussions conducted with the Long Kemuat Village community<sup>15</sup> the following category of High Conservation Value for biodiversity is found in Long Kemuat Village Forest:

- i. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values, protected areas, threatened species, endemic species and/or areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle. Part of Long Kemuat Village Forest is a legally designated protected area; the Village Forest is inhabited by many endangered species, including some that are endemic; and there are breeding areas for hornbills within the Village Forest and a number of saltlicks that are an important resource for wildlife.



The High Conservation Values identified are outlined in the following boxes and locations of these HCVs are shown in Figure 16.

High Conservation Value	Protected Areas
Qualifying Attribute	Part of the Village Forest is a government designated protected forest ( <i>Hutan Lindung</i> ) based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry no. 580/MenLHK/Setjen/Set.1/12/18 of 2018 concerning the Determination of Forest Areas.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained in line with the requirements of its Protected Forest status.

High Conservation Value	Threatened Species
Qualifying Attribute	Long Berini Village Forest is habitat for a large number of threatened wildlife species: 4 species that are Critically Endangered and 10 that are listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List; 44 species that are listed under CITES and 43 species that are protected under Indonesian law.
Focal Area	The Village Forest, particularly, needs to be maintained to protect key habitats and resources for these species.

High Conservation Value	Endemic Species
Qualifying Attribute	The Village Forest is inhabited by endemic species including the Proboscis Monkey and the Bornean Gibbon.
Focal Area	The Village Forest needs to be maintained to protect key habitats and resources for these species.

High Conservation Value	Significant concentrations of species during their lifecycle
Qualifying Attribute	Saltlicks where wildlife congregate.
Focal Area	Labi' River and Labi' Songan River saltlick areas within the Village Forest need to be maintained as a resource for wildlife.

### 5.1.3 Without-project Scenario: Biodiversity (B1.3)

The without-project land use scenario includes loss or degradation of wildlife habitat that is expected to impact negatively on the forest dependent species and High Conservation Values described in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. Current threats to forests and biodiversity in the project areas are described in Tables 25, 27 and 29. Without the project, the communities managing the Village Forests lack the capacity to address these threats (see Section 2.2.3) so biodiversity conditions are expected to decline as a result of direct pressures from loss of habitat and unsustainable hunting practices.

## 5.2 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

### 5.2.1 Expected Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

In the participatory biodiversity assessment in section 5.1.1, the biodiversity would be affected by the increase of land clearing activity and the ineffective system of village staff programs. Over the project lifetime, 182 species in Setulang, 157 species in Long Berini, and 142 species in Long Kemuat will benefit from the project of conservation and restoration. Among these, there are 9 critically endangered species and 12 endangered species (IUCN red list status). Below the table shows the biodiversity elements that would change throughout the project activities.

Biodiversity Element	Fauna Biodiversity
Estimated Change	Improve the forest habitat and increase the connectivity of the fauna with the nature
Justification of Change	The abundance of rare, endemic and threatened animal species is expected to increase in the project area, through the implementation of agroforestry and reforestation. The project aims to increase the forest cover including native tree species, and design biodiversity data management to preserve more endangered species.

Biodiversity Element	Flora Biodiversity
Estimated Change	Improve the forest habitat and increase the connectivity of the flora
Justification of Change	The abundance of rare, endemic and threatened flora species is expected to increase in the project area, through the implementation of agroforestry and reforestation. The project aims to increase the forest cover including native tree species, and design biodiversity data management to preserve more endangered species.

### 5.2.2 Mitigation Measures (B2.3)

The HCV attributes are not expected to be negatively affected by the project. By reducing forest fire events and increasing the forest cover in the project area, the project will preserve the habitat for endangered and vulnerable species. The recovery of ecological niches for endemic, vulnerable or threatened species is favored.

### 5.2.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2, GL1.4)

Compared with conditions under the without-project land-use scenario, and because the project does not anticipate any negative impacts to biodiversity, the net biodiversity outcomes can only be positive. The project is expected to conserve and restore species that are endangered or critically endangered (as mentioned in Section 5.2.2 above). Additionally, the project proponent expects >15 species that are endangered and vulnerable wildlife are benefitted from the project.

#### 5.2.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

Compared with conditions under the without-project land-use scenario, and because the project does not anticipate any negative impacts to biodiversity, the high conservation values outcomes can only be positive.

#### 5.2.5 Species Used (B2.5)

This project is designed for activities to carry out planting and enrichment of local tree species, such as Meranti Merah (*Shorea leprosula*), Meranti Putih (*Shorea bracteolata*), Tengawang Burung (*Shorea beccariana Burck*), and Jelutung (*Dyera lowii*). The fruit trees for the agroforestry program will consist of lemon (*Citrus limon*), avocado (*Persea americana*), jengkol (*Archidendron pauciflorum*), cacao (*Theobroma cacao*), and jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) and others. All species are either native or already naturalized in the Project Zone since decades without displaying risk of invasiveness. The planting program will be implemented in three forest village areas which covers 184 hectares for agroforestry and 285 hectares for enrichment. Tree species which will be raised in the agroforestry program can be seen in table 28, while the restoration areas will cultivate native tree species which can be seen in table 29.

Table 28 List of tree species planted in the agroforestry program

Local name	Latin name	Species category
Jengkol	<i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Alpukat	<i>Persea americana</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Native
Pisang	<i>Musa</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Kaliandra	<i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Lamtoro	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Nangka	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Cacao	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Non-native, naturalized
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Non-native, naturalized

Table 29 List of tree species planted in the restoration program

Local name	Latin name	Species category
Meranti merah	<i>Shorea leprosula</i>	Native
Meranti putih	<i>Shorea bracteolata</i>	Native
Tengawang Burung	<i>Shorea beccariana Burck</i>	Native
Jelutung	<i>Dyera lowii</i>	Native
Banggeris/Kempas	<i>Koompasia sp</i>	Native
Medang	<i>Litsea sp</i>	Native
Merbau	<i>Intsia retusa</i>	Native
Nyatoh	<i>Palaquium sp</i>	Native
Pulai	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Native
Durian	<i>Durio sp</i>	Native

**5.2.6 Invasive Species (B2.5)**

The species used on this project are native or naturalized and none considered as invasive.

**5.2.7 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)**

This project is designed for activities to carry out planting and enrichment of local tree species. The project does not involve planting non-native materials. All non-native species used for livelihoods and agroforestry have been naturalized to the project zone for many decades. Below is the list of species used in the reforestation project.

Species	Avocado ( <i>Persea americana</i> )
Justification of Use	Non-native that already naturalized with good livelihood value
Potential Adverse Effect	No adverse impacts, as the species is already naturalized and non-invasive.

Species	Jackfruit ( <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> )
Justification of Use	Non-native that already naturalized with good livelihood value
Potential Adverse Effect	No adverse impacts, as the species is already naturalized and non-invasive.

Species	Lemon ( <i>Citrus limon</i> )
Justification of Use	Non-native that already naturalized with good livelihood value
Potential Adverse Effect	No adverse impacts, as the species is already naturalized and non-invasive.

Species	Cacao ( <i>Theobroma cacao</i> )
Justification of Use	Naturalized fruit species with good livelihood value
Potential Adverse Effect	No adverse impacts, as the species is already naturalized and non-invasive.

**5.2.8 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)**

The project guarantees that no GMOs are used, to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals or other purposes.

**5.2.9 Inputs Justification (B2.8)**

N/A – The project does not plan to provide or utilize synthetic fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents and other inputs with an environmental risk.

**5.2.10 Waste Products (B2.9)**

N/A

### 5.3 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

#### 5.3.1 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B3.1) and Mitigation Measures (B3.2)

The project ensures no negative impact on biodiversity or ecosystem service inside and outside the project area, therefore no measures or activities have been developed.

Negative Offsite Impact	Mitigation Measure(s)
N/A	N/A

#### 5.3.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

No potential negative impacts have been identified outside the project zone due to the environmental-friendly techniques adopted in the proposed project activity.

### 5.4 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

#### 5.4.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4)

Forest patrol and monitoring teams will report all observations and signs of the endangered and vulnerable wildlife encountered during patrol activities. An annual participatory biodiversity assessment will also be carried out to determine species that have been observed in the village forests by community members over the previous year. Indicators that will be assessed are described in Table 30.

Biodiversity monitoring is to be started in year three of the project. It will start by conducting a whole assessment on variables to monitor and how to monitor. Number and location of biodiversity monitoring plots will be determined during this assessment. Monitoring plots will then be located in the village forest. Forest patrol teams will receive training on this as they will do the monitoring regularly.

Table 30 Indicators for biodiversity monitoring Plan

Indicator	Means of assessment	Analysis	Reporting Frequency
Critical ecosystem area is stable or increasing	Satellite mapping	Land Use Change analysis from multispectral image analysis.	Bi-Annual
Rare, Threatened, and Endemic (RTE) & trigger species fauna is stable or improving population	A combination of field observations, observations on indirect signs, and camera traps can be used in the project in the future	Analysis will be specific to types of means on assessment / data collection. The project will keep an adaptive learning strategy to go with technological advances over the project lifetime.	Bi-Annual



Rare, Threatened, and Endemic (RTE) & trigger species flora is stable or improving population	Field surveys & patrols	Patrol team records and flora inventory	Bi-Annual
Logging pressure is declining	Patrol team observations recorded in Smart Patrol. Stumps from logging or logs being observed.	Record amount of observations.	Bi-Annual
Hunting pressure is declining	Patrol team observations recorded in Smart Patrol. Hunting sign.	Record amount of observations.	Bi-Annual
Agarwood harvest pressure is declining	Patrol team observations recorded in Smart Patrol. Trees with harvest signs.	Record amount of observations per month.	Bi-Annual

#### 5.4.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

A summary of monitoring results will be provided annually to LPHDs of the three project Village Forests and published on the INPROSULA website (<https://inprosula.org/program/Sustainable-Malinau-Forest/Kalimantan-utara>). Results will be discussed in annual village and community group meetings open to all village and community members. Key monitoring results will be displayed within the villages.

## 5.5 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

### 5.5.1 High Biodiversity Conservation Priority Status (GL3.1)

Please see section 5.1.1 for a comprehensive overview of species on the IUCN Red List that are critically endangered or endangered utilizing the Project Area as habitat.

### 5.5.2 Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.2, GL3.3)

Trigger Species	Helmeted hornbill ( <i>Buceros vigil</i> )
Population Trend at Start of Project	Population trend in the project area is unclear but potentially declining due to the illegal hunters and deforestation
Without-project Scenario	Continuously decline due to lack of forest patrol from illegal hunters and deforestation
With-project Scenario	Native forest assemblages are maintained across larger landscapes, providing forage areas and habitat corridors.

Trigger Species	Pangolin ( <i>Manis javanica</i> )
Population Trend at Start of Project	Population trend in the project area is unclear but potentially declining due to the illegal hunters and deforestation
Without-project Scenario	Continuously decline due to lack of forest patrol from illegal hunters and deforestation
With-project Scenario	Native forest assemblages are maintained across larger landscapes, providing forage areas and habitat corridors.

Trigger Species	Agarwood ( <i>Aquilaria</i> sp.)
Population Trend at Start of Project	Population trend in the project area is unclear but potentially declining due to the illegal loggers
Without-project Scenario	Continuously decline due to lack of forest patrol from illegal loggers
With-project Scenario	Native forest assemblages are maintained across larger landscapes, providing forage areas and habitat corridors.

● **REFERENCES**

- 1 Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (VCS Program Definitions)
- 2 Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (VCS Program Definitions)
- 3 Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (VCS Program Definitions)
- 4 Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (VCS Program Definitions)
- 5 Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, subcontracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.
- 6 Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from the UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])
- 7 Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.
- 8 Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Livelihoods, Health, Education and Water), and may also include other benefits such as strengthened legal rights to resources, increased food security, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.
- 9 Managed for biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation, e.g. enhancing the status of endangered species
- 10 Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species
- 11 In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit
- 12 Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree (MOEF) Decree No. SK.8473/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/0/10/2019 dated 8 October 2019; and MOEF Decree No. SK.8471/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/0/10/2019 dated 8 October 2019; and MOF (Ministry of Forestry) Regulation No. P.89/Menhut-II/2014 dated 29 September 2014
- 13 Bambang, T., Fathurrohman, A., Budiono, R., Maulana, Y., Encau, A., Pati, P.K.T, Hamzah, Riyandoko, Damayanti, E. 2023. Fieldwork Report Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District Tane' Olen: Village Forest of Setulang Tourism Village. INPROSULA and The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group; Hamzah, Riyandoko, Pati, P.K.T, Damayanti, E. and Berry, N. 2023. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Welfare in Malinau District. Fieldwork Implementation Report. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.

- 14 Bambang, T., Fathurrohman, A., Maulana, Y., Encau, A., Pati, P.K.T, Hamzah, and Damayanti, E. 2023. Fieldwork Report. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District Long Berini Village Forest. INPROSULA and The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group; Hamzah, Riyandoko, Pati, P.K.T, Damayanti, E. and Berry, N. 2023. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Welfare in Malinau District. Fieldwork Implementation Report. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.
- 15 Bambang, T., Fathurrohman, A., Maulana, Y., Encau, A., Pati, P.K.T, Hamzah, and Damayanti, E. 2023. Fieldwork Report. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Wellbeing in Malinau District Long Kemuat Village Forest. INPROSULA and The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group; Hamzah, Riyandoko, Pati, P.K.T, Damayanti, E. and Berry, N. 2023. Village Forest Management and its Sustainability Development based on Natural Resources Conservation and Community Welfare in Malinau District. Fieldwork Implementation Report. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.
- 16 Data for Tanjung Selor, Provincial Capital of North Kalimantan < [www.climatedata.org/](http://www.climatedata.org/) >
- 17 Peta Indikatif dan Areal Perhutanan Sosial (PIAPS)
- 18 Plan Vivo Approved Approach: Estimation of climate benefits from REDD in community managed forest, 29 Jul 2017 <https://www.planvivo.org/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=7b426c7e-6c4d-43fa-90f8-988902dc18e9>
- 19 Standard Operating Procedures from Inprosula for the project
- 20 Pati, P and Damayanti, E. (2023) Analisa Peraturan Perundang-undangan - Hutan Desa Sehat (Qpuak Qhorik Dange): Hutan Desa Setulang, Hutan Desa Long Berini, dan Hutan Desa Long Kemuat. The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group.
- 21 Nanga Lauk Project
- 22 The land cover data are part of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) accessible at <http://dbgis.menlhk.go.id/arcgis/rest/services/Simontana> and links to the One Map Web GIS, at Geospatial Information Agency Republic of Indonesia <http://tanahair.indonesia.go.id> and Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs <https://portalksp.ina-sdi.or.id/>. The wall-to-wall land cover maps were derived from Landsat satellite images. The series of land cover maps were digitized manually for each monitoring year through visual interpretation of satellite imagery. Indonesia has generated the land cover data since 2000.
- 23 MoEF, 2016, National Forest Reference Emission Level for Deforestation and Forest Degradation: In the Context of Decision 1/CP.16 para 70 UNFCCC (Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector), Directorate General of Climate Change. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Indonesia.
- 24 Global Forest Watch deforestation alerts
- 25 Global Forest Watch Platform
- 26 Fire Information for Resource Management System (FRIMS)
- 27 UNSCN (2011): Climate: Observations, projects, impacts. Indonesia.
- 28 IUCN Red List Threatened Species
- 29 CITES

- APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Stakeholder Identification Table

**Stakeholders of Setulang Village Forest Program**

Stakeholder	Rights, Interest and Overall Relevance to the Project
<b>National Government</b>	
Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (BPSKL) Kalimantan Region, Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutana</i> , KLHK)	BPSKL Kalimantan Region is the KLHK Technical Service Unit (UPT) that approved the Social Forestry Work Plan and Annual Work Plan, so it was considered to have a very high influence on the program with a score of 5 assessed by INPROSULA. However, BPSKL was rated quite low by the discussion participants with a score of 2, due to BPSKL being located far from the location and the community's lack of understanding of BPSKL. BPSKL Kalimantan Region has an interest in the program. INPROSULA assessed BPSKL's interest as very high (score 5), because through cooperation with the program, BPSKL's performance achievement can be carried out. However, discussion participants assessed BPSKL's interest in the program as very low (score 1) because if the program supports LPHD, this is only one of the many performances that BPSKL can achieve, namely only in North Kalimantan Province. Both INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective will have a positive impact on BPSKL because the program can help assess BPSKL's performance.
Watershed Management Office, Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai</i> , BPDAS)	BPDAS is a KLHK UPT assigned to prepare river basin management plans and evaluate river basin management. As part of the Malinau watershed, Setulang Village Forest is also under the responsibility of BPDAS. BPDAS conducts strengthening, coaching and supervision of the Malinau watershed and therefore has a high influence on the village forest management program that will be supported by Rimba Collective with a score of (4) by INPROSULA. However, BPDAS was considered to have low influence by the discussion participants with a score of (2) because BPDAS had never visited Setulang Village Forest. BPDAS also has an interest in the program as part of restoring and maintaining watershed areas in its region, so INPROSULA gave it an interest score of (4). Participants in the discussion gave BPDAS a low score (2), as BPDAS was considered not to have provided assistance to the Setulang Village Forest. BPDAS has a high motivation to play a role in the program because the success of the program in Setulang Village Forest will support the success of the Malinau watershed management performance under BPDAS. INPROSULA and the discussion participants considered that the program supported by Rimba Collective will have a positive impact on BPDAS because the program



	can help assess the performance of BPDAS.
Forest Area Consolidation Office ( <i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan, BPKH</i> ) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	BPKH is the MoEF unit responsible for establishing village forest working areas. INPROSULA assessed that BPKH has a low influence (2) on the program because the HD area boundary demarcation has already been done. However, the discussion participants gave a medium score (3) because they thought that the HD boundaries were important not to be violated by other areas resolved by BPKH. BPKH was considered to have low interest (2) in the program by INPROSULA because the HD area and decree had already been issued. While discussion participants assessed BPKH's interest in the program as medium (3) because it is expected that there will be no reduction in village forest areas by BPKH. BPKH is considered to have motivation to participate in the program because it is a performance achievement of the BPKH UPT. The program has no positive and negative impact on BPKH by INPROSULA, but is considered positive by the community.
Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, MoV ( <i>Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi, Kemendes</i> )	MoV is a state institution authorized to facilitate the strengthening of village governments and assess the performance of village fund expenditures. The Ministry of Villages was considered to have 'medium influence' (3) on the program by INPROSULA because it can facilitate the strengthening, empowerment and guidance of village governments. While the discussion participants considered the MoV to have a low influence (2) on village forest management that will be supported by Rimba Collective because no village funds from the MoV had yet gone to village forests although the MoV has influence in the design and determination of village funds. INPROSULA assessed that MoV has high interest (4) to the program because it supports the achievement of village government performance in spending ADD for social forestry and the performance of implementing social forestry activities. However, the discussion participants assessed that MoV has a low interest (2) on village forest management to be supported by the program, as the village fund does not support enough activities in HD. INPROSULA considered that MoV has motivation to participate in the program as it can support the performance achievement of MoV. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program has a potential positive impact on MoV because it is perceived to support the achievement of MoV and village government performance.
Ministry of Home Affairs ( <i>Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Kemendagri</i> )	The Ministry of Home Affairs is a state institution authorized to strengthen, guide, and supervise village governments in socio-economic and environmental development in village areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs was considered to have a medium influence (3) on the program by INPROSULA because the Ministry of Home Affairs can facilitate the strengthening, empowerment, and guidance of village governments. On the other hand, the discussion participants considered that the Ministry of Home Affairs has no influence (1) on the village forest management that will be supported by the program because the Ministry of Home Affairs has never even visited the village forest. INPROSULA considered

	<p>that the Ministry of Home Affairs has a high interest (4) in the program because it supports the achievement of village government performance in economic, social, and environmental development in village areas. Although the discussion participants considered that the Ministry of Home Affairs has no interest (1) in the program due to the absence of Ministry of Home Affairs visits to the village forest. INPROSULA believed that the Ministry of Home Affairs has a motivation to participate in the program because Malinau Regency is located on the border with Malaysia and therefore needs attention. INPROSULA also believed that the program has the potential for positive impact of the Ministry of Home Affairs because it was considered to support the achievement of village development performance, although discussion participants considered that the Rimba Collective project that supported this program did not have any impact, neither positive nor negative towards the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>
<p>National Land Agency (<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional, BPN</i>)</p>	<p>BPN is the institution authorized to determine the boundaries of areas outside of state forest areas. The BPN was considered to have a moderate influence (3) on the program by INPROSULA because it was associated with its duties to measure and determine the boundaries of village administrative areas and land ownership rights. On the other hand, discussion participants considered BPN to have no influence (1) on village forest management that will be supported by the program, because the community never knew anyone from BPN and assumed that HD was not under BPN's authority. INPROSULA considered that the BPN has a very high interest (5) in the program because it was involved in determining village boundaries. Although the discussion participants considered that the BPN has no interest (1) in the village forest that will be supported by the program because the BPN will not take care of the program in the village forest. INPROSULA considered that BPN has a motivation to participate in the program because it is a performance assessment for the National Land Agency. INPROSULA also believed that the Rimba Collective project has the potential for positive impact towards BPN for supporting the clarity of village forest boundaries with land with other rights status (APL, SHM, etc.), although discussion participants assessed that the program did not have any impact, neither positive nor negative towards BPN.</p>
<p>National Park Office Kayan Mentarang (Balai <i>Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang, BTNKM</i>), within MoEF/KLHK</p>	<p>BTNKM is a KLHK Technical Implementation Unit authorized for the technical management of the Kayan Mentarang National Park. Habitat protection in village forests can affect the presence of animals in the Kayan Mentarang landscape. BTNKM was considered to have a medium influence (3) on the program by INPROSULA because it has the task of coordinating the protection of biodiversity in village forests. However, the discussion participants considered that BTNKM has no influence on the village forest management that will be supported by Rimba Collective, so they gave a score of (1), because the village forest and the program were not in the authority of BTNKM. INPROSULA assessed that BTNKM has a medium interest (3) to the program because the program will support the achievement of performance on the preservation and protection of</p>

	<p>biodiversity in the Kayan Mentarang landscape. However, the discussion participants considered that BTNKM has no interest in the village forest or the program, giving a score of (1) due to the distance between TNKM and the village forest. INPROSULA believes that BTNKM has a motivation to participate in the program because it is related to monitoring the distribution of biodiversity in the TNKM area and its surroundings. INPROSULA also believed that the program has the potential for positive impact because it was considered to support the achievement of BTNKM's performance, although the discussion participants considered that the project did not have any impact, neither positive nor negative towards BTNKM.</p>
<p><b>Provincial Government</b></p>	
<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service (<i>Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Kaltara</i>)</p>	<p>The North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service is a provincial regional apparatus organization with authority over the management of protected and production forests, which has an interest in the performance of village forest management. INPROSULA assessed that the Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service has a very high influence (5) on the program because the Forestry Service is authorized over the technical management of protected and production forest areas in North Kalimantan. Meanwhile, discussion participants assessed that the Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service has a medium influence (3) on the program, because the Setulang Village Forest is under the supervision of the Provincial Forestry Service. INPROSULA assessed that the Forestry Service has a very high interest (5) in the program because it supports the achievement of social forestry management performance. Although discussion participants assessed that the Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service has a medium interest (3) in the village forest to be supported by the program because the Setulang Village Forest is one of the Provincial Forestry Service's performance. INPROSULA considered that the Forestry Service has a motivation to participate in the program because the village forest is a working area of the Forestry Service. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the project has the potential for positive impact to the Forestry Service for supporting the performance assessment of village forest implementation.</p>
<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Service (<i>Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Kaltara, DPKP</i>)</p>	<p>The Kaltara Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office is a provincial regional apparatus organization that has the main tasks and functions in the development of food crops and food security outside the state forest area. INPROSULA assesses that DPKP has a very high influence (5) on the program because it supports the facilitation of food crop cultivation development outside village forest areas. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that DPKP has a low influence (2) on the program because agricultural extension workers rarely provide assistance. INPROSULA assessed that DPKP has a very high interest (5) in the program because it supports the synergy of programs to strengthen livelihoods outside the village forest area, especially agriculture, although discussion participants assessed DPKP as having a low interest (2) in the village forest that will be supported by Rimba Collective, because DPKP does not pay much</p>

	<p>attention to agricultural products. INPROSULA considered that DPKP is motivated to participate in the program to develop agriculture and plantations. INPROSULA and discussion participants also think that the project has the potential for positive impact towards DPKP for supporting food security at the village level.</p>
<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Tourism Service (<i>Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Kaltara</i>)</p>	<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Tourism Service is a regional apparatus organization that facilitates the strengthening of tourism village management. INPROSULA assessed that the Tourism Service has a very high influence (5) on the program because it supports the facilitation of strengthening tourism villages. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that the Tourism Service has a medium influence (3) on the program because there are frequent visits from the Tourism Service to Setulang Village. INPROSULA assessed that the Tourism Service has a very high interest (5) in the program because the program will support the synergy of the LPHD strengthening program in HD management, although discussion participants assessed that the Tourism Service has a medium interest (3) in the program because Setulang Village is developing a Tourism Village. INPROSULA assessed that the Tourism Service has a motivation to participate in the program because it is to develop tourism in Setulang Village. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the Rimba Collective project would have potential positive impact to the Tourism Service because it supports the achievement of the performance of the program to strengthen tourism village management.</p>
<p>North Kalimantan Community and Village Empowerment Service (<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Provinsi Kaltara, DPMD Kaltara</i>)</p>	<p>DPMD Kaltara is a regional apparatus organization authorized to facilitate the development of villages and village communities in economic and socio-cultural wellbeing. DPMD Kaltara was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it provides facilitation of village government and community empowerment in village resource management. While the discussion participants considered the Kaltara DPMD to have a low influence (2) on the village forest management that the program will support because the DPMD has not functioned much in Setulang Village. INPROSULA assessed that the Kaltara DPMD has a very high interest (5) in the program due to the synergy of the village community empowerment program, KUPS, and LPHD in the economic and social fields. Although the discussion participants assessed that DPMD Kaltara has a low interest (2) in village forest management that will be supported by the program, because community empowerment programs have not been widely carried out. INPROSULA assessed that DPMD Kaltara has the motivation to participate in the program because DPMD Kaltara has a program to build independent villages. INPROSULA and discussion participants also assumed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts to DPMD Kaltara for supporting the achievement of village community wellbeing performance.</p>
<p><b>Local Government</b></p>	

<p>Malinau Forest Management Unit, FMU (<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Malinau, KPH Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>KPH Malinau is an UPT of the North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service that has duties and functions in facilitating the management of state forests in North Kalimantan (HL &amp; HP, HPT), which is also authorized to approve RKT and KUPS, and provide recommendations on the approval of RKPS to BPSKL. INPROSULA assesses that KPH Malinau has a very high influence (5) on the program because it supports the facilitation of LPHD institutional strengthening and KUPS development, and authorizes/approves village forest management plans (RKPS, RKT). Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed KPH Malinau as having a medium influence (3) on the program because KPH made many visits to Setulang Village and Village Forest. INPROSULA assessed that KPH Malinau has a very high interest (5) in the program because the program supports the strengthening of LPHD and KUPS, as well as the facilitation of village forest management, although discussion participants assessed KPH Malinau as having a medium interest (3) in the village forest to be supported by the program because KPH often facilitates the community in Setulang Village. INPROSULA considered that KPH Malinau has the motivation to participate in the program because the village forest is the working area of the KPH and the successful management of the village forest that will be supported by the program will support the performance of the KPH. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also believed that the program has the potential for positive impact to the KPH as it supports the performance assessment of village forest implementation and KPH performance.</p>
<p>Malinau District Agriculture Service (<i>Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Malinau, DPKM</i>)</p>	<p>Malinau District Agriculture Service is the district's regional apparatus organization with authority over the facilitation of food crop development in village administrative areas outside the village forest area. DPKM was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it facilitates food crop development. While the discussion participants considered DPKM to have a medium influence (3) on the village forest management to be supported by Rimba Collective, as there were extension workers but not much training going on. INPROSULA considered that DPKM has a very high interest (5) in the program because it can synergize their food crop development program in village areas outside the village forest area. Although discussion participants rated DPKM as having a medium interest (3) in the village forest that will receive support from Rimba Collective, due to the agricultural development and plantation assistance. INPROSULA considered that DPKM has a motivation to participate in the program because it is related to the agricultural program. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program has the potential for positive impact to DPKM as it supports the achievement of agricultural performance.</p>
<p>Malinau District Community and Village Empowerment Service (<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kabupaten Malinau, DPMD Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>DPMD Malinau is a district apparatus organization authorized to empower village communities in improving village wellbeing in the economic, social, and cultural fields. DPMD Malinau was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it provides facilitation of community and village government empowerment programs in improving community wellbeing. While discussion participants</p>



	<p>considered DPMD Malinau to have a medium influence (3) on the village forest management that the program will support because DPMD Malinau did not function much in Setulang Village but its presence in the village was better than the provincial DPMD. INPROSULA assessed that DPMD Malinau has a very high interest (5) in the program because of the synergy of the program to strengthen community wellbeing in the economic, social and cultural fields. Although the discussion participants assessed that DPMD Malinau has a medium interest (3) in village forest management that will be supported by Rimba Collective, because the community empowerment program has not been carried out much by DPMD Malinau but there have been one or two visits. INPROSULA considered that DPMD Malinau has the motivation to participate in the program because DPMD Malinau has programs for villages. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also believed that the Rimba Collective project has the potential for positive impact towards DPMD Malinau because it supports the achievement of village community wellbeing performance.</p>
<p>Malinau District Industry, Trade and Cooperative Service Office (<i>Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan dan Koperasi Kabupaten Malinau, Dinperindagkop Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>Dinperindagkop Malinau is a district apparatus organization that is authorized in the development of group businesses, both in the aspect of production and marketing of products. They have the authority to empower village communities in improving village wellbeing in the economic, social and cultural fields. Dinperindagkop Malinau was considered to have a very high influence (5) by INPROSULA because it facilitates the business development of forest farmer groups. While the discussion participants considered it to have a medium influence (3) on the village forest management that will be supported by the program because there are no visits from the Malinau Disperindagkop but it was expected that there would be visits to help sell crops. INPROSULA considered that the Malinau Disperindagkop had a very high interest (5) in the program because of the synergy of the business development program. Although the discussion participants considered that Dinperindagkop Malinau has a low interest (2) to the program because if there is a development of crops during the program, Dinperindagkop Malinau can help with sales but the community must also be able to sell themselves, which is currently not the case. INPROSULA considered that Dinperindagkop Malinau has the motivation to participate in the program because of the program's link to the strengthening of groups and cooperatives. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the project has the potential for positive impact towards Dinperindagkop for supporting the achievement of group business development.</p>
<p>Malinau District Tourism Service (<i>Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Malinau, Dinpar</i>)</p>	<p>Malinau District Tourism Office is a district regional apparatus organization that is authorized in strengthening tourism management institutions and tourism development. Dinpar Malinau was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it can provide facilitation of strengthening tourism village management. Meanwhile, the discussion participants considered that Dinpar Malinau has a medium influence (3) on the village forest management that will be supported by Rimba</p>

	<p>Collective because tourism in Setulang is supported by the Tourism Office in terms of promotion. INPROSULA assessed that Dinpar Malinau has a very high interest (5) in the program due to the synergy of the program to strengthen LPHD in the management of Tana' Olen. Although the discussion participants assessed that Dinpar Malinau has a medium interest (3) in the program because the Tourism Office focuses on the village, but later if natural tourism in Tane Olen gets better, it will definitely have an interest. INPROSULA considered that Dinpar Malinau has the motivation to participate in the program because there is a connection between the program and tourism development. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also believed that the Rimba Collective project has the potential for positive impact to Dinpar due to the performance achievement of the program to strengthen the management of tourist villages</p>
<p>Malinau District Food Security Service (<i>Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Kabupaten Malinau, DKP</i>)</p>	<p>The Food Security Office of Malinau District is the district's regional apparatus organization in charge of food security through increasing food crop production. DKP Malinau was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it can facilitate the development of food crop cultivation outside the village forest area. While the discussion participants assessed DKP Malinau as having no influence or with a score of (1) on village forest management that will be supported by the program because there were no extension officers from DKP Malinau. INPROSULA assessed that DKP Malinau has a very high interest (5) in the program because of the synergy of the program to strengthen livelihood sources outside the village forest area, especially agriculture. Although the discussion participants assessed that DKP Malinau has no interest (1) in the program because DKP Malinau will not have any interest from the program. INPROSULA assessed that DKP Malinau has the motivation to participate in the program because there is a connection between the program and the development of food security. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the Rimba Collective project has the potential for positive impact to DKP for achieving food security program performance at the village level.</p>
<p>Regional Development Planning and R&amp;D Agency (<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dan Litbang, Bappeda</i>)</p>	<p>Bappeda is the district apparatus organization responsible for facilitating the formulation of village development plans. Bappeda Malinau was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it supports the facilitation of the formulation of village development plans and accommodates the aspirations of village communities in district development planning. While discussion participants considered Bappeda to have no influence (1) on the program because Bappeda focuses more on village funds for residential areas. INPROSULA assessed that Bappeda Malinau has a very high interest (5) in the program due to the synergy of village development programs and activities. Although discussion participants considered Bappeda to have no interest (1) in the village forest or the program because not much of the village fund budget allocation was earmarked for village forest development. INPROSULA considered that Bappeda Malinau has a motivation to participate in the program because it supports the district development</p>

	<p>program. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the project had potential positive impact towards Bappeda for achieving the performance of village and district development programs.</p>
<p>Government of Malinau Selatan Hilir Sub-district</p>	<p>Government of Malinau Selatan Hilir Sub-district is a district government agency that communicates and coordinates the implementation of district government programs with village governments. The sub-district government is considered to have a medium influence (3) on the program by INPROSULA because of its duty to coordinate village development programs with district government programs so that they can run well. While the discussion participants assessed that the sub-district government has a medium influence (3) on village forest management that will be supported by the program because if there are institutions that enter the village, there must be information to the sub-district. INPROSULA assessed that the sub-district government has a medium interest (3) in the program because it coordinates development programs. Although the discussion participants assessed that the sub-district government has a medium (3) interest in the village forests that will receive support from the program, because the sub-district government must know and coordinate about the programs running in the village. INPROSULA considered that the sub-district government has a motivation to participate in the program because it helps development in the sub-district area of Malinau Selatan Hilir. INPROSULA and discussion participants also assumed that the program has the potential for positive impact towards the Sub-district Government for achieving performance in implementing development programs.</p>
<p>Setulang Village Government</p>	<p>Setulang Village Government is the government institution in charge of the administration of village development and the implementation of development programs in the village area. Villages have autonomous authority to develop village potential. The Village Government was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because it participated in determining the direction of the community empowerment program and the development of village community economic businesses. While the discussion participants considered the Setulang Village Government to have a high influence (4) on village forest management that will be supported by the program because institutions/programs must have permission from the village government to carry out activities within the village. INPROSULA assessed that the Village Government has a very high interest (5) in the program because of the synergy of village development programs with LPHD activities for the wellbeing of village communities and the preservation of natural resource potential. The discussion participants also assessed that the Setulang Village Government has a high interest (4) in programs that support village forests because the village government will also participate in and benefit from the program. INPROSULA considers that the village government is motivated to participate in the program because it directly supports the village development program. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the Rimba Collective project, which is being</p>

	<p>developed into a program that supports village forest management, will have potential positive impact towards the Village Government for achieving performance in the wellbeing of the village community.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerable Groups</b></p>	
<p>Tree Loggers</p>	<p>Tree loggers are people from outside Setulang Village who cut down trees illegally. There were no people in Setulang Village who illegally cut down trees. The people of Setulang Village only cut down trees for the purposes of building houses or building public facilities. Based on information from Mr. Jeckson as the Head of the Setulang LPHD, he said that people who want to cut down trees to build houses or public facilities must obtain permission from the LPHD, the Setulang Village Government, and the Setulang Village Customary Institution. INPROSULA rated the level of influence of illegal loggers from outside the village very high (5) against the program because it threatens forest deforestation. Meanwhile, Setulang Village community representatives who participated in the discussion rated the influence of illegal loggers as high (4) on the program because they could damage the forest. INPROSULA rated the level of interest of illegal loggers as very high (5) towards the program because with the project the activities of the loggers could be stopped, so they need to know / feel very interested in the program information. Similarly, the discussion participants considered that the level of interest of illegal loggers is high (4) for the program, because it could hamper the smooth running of the program and they may be interested to know what risks/sanctions they will face. INPROSULA considered that there is a motivation from these illegal tree cutters to prevent the program from running well because the program could hinder their activities. INPROSULA and FGD participants assessed that the impact of the program on illegal loggers is potentially substantially negative because the program will be able to stop the illegal logging activities that have been carried out so far.</p>
<p>Farm owners within the village forest</p>	<p>Farm owners within the village forest are the members of the Setulang Village community that utilize land within the Tane Olen Village Forest as fields and farms for tourism. The community utilized the land inside the village forest before the establishment of the Tane Olen Forest as a Village Forest by the government in 2016. Land utilization by the community is on the left and right sides of the access road to the tourist site, which is also within the Setulang Village Forest. Not all land on the left and right sides of the tourist access road is utilized for farms and fields by the community, in some locations, the left and right sides of the road are left to become shrubs. Setulang villagers who have already cleared land for farms and fields may continue to work on their farms and fields, but they are not allowed to encroach into the forest based on customary rules that apply in Setulang Village. INPROSULA considered that the influence of landowners in the Setulang Village Forest was low (2) on the program, because the landowners were members of the LPHD, so they would obey the rules made from the LPHD. Representatives of the Setulang Village community as discussion participants assessed the influence of</p>

	<p>landowners in the Setulang Village Forest as very low (1) on the program because residents who have farms and fields in the village forest will comply with customary rules that do not allow encroachment into the forest. INPROSULA assessed that the interest of landowners in the village forest is very high (5) towards the program because with the program, they will get additional income from tourism activities in the village forest. While discussion participants assessed the level of interest of landowners in the village forest as high (4) towards the program because the community will be calmer because they are still allowed to work on their farms and fields so that they can still get income from farms and fields. INPROSULA considered that there was motivation from the landowners in the village forest to increase their income and preserve the forest. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed the impact of the program on landowners in the village forest as potentially positive because it will increase community income and preserve the Setulang Village Forest.</p>
<p>Agar Wood (<i>Gaharu</i>) Collectors</p>	<p><i>Gaharu</i> collectors are people from outside Setulang Village who take agarwood without permission from the Setulang Village Community. No community members in Setulang Village collect agarwood in the forest, aside from being difficult, existing agarwood trees are very rare. INPROSULA considered that the influence of agarwood collectors in the Setulang Village Forest was very high (5) on the program because they would cause forest degradation by cutting down the agarwood trees. The discussion participants considered that agarwood collectors have a high influence (4) on the program because they can damage the forest and potentially cause conflicts with Setulang residents who are also looking for agarwood in the Setulang Village Forest. INPROSULA rated the agarwood collectors from outside Setulang Village as having a very high interest (5) in the program because the project would stop their agarwood logging activities, so they needed to know/had a very high interest in the program information. While discussion participants rated agarwood collectors from outside Setulang Village high (4) for the program because it could eliminate the income of agarwood collectors from Setulang Village, and they may be interested in knowing what risks/sanctions they will face if they continue to carry out activities in the Setulang Village Forest. INPROSULA believed that there was motivation from agarwood collectors from outside Setulang Village to thwart the implementation of the project in the Setulang Village Forest. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed that the impact level of the project on agarwood collectors from outside the village is potentially substantial negative because the project will eliminate the income of agarwood collectors from outside Setulang village.</p>
<p>Wildlife hunters</p>	<p>Wildlife hunters are people from outside Setulang Village who hunt animals for food and not for sale. The Setulang community only hunts wild boar and payau (a type of deer) and even then only for the purposes of traditional ceremonies in Setulang Village. According to discussion participants, the wild boar and payau populations in the Setulang Village Forest are very rare. INPROSULA considered the influence of wildlife hunters from outside</p>



	<p>Setulang Village to be very high (5) against the program because it would threaten the preservation of wildlife in the village forest which could lead to animal extinction. Meanwhile, discussion participants rated the influence of wildlife hunters from outside Setulang Village as high (4) on the program because it will lead to the loss of protected wildlife in the Setulang Village Forest. INPROSULA rated the interest level of wildlife hunters from outside Setulang Village as very high (5) towards the program because the program will be able to stop wildlife hunting activities that have been carried out so far, so they need to know / feel very interested in program information. Participants in the discussion rated wildlife hunters from outside Setulang Village highly (4) because the program could eliminate the income of wildlife hunters from outside Setulang Village, and they may be interested to know what risks/sanctions they will face if they continue to carry out activities in the Setulang Village Forest. INPROSULA assessed the potential motivation of wildlife hunters to disrupt project implementation. INPROSULA assessed the impact level of the project on wildlife hunters from outside Setulang Village as potentially substantially negative because the project will eliminate their income</p>
<p><b>Project Area Rights Holders</b></p>	
<p>Setulang Village Forest Management Organization (<i>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa Setulang, LPHD Setulang</i>)</p>	<p>LPHD Setulang is the holder of village forest management rights that determines the success of the program in achieving the sustainability of forest production, social and ecology. LPHD was considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because as the subject of the program implementation, LPHD can determine the level of program success. Meanwhile, discussion participants considered LPHD to have a high influence (4) on village forest management that will be supported by the program because LPHD represents village communities in village forest management rights. INPROSULA assessed that LPHD has a very high interest (5) in the program because LPHD has an interest in being involved in planning, implementing, and evaluating the performance of their own village forest management. Discussion participants assessed that LPHD has a high interest (4) in village forests supported by the program, because later, LPHD will manage the activities. INPROSULA assessed that LPHD has the motivation to participate in the program because they are the managers of the program in the village. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program has the potential for positive impact towards LPHD because it is for the wellbeing of the village community and forest sustainability.</p>
<p>Forest Farmer Group</p>	<p>Forest Farmer Group is an organization comprised of forest farmers, who receive program benefits. Forest farmer groups are considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because they determine the level of success of the program and as a group of direct beneficiaries of successful village forest management. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that forest farmer groups have a low influence (2) on the program because until now there are no officially registered forest farmer groups that can legally influence the program. INPROSULA considered that forest farmer groups have a</p>

	<p>very high interest (5) in the program because forest farmer groups have an interest in participating in project activities, as well as receiving project benefits. The discussion participants assessed that forest farmer groups have a low interest (2) in the village forest that will be supported by the program because forest farmer groups will follow the direction of the Village and LPHD. INPROSULA considered that the forest farmer groups (KTH) have motivation to participate in the program because KTH can develop their business and activities outside the village forest. Although INPROSULA and the discussion participants had different assessments of influence and interest, they agreed that the project would have a positive impact in forest farmer groups because the program will affect the wellbeing of KTH (Forest Farmer Group) members.</p>
<p>Social Forestry Business Group (<i>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial, KUPS</i>)</p>	<p>Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) is a profit-oriented group/business unit and economic wellbeing for its members. KUPS is considered to have a very high influence (5) on the program by INPROSULA because the Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) is part of the LPHD that will implement the program as well as the group that will receive direct benefits. The discussion participants considered KUPS to have only medium influence (3) on the program because KUPS is an establishment of LPHD. For the level of interest of KUPS to the Rimba Collective project that will support the village forest management program, INPROSULA assessed that KUPS has a very high interest (5) in the program because KUPS will be involved and participate in program activities, as well as receive business development benefits. While the discussion participants assessed that KUPS has a high interest (4) in the village forest that will be supported by Rimba Collective, because KUPS will receive benefits from the program. INPROSULA assessed that the KUPS has the motivation to participate in the program because the KUPS will receive income from the managed business. Although INPROSULA and the discussion participants had different assessments of influence and interests, they agreed that the ongoing Rimba Collective project would have a positive impact because it will affect the wellbeing of Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) members.</p>
<p>Tourism Awareness Group (<i>Kelompok Sadar Wisata, Pokdarwis</i>)</p>	<p><i>Kelompok Sadar Wisata</i> (Pokdarwis) is an organization that consists of village community members oriented towards profit and economic wellbeing for its members. INPROSULA considered that Pokdarwis has a very high influence (5) on the program because Pokdarwis will implement the Rimba Collective project activities. Discussion participants rated Pokdarwis as having a moderate influence (3) on the program because Pokdarwis only focuses on tourism business development activities within the Tane Olen Setulang Village Forest. For Pokdarwis' level of interest in the program with the support of Rimba Collective, INPROSULA assessed that Pokdarwis has a very high interest (5) in the program because Pokdarwis will receive direct benefits from the Rimba Collective project. While the discussion participants assessed that Pokdarwis has a high interest (4) in the program because if tourism in the village forest develops, Pokdarwis will receive more benefits. INPROSULA assessed that Pokdarwis has the motivation to participate in the</p>

	<p>program because it can develop tourism in the Setulang Village Forest area. Although INPROSULA and the discussion participants had different assessments of influence and interest, they agreed that the project would have a positive impact because it will affect the wellbeing of members of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis).</p>
<p><b>Civil Society Organizations</b></p>	
<p>Indonesian Rain Forest (IRF)</p>	<p>IRF is an NGO concerned with the preservation of tropical forests in Indonesia. INPROSULA assessed IRF as having a medium influence (3) on the program, because currently there are no activities carried out in the program location. Almost the same as INPROSULA, the discussion participants assessed IRF's influence as moderate (3) on the program because it had only once socialized the plan of activities to be carried out in Setulang Village about saving tropical rainforests in Kalimantan. INPROSULA also assessed IRF's interest in the program as medium (3) although they will both support the preservation of primary forests in Setulang Village Forest, but there were no signs of any activities from IRF. Discussion participants assessed IRF's interest in the program as medium (3) because it will strengthen efforts to conserve primary forests in Setulang Village Forest. INPROSULA considered that IRF has the motivation to participate in the program because it will support forest conservation efforts in Setulang Village Forest. The potential impact of the program on IRF is to strengthen the positive impacts and benefits of the program for the village community and the preservation of primary forests in the village forest. Therefore, INPROSULA and Setulang Village discussion participants assessed the impact of the program on IRF as positive.</p>
<p><b>International Organizations</b></p>	
<p>GIZ</p>	<p>GIZ is an agency of the German Government to facilitate development assistance, develop capacity, and provide services abroad that has conducted programs in Setulang. INPROSULA assessed GIZ as having a very low influence (1) on the program, because there are currently no activities carried out at the program location. INPROSULA also assessed GIZ's interest in the program as very low (1), although the program will add to institutional strengthening and village forest management. Discussion participants assessed that GIZ's level of interest in the program was also low (2) compared to the many experiences from Forclime activities. INPROSULA assessed that GIZ has a motivation to participate in the program because the program will continue the success of the GIZ program conducted through FORCLIME TC. INPROSULA assesses the impact level of the program on GIZ as neither positive nor negative, while discussion participants assessed that the program will have a positive impact to GIZ as the program has the potential to strengthen the impact and benefits of the Forclime TC program for village communities and village forest sustainability.</p>
<p>FORCLIME TC</p>	<p>FORCLIME TC was a program run by GIZ, some of which was implemented in Setulang Village. INPROSULA considered that FORCLIME TC has a very low influence (1) on the village forest management program that will be supported by Rimba Collective, because</p>

	<p>FORCLIME TC is now over. Discussion participants rated FORCLIME TC as having a low influence (2) on the program because there is now no program running in Setulang Village. For the interest level, FORCLIME TC is considered by INPROSULA to have very low interest (1) on the program even though this program will add to the institutional strengthening and management of the Setulang Village Forest. Similar to INPROSULA's opinion, discussion participants rated FORCLIME TC's level of interest in the program as low (2) despite the wealth of experience gained from the activities conducted by FORCLIME TC. INPROSULA assessed that if FORCLIME TC continues it has the motivation to participate in the project because it can continue the success of the GIZ Agency and the program will strengthen the impact and benefits of the program for village communities and the sustainability of village forests. INPROSULA rated the impact level of the program on FORCLIME TC as neither positive nor negative, while the discussion participants rated it as positive.</p>
<p><b>Media Organizations</b></p>	
<p>RRI Malinau</p>	<p>RRI Malinau is a national news radio station in Malinau city. The station is part of the national broadcaster Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) radio network. INPROSULA rated RRI Malinau as having very low influence (1) on the program, because not many people listen to news from RRI Malinau. The community also considers RRI Malinau's influence to be very low (1) because there has never been RRI Malinau news coverage in Setulang Village. INPROSULA rated RRI Malinau's interest in the program as very low (1), RRI Malinau needs more diverse coverage to attract listeners. The community also rated RRI Malinau's interest in the program as very low (1), although they felt that RRI Malinau should be able to disseminate information on the potential of Setulang Village. INPROSULA believes that RRI Malinau was motivated to participate in the program because it would enrich the themes of coverage for the community. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed the impact level of the program on RRI Mainau as neither positive nor negative because the potential impact of the project on RRI Malinau is that it could provide coverage with new themes that can be used as news to be conveyed to the wider community.</p>
<p>PIJAR Malinau</p>	<p>PIJAR Malinau is a news media and website about Malinau Regency. INPROSULA assessed Pijar Malinau as having a very low influence (1) on the program, because its coverage area only covers coverage in the capital city of Malinau and its surroundings. The community of Malinau Village rated Pijar Malinau's influence on the program as very low (1) because Pijar Malinau has never covered news in Setulang Village. INPROSULA assessed Pijar Malinau's interest in the program to be very low (1) because Pijar Malinu was only interested in fulfilling hours of coverage in the media and website. Malinau villagers also rated Pijar Malinau's interest in the program as very low (1) because they were only interested in news coverage for the media. INPROSULA believed that Pijar Malinau's motivation to participate in the project was to make Pijar Malinau's coverage</p>

	materials more diverse and of interest to the community. Setulang villagers and INPROSULA assessed the impact level of the project on Pijar Malinau as neither positive nor negative because it will provide new coverage that can be used as information by the wider community.
<b>Organizations Involved in Project Implementation</b>	
Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA)	INPROSULA is an NGO that is one of the operators of the Rimba Collective project. INPROSULA considered itself to have a very high influence (5) on the program to be implemented in Setulang Village because it will determine the smooth implementation of the program. Discussion participants considered INPROSULA to have a high influence (4) on the program because INPROSULA is the bridge that connects the donor and the Setulang Village community in the program that is being developed. INPROSULA also rated itself as having a very high interest (5) in the program because INPROSULA is responsible for the smooth implementation of the program and program reporting. Meanwhile, the discussion participants considered INPROSULA to have a high interest (4) in the program because INPROSULA must immediately implement the program after more than a year of socialization to the Setulang Village community. INPROSULA considered that INPROSULA itself was motivated in project activities as the project proponent of the Rimba Collective. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed the impact level of the project on INPROSULA as positive because the success of the program will greatly affect the assessment of INPROSULA's achievements and performance in the eyes of Rimba Collective.
Lestari Capital	Lestari Capital is the company that manages the Rimba Collective project. INPROSULA rated the LC as having a very high influence (5) on the program because the LC determines the effectiveness and efficiency of the Rimba Collective project funding. Discussion participants rated the LC as having a high influence (4) on the program because they considered that if there was no LC, there would be no funds that could be channeled to the Setulang Village community. INPROSULA rated the LC as having a very high interest (5) in the program because the LC is responsible and interested in ensuring the implementation of the program and its impacts. Discussion participants assessed that LC has a high interest (4) in the program because LC must ensure that the program will be implemented. INPROSULA considered that LC has a motivation to channel funds generated from the Rimba Collective initiative. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed the impact level of the program on LC as positive because the success of the program will affect LC's achievements and performance in the eyes of Rimba Collective and the international community.
The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG)	TLLG is a consulting company that assists INPROSULA and the Setulang Village community in conducting data collection and PDD preparation according to CCB standards. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated TLLG's influence on the program as high (4) because according to INPROSULA TLLG will determine the level of



	<p>quality of the CCB documents prepared with INPROSULA. Meanwhile, discussion participants assessed that TLLG will help smooth the preparation of documents that are a requirement for the acceptance of program proposals by donors. INPROSULA assessed that TLLG has a high level of interest (4) in the program because TLLG has an interest in the preparation of CCB documents. Discussion participants assessed TLLG also has a high interest (4) in the program because TLLG wants to meet the achievement of performance and the completion of the CCB standard document. INPROSULA assessed that TLLG has the motivation to compile baseline data to be included in the CCB document to be used as a basis for project implementation. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed that the level of program impact on TLLG was positive because it would meet the performance achievement of assistance and facilitation in preparing CCB standard documents.</p>
<p><b>Research Institutes and Universities</b></p>	
<p>Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)</p>	<p>CIFOR is an international non-profit organization that conducts scientific research on forest use and management with a focus on tropical forests in developing countries. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated CIFOR's influence on the program as very low (1) because according to INPROSULA and discussion participants, the program implemented by CIFOR has been completed and there were no more activities carried out by CIFOR in Setulang Village. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated CIFOR's interest in the program as low (1) because CIFOR's program has already been completed. INPROSULA considered that CIFOR's motivation for participating in the project was to build on the successes of CIFOR's previous work. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated the impact level of the program on CIFOR as neither positive nor negative although there was a potential impact of the project on CIFOR that would amplify the impact and benefits CIFOR had already provided to the community and forest conservation in Setulang Village.</p>
<p>Universitas Borneo (Tarakan)</p>	<p>Universitas Borneo (Tarakan) is a state university based in Tarakan City, North Kalimantan. INPROSULA and the discussion participants rated the influence of Borneo University in Tarakan on the program as very low (1) because the students who went to Setulang Village were only there to carry out the Community Service Program. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated the interest level of Borneo University in the program as very low (1) because they were only interested in the success of their KKN program. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that student motivation was focused on the success of student activities. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated the impact of the program on the University of Borneo as neither negative nor positive.</p>
<p>Universitas Mulawarman</p>	<p>Universitas Mulawarman is a state university based in Samarinda, East Kalimantan. INPROSULA and the discussion participants rated Mulawarman University's influence on the program as very low (1) because the students who went to Setulang Village were only there to carry out the Community Service Program. Discussion participants and</p>

	<p>INPROSULA rated Mulawarman University's interest in the program as very low (1) because they were only interested in the success of their KKN program. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that student motivation was focused on the success of student activities. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated the impact of the program on the University of Borneo as neither negative nor positive.</p>
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### Stakeholders of Long Berini Village Forest Program

Stakeholder	Rights, Interest and Overall Relevance to the Project
<b>National Government</b>	
<p>Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (BPSKL) Kalimantan Region, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutana, KLHK</i>)</p>	<p>BPSKL Wilayah Kalimantan (BPSKL Kalimantan Region). BPSKL Kalimantan Region is the MoEF's Technical Implementation Unit that approves the Social Forestry Work Plan and Annual Work Plan, so it was considered to have a very high influence on the program (score 5) by INPROSULA. Participants assessed BPSKL's influence on the program as medium (score 3), as BPSKL staff visited the village only once, during technical verification of the village forest. INPROSULA assessed BPSKL's interest in the program as very high (score 5), because through cooperation with the program, BPSKL's performance achievements could be accomplished. Discussion participants assessed BPSKL's interest in the program as low (score 2), because they were aware of BPSKL's role in assisting village forest management. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective will have a positive impact on BPSKL because the program could help BPSKL's performance assessment.</p>
<p>Watershed Management Office, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (<i>Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai, BPDAS</i>)</p>	<p>Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai (BPDAS, Watershed Management Office). BPDAS is also MoEF's Technical Implementation Unit, assigned to prepare watershed management plans and evaluate watershed management. INPROSULA assessed that BPDAS had a high influence on the program (score 4) because it was the agency that provided strengthening, guidance, and supervision in the Kayan River Watershed. Discussion participants assessed BPDAS as having low influence on the program (score 2) because BPDAS never visited the location and never conducted activities in the village. INPROSULA assessed BPDAS as having a medium interest in the program (score 3) because the program area was part of area for restoring and maintaining the watershed in its region. Discussion participants rated BPDAS' interest as very low (score 1), as BPDAS had never shown any interest in the Long Berini Village Forest. BPDAS might be highly motivated to play a role in the program because the success of the program in Long Berini Village Forest would support the success of the Kayan watershed management performance under BPDAS North Kalimantan. INPROSULA and discussion participants felt that the program supported by Rimba Collective would have neither a positive nor</p>

	negative impact on BPDAS, although the program could help BPDAS performance.
Forest Area Consolidation Office ( <i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan, BPKH</i> ) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (BPKH, Forest Area Consolidation Office). BPKH is the MoEF Technical Implementation Unit responsible for establishing village forest working areas. INPROSULA assessed that BPKH had a low influence on the program (score 2) because the boundary demarcation of the village forest area had already been carried out. Discussion participants assessed BPKH's influence on the program as low (score 2) because there was a forest area boundary stake that was originally installed on community land. INPROSULA considered BPKH to have a low interest in the program (score 2) because the village forest area and decree had already been issued. Discussion participants also considered BPKH to have a low interest in the program (score 2) because the installation of boundary markers should be in accordance with the appropriate coordinates in the field. BPKH was considered to be motivated to participate in the program because it would become a performance achievement of the BPKH. INPROSULA assessed the program supported by Rimba Collective as having no positive and negative impact on BPKH's performance. However, discussion participants assessed the program as having a positive impact for BPKH because the program activities could help BPKH's performance.
National Park Office Kayan Mentarang (Balai Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang, BTNKM), within MoEF/KLHK	BTNKM is a MoEF Technical Implementation Unit authorized for the technical management of the Kayan Mentarang National Park. INPROSULA assessed BTNKM as having a medium influence on the program (score 3) because it had a duty to coordinate the protection of biodiversity in village forests. Discussion participants assessed BTNKM as having a high influence on the program (score 4) because BTNKM provided assistance in Long Berini Village. INPROSULA assessed that BTNKM had a medium interest in the program (score 3) because the program would support the achievement of performance on the preservation and protection of biodiversity in the Kayan Mentarang landscape. Discussion participants rated BTNKM as having a high interest in the program (score 4) because the assistance and mentoring process that had been carried out by BTNKM could be more beneficial for the Long Berini village community. BTNKM was motivated to participate in the project because it was related to monitoring the distribution of biodiversity in the TNKM area and its surroundings. In addition, BTNKM also fostered Long Berini Village as a buffer zone for TNKM. Long Berini Village also served as a corridor for wildlife in TNKM. INPROSULA and discussion participants considered that the program supported by Rimba Collective would have a potential positive impact on the BTNKM because it is considered to support the achievement of BTNKM's performance.

<p>Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, MoV (<i>Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi, Kemendes</i>)</p>	<p>Kemendes is a state institution authorized to facilitate the strengthening of village governments and assess the performance of village fund spending. INPROSULA assessed that Kemendes had a moderate influence on the program (score 3) because it could facilitate the strengthening, empowerment, and guidance of village governments. Discussion participants assessed that Kemendes had a low influence on the program (score 2) because Kemendes had never been to the village. INPROSULA assessed that Kemendes had a high interest in the program (score 4) because the program supports the achievement of village government performance in spending ADD for social forestry and performance in implementing social forestry activities. The discussion participants assessed that Kemendes had a very low interest in the program (score 1) because Kemendes only got reports from villages, not directly engaged with the community. Kemendes might be motivated to participate in the program because it was expected that the program could support the performance achievement of the Kemendes. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact to the Kemendes because it was perceived as supporting the performance achievements of the Kemendes and village governments.</p>
<p>Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Kemendagri</i>)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Home Affairs or Kemendagri is a state institution authorized to strengthen, guide, and supervise village governments in socio-economic and environmental development in village areas. INPROSULA assessed that the Kemendagri had a medium influence on the program (score 3), because it could facilitate the strengthening, empowerment, and guidance of village governments. Discussion participants assessed that the Kemendagri had a low influence on the program (score 2) because Long Berini Village was still under the scope of the Kemendagri. INPROSULA assessed that the Kemendagri had a high interest (score 4) in the program because the program supports the achievement of village government performance in economic, social, and environmental development in the village area. Discussion participants assessed that Kemendagri had a very low interest (score 1) in the program because there was never a visit from Kemendagri. The Kemendagri had the motivation to participate in the project because Malinau District was located on the border with Malaysia and therefore needed attention. INPROSULA assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had a potential of positive impact on Kemendagri because it supports the achievement of village development performance. Discussion participants assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had neither a positive nor negative impact on the performance of the Kemendagri.</p>
<p>National Land Agency (<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional, BPN</i>)</p>	<p>BPN is the institution authorized to determine the boundaries of areas outside of state forest areas. INPROSULA assessed BPN as having a medium influence on the program (score 3) because BPN's task was to measure and determine the boundaries of village administrative areas and property rights. Discussion participants assessed BPN as having a low influence on the program (score 2) because BPN had never provided assistance in</p>

	<p>Long Berini Village. INPROSULA assessed that BPN had a high interest in the program (score 5) because BPN conducted village boundary demarcation. Discussion participants rated BPN's interest in the program as low (score 1) because BPN never socialized or visited Long Berini Village. BPN was motivated to participate in the project because it was a performance assessment for BPN and there were no tenure conflicts in the Long Berini village area. INPROSULA believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impacts to the BPN for supporting the clarity of village forest boundaries with other land rights (APL, SHM, etc.). Discussion participants considered that the program supported by Rimba Collective had neither positive nor negative impact towards BPN.</p>
<p><b>Provincial Government</b></p>	
<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service (<i>Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Kaltara</i>)</p>	<p>The North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service is a provincial apparatus organization with authority over the management of protection and production forests in the province, which has an interest in the performance of village forest management. INPROSULA assessed that the North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service had a very high influence on the program (score 5) because the Forestry Service was authorized over the technical management of protection and production forest areas in North Kalimantan. Discussion participants assessed that the Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service had a medium influence on the program (score 3) because the Long Berini Village Forest was under the supervision of the Provincial Forestry Service. INPROSULA assessed that the Forestry Service had high interest in the program (score 5) because the program supports the achievement of social forestry management performance. The community assessed that the Provincial Forestry Service had a medium interest in the program (score 3) because Long Berini Village Forest was one of the Provincial Forestry Service's working areas under the social forestry scheme. The Forestry Service was motivated to participate in the project because the village forest supports the achievement of sustainable forest management targets. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impact to the Forestry Service for supporting the performance assessment of village forest implementation.</p>
<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Service (<i>Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Kaltara, DPKP</i>)</p>	<p>Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan (DPKP, North Kalimantan Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Service). The North Kalimantan Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Service is a provincial apparatus organization that has the main tasks and functions in the development of food crops and food security outside the state forest area. INPROSULA assessed that DPKP had a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it supports the facilitation of food crop cultivation development outside village forest areas. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that it had a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there was no assistance from the provincial DPKP. INPROSULA considered that DPKP had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because the village forest management program supported by Rimba Collective would</p>



	<p>support the synergy of the DPKP program in the form of strengthening livelihood sources outside the village forest area, especially agriculture. Discussion participants rated the Kaltara Provincial DPKP's interest in the program as very low (score 1) because the DPKP did not pay much attention to agricultural products in Long Berini Village. DPKP was motivated to participate in the project to increase agricultural and plantation production in Long Berini Village. INPROSULA assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact towards the DPKP because the program supported food security at the village level. While discussion participants assessed the project's impact on the Kaltara Provincial DPKP as neither positive nor negative.</p>
<p>North Kalimantan Provincial Tourism Service (<i>Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Kaltara</i>)</p>	
<p>North Kalimantan Community and Village Empowerment Service (<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Provinsi Kaltara, DPMD Kaltara</i>)</p>	
<p><b>Local Government</b></p>	
<p>Malinau Forest Management Unit, FMU (<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Malinau, KPH Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Malinau (KPH, Malinau Forest Management Unit). KPH Malinau is a Technical Implementation Unit of the North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service that has duties and functions in facilitating state forest management in North Kalimantan (HL &amp; HP, HPT), which also has the authority to approve RKT and KUPS and provide recommendations on RKPS approval to BPSKL. INPROSULA assessed that KPH Malinau had a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it supported the facilitation of LPHD institutional strengthening and KUPS development. In addition, KPH Malinau also authorized/approved the village forest management plan (RKPS and RKT). Discussion participants assessed KPH Malinau as having a medium influence on the program (score 3) because Long Berini Village Forest was an assisted village forest of KPH Malinau. INPROSULA assessed that the KPH had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because the program supported the strengthening of LPHD and KUPS, and the facilitation of village forest management. The discussion participants assessed that KPH Malinau had a low interest in the program (score 2) because KPH was the forest area holder in Long Berini Village in Malinau. KPH Malinau was motivated to participate in the project because the village forest was within the KPH's working area and the program could support the KPH's performance and help achieve a more sustainable management of Social Forestry in the KPH Malinau area. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts to the KPH as it supports the performance assessment of village forest implementation and KPH performance.</p>

<p>Malinau District Community and Village Empowerment Service (<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kabupaten Malinau, DPMD Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kabupaten Malinau (DPMD Malinau, Malinau District Community and Village Empowerment Service). DPMD Malinau is a district apparatus organization authorized to empower village communities in improving village wellbeing in the economic, social, and cultural fields. INPROSULA assessed DPMD Malinau as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) by INPROSULA because it provided facilitation of community and village government empowerment programs in improving community wellbeing. Discussion participants assessed DPMD Malinau as having a high influence on the program (score 4) because they often visited Long Berini Village and assisted the community in processing agricultural products. INPROSULA assessed that DPMD Malinau had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because of the synergy of the program in strengthening community wellbeing in the economic, social, and cultural fields. Discussion participants assessed that DPMD Malinau had a low interest in the program (score 2) because the program was less intensive. DPMD Malinau had the motivation to participate in the project because DPMD has programs to increase the productivity of farmers in the village which will improve the wellbeing of the community. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective would have the potential for positive impact to DPMD as it supported the achievement of village community wellbeing performance.</p>
<p>Malinau District Industry, Trade and Cooperative Service Office (<i>Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan dan Koperasi Kabupaten Malinau, Dinperindagkop Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>Dinperindagkop Malinau is the district apparatus organization authorized in the development of group businesses, both in the aspects of production and marketing of products. They are also authorized to empower village communities in improving village wellbeing in the economic, social, and cultural fields. INPROSULA assessed that Dinperindagkop Malinau had a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it facilitated the business development of forest farmer groups. The discussion participants assessed that Dinperindagkop Malinau had a medium influence on the program (score 3) because the program was expected to increase productivity in the village, and probably Dinperindagkop Malinau did not have influence in determining the products that need to be improved. INPROSULA assessed that Dinperindagkop Malinau had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because of the synergy of the business development program. Meanwhile, the discussion participants considered that Dinperindagkop Malinau had a low interest in the program (score 2) because Dinperindagkop Malinau needs to encourage products that could be sold from village production. Dinperindagkop Malinau had a motivation to participate in the project because it could help the community in distributing or marketing agricultural products and community farms. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact towards Dinperindagkop for supporting the achievement of group business development.</p>

<p>Malinau District Tourism Service (<i>Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Malinau, Dinpar</i>)</p>	
<p>Malinau District Food Security Service (<i>Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Kabupaten Malinau, DKP</i>)</p>	<p>The Malinau District Food Security Service is the district's regional apparatus organization in charge of food security through increasing food crop production. INPROSULA assessed DKP Malinau as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it facilitated the development of food crop cultivation outside the village forest area. The discussion participants assessed that DKP Malinau had no influence on the program (score 1) because there were no extension officers from the District Food Security Office present in the village. INPROSULA assessed that DKP Malinau to have a very high interest in the program (score 5) due to the synergy of the program to strengthen livelihood sources outside the village forest area, especially agriculture. The discussion participants assessed that DKP Malinau did not have an interest in the program (1) because DKP would not have an interest in the program. DKP Malinau had the motivation to participate in the project because there is opportunity of a program linkage for food security development. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact to DKP for achieving food security program performance at the village level.</p>
<p>Regional Development Planning and R&amp;D Agency (<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dan Litbang, Bappeda</i>)</p>	<p>Bappeda is the district apparatus organization in charge of facilitating the formulation of village development plans. INPROSULA assessed Bappeda Malinau as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it supported the facilitation of the formulation of village development plans and accommodated the aspirations of village communities in district development planning. The discussion participants assessed that Bappeda had a medium influence on the program (score 3) because Bappeda was very helpful in development planning in Long Berini Village. INPROSULA assessed that Bappeda Malinau had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because Bappeda encouraged the synergy of village development programs and activities as the program would do. Discussion participants assessed that Bappeda had a low interest in the program (score 2) because there were synergies between the program and development plans in Long Berini Village. Bappeda Malinau had a motivation to participate in the project because to achieve development targets in accordance with the Malinau district development plan. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact (●) to Bappeda for achieving the performance of village and district development programs.</p>
<p>Government of Bahau Hulu Sub-district (<i>Pemerintah Kecamatan Bahau Hulu</i>)</p>	<p><i>Pemerintah Kecamatan Bahau Hulu</i> is a sub-district government agency that communicates and coordinates the implementation of district government programs with village governments. INPROSULA assessed that the sub-district government had a medium influence on the program (score 3) because the sub-district government must coordinate village development programs with sub-district government programs so that</p>

	<p>they could run well. Discussion participants considered that the sub-district government had a high influence on the program (score 4) because it facilitated the management of the Long Berini Village Forest. INPROSULA assessed that the sub-district government had a medium interest in the program (score 3) because the sub-district government only coordinated development programs. Discussion participants rated the sub-district government as having a high interest in the program (score 4) because the program helped achieve development plans in Bahau Hulu sub-district. The sub-district government was motivated to participate in the program because the program could help achieve the development work plan in Bahau Hulu sub-district. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact (●) towards the Sub-district Government for achieving performance in implementing development programs.</p>
<p>Long Berini Village Government (<i>Pemerintah Desa Long Berini</i>)</p>	<p><i>Pemerintah Desa Long Berini</i> is the government institution in charge of the administration of village development and the implementation of development programs in the village area. Villages have autonomous authority to develop village potential. INPROSULA assessed that the Village Government had a very high influence on the program (score 5) because they participated in determining the direction of the community empowerment program and the development of village community economic businesses that would be supported by the program. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that the Village Government had a high influence on the program (score 4), because LPHD activities must be known by the village head and be supervised by the village government. INPROSULA assessed that the Village Government had a very high interest in the program (score 5) due to the synergy of village development programs with LPHD activities for the wellbeing of village communities and the preservation of natural resource potential. Discussion participants assessed that the Village Government had a high interest (score 4) because it supervised and ensured that village forest management supported by the program did not harm the Long Berini Village community. The Village Government was motivated to participate in the program because the program was expected to promote development that would make villagers prosperous. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the program supported by the Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact on the Village Government for achieving village community wellbeing performance.</p>
<p><b>Project Area Rights Holders</b></p>	
<p>Long Berini Village Forest Management Organization (<i>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa Long Berini, LPHD Long Berini</i>)</p>	<p>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa Long Berini (LPHD, Long Berini Village Forest Management Institution). LPHD Long Berini is the holder of village forest management rights that determine the success of the program in achieving forest production, social and ecological sustainability. INPROSULA assessed that LPHD had a very high influence on the program (score 5) because as the subject of program implementation, it would determine the level of program success. Discussion participants assessed that LPHD had</p>

	<p>a high influence on the program (score 4) because LPHD was the representative of the village community as the right holders and the sole manager of the Long Berini Village Forest. INPROSULA assessed that LPHD had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because the program would help in planning, implementing, and evaluating the performance of village forest management. Discussion participants assessed that LPHD Long Berini had a high interest in the program (score 4) because LPHD acted as the executor of all activities in the village forest. LPHD was motivated to participate in the project in order to preserve Long Berini village forest and provide great benefits to Long Berini villagers. INPROSULA and the community also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impact to LPHD because it was designed for the wellbeing of the village community and the preservation of the forest.</p>
<p>Social Forestry Business Group (<i>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial, KUPS</i>)</p>	<p>KUPS is a business group that aimed at profit and economic wellbeing for its members. INPROSULA assessed that the Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) had a very high influence on the program (score 5), because KUPS would receive direct benefits if the project run well. The discussion participants assessed that KUPS had a high influence on the program (score 4), because KUPS would implement the program, especially in economic business to be able to improve the economic level. INPROSULA assessed that KUPS had a very high interest (score 5) in the program, because KUPS would be directly involved in the program activities, as well as receive the benefits of business development. The discussion participants assessed that KUPS had a high interest in the program (score 4) because KUPS members would be the implementer of the activities and the direct beneficiaries of economic businesses in the village forest. The Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) was motivated to participate in the project because the Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) wanted to increase the income and wellbeing of KUPS members. INPROSULA and discussion participants agreed that the program supported by Rimba Collective would have a positive impact because the program would affect the economic and wellbeing of Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) members.</p>
<p><b>Civil Society Organizations</b></p>	
<p>Warsi</p>	<p>Warsi is an NGO that has conducted programs in Long Berini Village. INPROSULA assessed that Warsi had a low influence on the program (score 2) because although it was still active in Long Berini Village, it was not directly related to the village forest. Discussion participants rated Warsi as having a high influence on the program (score 4) because there were synergies with Warsi's simdes program in Long Berini village. INPROSULA assessed that Warsi had a low level of interest in the program (score 2) because it would strengthen the impact and benefits of the program for the village community and the preservation of the village forest. Discussion participants rated the interest level of Warsi as high (score 4) because it assisted the village government in the Village Information System (SID) program. Warsi might be motivated to participate in this program because to continue a program that had been done and would be continued. INPROSULA and</p>



	discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on Warsi as positive because it could strengthen the impact and benefits of Warsi for village communities and the preservation of village forests.
WWF INDONESIA	WWF INDONESIA is an NGO that has conducted programs in Long Berini. INPROSULA assessed that WWF INDONESIA had a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it was no longer active in Long Berini Village. Discussion participants assessed that WWF INDONESIA had a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it had completed its activities in Long Berini Village for a long time. INPROSULA assessed that WWF Indonesia had a very low interest in the program (score 1) because it did not have an MoU with KLHK. The discussion participants assessed WWF Indonesia's interest level as very low towards the program (score 1) because it was considered to have no interest in Long Berini Village anymore. WWF Indonesia might have no motivation to participate in this program. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on WWF Indonesia as neither positive nor negative because no impact would occur.
<b>International Organizations</b>	
GIZ	GIZ is a German Government Agency to facilitate development assistance, develop capacity, and provide services abroad that has conducted programs in Long Berini Village. INPROSULA assessed GIZ as having a very low influence on the program (score 1) because GIZ was no longer active in Long Berini Village. Discussion participants assessed GIZ's influence on the program as high (score 4) because there was a program and there were still tools from GIZ that were useful and used by the community. INPROSULA assessed that GIZ's interest in the program was very low (score 1) because GIZ's activities had ended in December 2022. Discussion participants rated GIZ's interest in the program as high (score 4) because the program added to institutional strengthening and village forest management. GIZ was probably motivated to participate in this program because the program would continue the successful GIZ program conducted by FORCLIME FC. INPROSULA rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on GIZ as neither positive nor negative. Discussion participants assessed the programs supported by Rimba Collective would have a positive impact to GIZ because the program would strengthen the benefits of the program for village communities and the sustainability of the village forest that GIZ has provided.
FORCLIME FC	FORCLIME has conducted programs in Long Berini. INPROSULA assessed that FORCLIME FC had a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there were no activities at the program site. Discussion participants rated FORCLIME FC as having a high influence on the program (score 4) because FORCLIME still left remnants of useful programs in Long Berini village. INPROSULA rated FORCLIME FC as having very low interest (score 1) although the program would add to the institutional strengthening and management of Long Berini Village Forest. Discussion participants rated FORCLIME FC's

	<p>interest in the program as high (score 4) because the program could continue activities previously facilitated by Forclime that currently have been completed. FORCLIME FC was motivated to participate in this program to continue the program that had been completed. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on FORCLIME FC as neither positive nor negative although the program could strengthen the impact and benefits of the FORCLIME FC program for the village community and the sustainability of the village forest.</p>
<p><b>Private Sector Organizations</b></p>	
<p>PT KAYAN RISTRINDO</p>	<p>PT KAYAN RISTRINDO is a company that has conducted programs in Long Berini. INPROSULA rated PT KAYAN RISTRINDO as having a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it already had no activities in Long Berini village. Discussion participants rated PT KAYAN RISTRINDO as having a low influence on the program (score 2) because it had completed its activities in Long Berini village a long time ago. INPROSULA rated PT KAYAN RISTRINDO as having very low interest in the program (score 1) because at the moment it no longer has activities in the program location. Discussion participants rated PT KAYAN RISTRINDO as having a high level of interest in the program (score 4) because it had assisted in the construction of the PLTMH in Long Berini Village. PT KAYAN RISTRINDO might have motivation to participate in this program because they could help smooth the ongoing project activities. INPROSULA assessed the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on PT KAYAN RISTRINDO as neither positive nor negative. While the discussion participants assessed the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective as positive.</p>
<p><b>Organizations Involved in Project Implementation</b></p>	
<p>Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA)</p>	<p>Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA). INPROSULA is an NGO that is the potential operator of the Rimba Collective project that will work with the community and LPHD Long Berini. INPROSULA considered itself to have a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it would determine the smooth implementation of the program as the program operator. Discussion participants considered INPROSULA to have a high influence on the program (score 4) because INPROSULA would assist LPHD in managing the village forest. INPROSULA also considered itself to have a very high interest in the program (score 5) because INPROSULA was responsible for the smooth implementation of the program and program reporting. Discussion participants considered INPROSULA to have a very high interest in the program (score 5) because INPROSULA must immediately implement the program after more than a year of socialization to the Long Berini Village Community. INPROSULA had motivation in project activities because it was the program operator of Rimba Collective. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on INPROSULA as positive because it greatly affected the achievement and performance of the Rimba Collective program.</p>

<p>Lestari Capital</p>	<p>Lestari Capital is a company that is the grant manager of the Rimba Collective program. INPROSULA rated LC as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) because LC determined the effectiveness and efficiency of funding for the Rimba Collective program. Discussion participants rated LC as having a high influence on the program (score 4) because LC decided whether the program would be implemented or not. INPROSULA assessed that LC had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because LC was responsible for the implementation of the program and the impact of the Rimba Collective Program. The discussion participants considered that LC had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because LC was channeling source of funds for the RC program. LC had a motivation, which was to channel the funds generated by the Rimba Collective initiative. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on LC as positive as this program implementation affected the achievement and performance of the LC's program.</p>
<p>The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG)</p>	<p>The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG). TLLG is a consulting company that assists INPROSULA with data collection and PDD preparation in accordance with CCB standards. INPROSULA assessed TLLG's influence on the program as high (score 4) because according to INPROSULA, TLLG would determine the quality level of the CCB document prepared with INPROSULA. Discussion participants rated the influence of TLLG as high (score 4) because TLLG would help the program run. INPROSULA assessed that TLLG had a high interest in the program (score 4) because TLLG had an interest in the preparation of the Standard CCB document. Discussion participants rated TLLG as having a high interest in the program (score 4) because TLLG needed to meet the achievement of performance and the completion of the CCB Standard document. TLLG's motivation was to compile baseline data contained in the CCB Standard document that could be used as the basis for project implementation. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed that the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on TLLG is positive because the program would fulfill the performance achievement of assistance and facilitation in the preparation of the CCB Standard document.</p>
<p><b>Research Institutes and Universities</b></p>	
<p>Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)</p>	<p>CIFOR has conducted programs in Long Berini. INPROSULA considered CIFOR to have a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it did not have any activities in the program location. While discussion participants rated CIFOR as having a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it had completed its activities in Long Berini village a long time ago. For the interest level, CIFOR was considered by INPROSULA to have a very low interest (1) in the program even though the program helped with good village forest management, while FGD participants considered CIFOR to have a high interest level (4) in the program because the program could continue the Forclime program that was completed in Long Berini Village. CIFOR maybe motivated to participate in this program because they might continue the program they have completed. INPROSULA and</p>

	discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on CIFOR as neither positive nor negative although the program could strengthen the impact and benefits of the program for village communities and village forest sustainability.
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### Stakeholders of Long Kemuat Village Forest Program

Stakeholder	Rights, Interest and Overall Relevance to the Project
<b>National Government</b>	
Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (BPSKL) Kalimantan Region, Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutana</i> , KLHK)	BPSKL Wilayah Kalimantan. BPSKL Kalimantan Region is the UPT KLHK (MoEF's Technical Implementation Unit) that approves the Social Forestry Work Plan and Annual Work Plan. So INPROSULA assessed BPSKL Kalimantan Region as having a very high influence on the program with a score of 5. However, BPSKL Kalimantan Region was assessed as medium by the discussion participants with a score of 3, because BPSKL staff only visited the village once, namely during technical verification. INPROSULA assessed BPSKL's interest in the program as very high (score 5), because through cooperation with the program, BPSKL's performance achievements can be accomplished. However, discussion participants assessed BPSKL's interest in the program as medium (score 3), because they were aware of BPSKL's role in assisting Village Forest management. Both INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective will have a positive impact towards BPSKL because the program can help assess BPSKL's performance.
Watershed Management Office, Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai</i> , BPDAS)	BPDAS is a KLHK UPT assigned to prepare river basin management plans and evaluate river basin management. INPROSULA assessed BPDAS as having a high influence (score 4) on. As part of the Kayan watershed, Long Kemuat Village Forest was also under the responsibility of BPDAS. BPDAS provides strengthening, guidance and supervision to the Malinau watershed and therefore also has a high influence on the village forest. However, according to discussion participants, BPDAS' influence is considered very low (1) because discussion participants felt that BPDAS never visited the location and never carried out activities. INPROSULA rated BPDAS as having a high interest (score 4) in the program as part of restoring and maintaining watershed areas in its region. Discussion participants rated BPDAS' interest as very low (score 1), because BPDAS never socialized the Long Kemuat Village Forest. BPDAS has a high motivation to play a role in the program because the success of the program in Long Kemuat village forest will support the successful performance of Kayan watershed management under BPDAS North Kalimantan. INPROSULA and the discussion participants considered that the program supported by Rimba Collective would not have a positive or negative impact to BPDAS even though the

	program can help assess BPDAS performance.
Forest Area Consolidation Office ( <i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan, BPKH</i> ) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	BPKH BPKH is the KLHK UPT responsible for determining village forest working areas. INPROSULA assessed that BPKH has a low influence on the program (score 2) because the boundary demarcation of the village forest area has already been carried out. Discussion participants assessed BPKH's influence on the program as low (score 2) because there was a forest area boundary pal that was originally planted on community land. INPROSULA considered BPKH to have a low interest in the program (score 2) because the Village Forest area and decree have already been issued. Discussion participants also considered BPKH to have a low interest (score 2) because the installation of boundary markers should be in accordance with the appropriate coordinates in the field. BPKH was considered to have a motivation to participate in the program because it was a performance achievement of the BPKH UPT. INPROSULA assessed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had neither positive nor negative impact. However, discussion participants rated the program as having a positive impact to BPKH.
Kayan Mentarang National Park Office ( <i>Balai Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang, BTNKM</i> ), part of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF/ KLHK).	BTNKM is a KLHK UPT that is authorized for the technical management of the Kayan Mentarang National Park. BTNKM was considered to have a medium influence (score 3) on the program by INPROSULA because it has the task of coordinating the protection of biodiversity in village forests. Discussion participants considered BTNKM to have a high influence on the program (score 4) because of the assistance and mentoring provided by the Balai TNKM. INPROSULA assessed that BTNKM has a medium interest (score 3) in the program because it supports the achievement of performance on the preservation and protection of biodiversity in the Kayan Mentarang landscape. Discussion participants rated BTNKM as having a high interest in the program (score 4) because the mentoring and assistance process that has been carried out by BTNKM can be more beneficial for the Long Kemuat village community. BTNKM was motivated to participate in the project because it was related to monitoring the distribution of biodiversity in the TNKM area and its surroundings. In addition, BTNKM fosters Long Kemuat Village as a buffer zone for Kayan Mentarang National Park and as a corridor for wildlife. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has a potential positive impact on the program because they considered to support the achievement of BTNKM's performance.
Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, MoV ( <i>Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi, Kemendes</i> )	MoV is a state institution authorized to facilitate the strengthening of village governments and assess the performance of village fund spending. The MoV was considered to have a medium influence on the program (score 3) by INPROSULA because it could facilitate the strengthening, empowerment, and guidance of village governments. While the discussion participants considered MoV to have a high influence on the program (score 4) because MoV assisted in the smooth management of village funds. INPROSULA assessed that



	<p>MoV had a high interest in the program (score 4) because it supported the achievement of village government performance in spending ADD for social forestry and performance in implementing social forestry activities. The discussion participants also rated MoV as having a high interest on the program (score 4) because it helped development at the village level to run well and advance the villagers. The MoV was motivated to participate in the project as it could support the performance achievement of the MoV. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impact to the MoV because it was perceived as supporting the performance achievements of the MoV and village governments.</p>
<p>Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Kemendagri</i>)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Home Affairs is a state institution authorized to strengthen, guide, and supervise village governments in socio-economic and environmental development in village areas. INPROSULA assessed that the Ministry of Home Affairs was considered to have a medium influence on the program (score 3) because it could facilitate the strengthening, empowerment, and guidance of village governments. Meanwhile, the discussion participants considered that the Ministry of Home Affairs had a low influence on the program (score 2) to village forest management because it was limited to administrative reporting by village governments. INPROSULA considered that the Ministry of Home Affairs had a high interest (score 4) because the program supported the achievement of village government performance in economic, social, and environmental development in the village area. Discussion participants rated the MoHA as having a low interest (score 2) in the program because the MoHA was not directly involved in assisting village forests. The Ministry of Home Affairs was motivated to participate in the project because Malinau District is on the border with Malaysia and therefore needs attention. INPROSULA believes that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards the Ministry of Home Affairs because it was considered to support the achievement of village development performance. Discussion participants considered that the program supported by Rimba Collective had neither positive nor negative impacts on the performance of the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>
<p>National Land Agency (<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional, BPN</i>)</p>	<p>BPN is the institution authorized to determine the boundaries of areas outside of state forest areas. BPN was considered to have a medium influence on the program (score 3) by INPROSULA because it was related to its duties to measure and determine the boundaries of village administrative areas and land ownership rights. Discussion participants considered it to have no influence on the program (score 1) because no community land has been registered with the BPN. INPROSULA assessed that BPN has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because it is related to the determination of village boundaries. Discussion participants rated it as having no interest in the program (score 1) because no community land has been certified. BPN was motivated to participate in the project because it acts as a performance appraisal for BPN and there are no tenurial conflicts in the Long Kemuat village area. INPROSULA believed that the program</p>

	supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards BPN for supporting the clarity of village forest boundaries with other land rights (APL, SHM, etc.). Meanwhile, the discussion participants considered that the program supported by Rimba Collective had neither positive nor negative impacts towards BPN.
<b>Provincial Government</b>	
North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service ( <i>Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Kaltara</i> )	Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Kaltara (North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service). The Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service is a provincial regional apparatus organization with authority over the management of protected and production forests, which has an interest in the performance of village forest management. INPROSULA assessed that the Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because the Forestry Service was authorized over the technical management of protected and production forest areas in North Kalimantan. Discussion participants considered that the Kaltara Provincial Forestry Service has a high influence on the program (score 4) because the Long Kemuat Village Forest was under supervision of the Provincial Forestry Service. INPROSULA assessed that the Forestry Service has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because it supports the achievement of social forestry management performance. The discussion participants assessed that the Provincial Forestry Service has a high interest in the program (score 4) to the village forest because Long Kemuat Village Forest is one of the Provincial Forestry Service's performance. The Forest Service was motivated to participate in the project because the village forest supports the achievement of sustainable forest management targets. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts to the Forestry Service for supporting the performance assessment of village forest implementation.
North Kalimantan Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Service ( <i>Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Kaltara, DPKP</i> )	The North Kalimantan Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Service is a provincial regional apparatus organization that has the main tasks and functions in the development of food crops and food security outside the state forest area. INPROSULA assessed that DPKP has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it supports the facilitation of food crop cultivation development outside village forest areas. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that it has a low influence on the program (score 2) because agricultural extension workers rarely provide assistance. INPROSULA considered that DPKP has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because it supported the synergy of the program to strengthen livelihood sources outside the village forest area, especially agriculture. FGD participants considered it has a low interest (2) in the village forest and the program because DPKP did not pay much attention to agricultural products. DPKP was motivated to participate in the project to increase agricultural and plantation production in Long Kemuat Village. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impacts to DPKP as it supports food security at the village level.

<b>Local Government</b>	
<p>Malinau Forest Management Unit, FMU (<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Malinau, KPH Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Malinau (KPH Malinau, Malinau Forest Management Unit). KPH Malinau is an operational unit of the North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service that has duties and functions in facilitating state forest management in North Kalimantan (HL &amp; HP, HPT), which is also authorized to approve RKT and KUPS, and provide recommendations on RKPS approval to BPSKL. INPROSULA assessed that KPH Malinau has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it supports the facilitation of LPHD institutional strengthening and KUPS development, as well as authorizing/approving village forest management plans (RKPS, RKT). Discussion participants assessed that the FMU has a high influence on the program (score 4) because it greatly influences the smooth management of village forests by LPHD. INPROSULA considered that the FMU has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because it supports the strengthening of LPHD and KUPS, as well as the facilitation of village forest management. Participants considered that it has a high interest (4) in the village forest because the FMU is the holder of the forest area in Long Kemuat Village in particular and generally in Malinau. KPH Malinau was motivated to participate in the project because the village forest is part of the KPH's working area and supports the KPH's performance and helps achieve a more sustainable management of Social Forestry in the KPH Malinau area. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts</p>
<p>Malinau District Agriculture Service (<i>Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Malinau, DPKM</i>)</p>	<p>Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Malinau (DPKM, Malinau District Agriculture Service). The Malinau District Agriculture Service is the district's regional apparatus organization responsible for facilitating food crop development in village administrative areas outside the village forest area. DPKM considered to have a very high influence on the program (score 5) by INPROSULA because it provided facilitation of food crop development. While the discussion participants considered it to have a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there are no agricultural and plantation extension workers in Long Kemuat Village. INPROSULA assessed that DPKM has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because of the synergy of the food crop development program in the village area outside the village forest area. Discussion participants rated the program as having very low interest (score 1) due to the absence of agricultural development and plantation assistance. DPKM had motivation to participate in the project to increase the productivity of agriculture and community farms. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards DPKM because it supports the achievement of agricultural performance.</p>

<p>Malinau District Community and Village Empowerment Service (<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kabupaten Malinau, DPMD Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>DPMD Malinau is a district regional apparatus organization authorized to empower village communities in improving village wellbeing in the economic, social, and cultural fields. DPMD Malinau was considered to have a very high influence on the program (score 5) by INPROSULA because it provided facilitation of community and village government empowerment programs in improving community wellbeing. Discussion participants considered it to have a high influence on the program (score 4) because it assisted the community in processing agricultural products. INPROSULA assessed that DPMD Malinau has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because of the synergy of programs to strengthen community wellbeing in the economic, social and cultural fields. Discussion participants rated the program as having a high interest (score 4) because the empowerment program helped increase community income. DPMD Malinau had a motivation to participate in the project because DPMD has programs to increase the productivity of farmers in the village which will improve the wellbeing of residents. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards DPMD for supporting the achievement of village community wellbeing performance.</p>
<p>Malinau District Industry, Trade and Cooperative Service Office (<i>Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan dan Koperasi Kabupaten Malinau, Dinperindagkop Malinau</i>)</p>	<p>Dinperindagkop Malinau is the district apparatus organization authorized to empower village communities in improving village wellbeing in the economic, social and cultural fields. Dinperindagkop Malinau was considered to have a very high influence on the program (score 5) by INPROSULA because it facilitated the business development of forest farmer groups. Meanwhile, the discussion participants considered that Dinperindagkop Malinau had a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there were no visits from the industry office but it was expected that there would be visits to help sell crops. INPROSULA considered that Dinperindagkop Malinau had a very high interest in the program (score 5) because of the synergy of the business development program. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that Dinperindagkop Malinau has a very low interest in the program (score 1) because there was still very little guidance, especially in marketing agricultural products and community gardens. Dinperindagkop Malinau had a motivation to participate in the project because it could help the community in distributing or marketing agricultural products and community gardens. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards Dinperindagkop for supporting the achievement of group business development.</p>
<p>Regent/District Head</p>	<p>Regent is the Head of Regional Level II of Malinau District. INPROSULA and the discussion participants rated the Regent's influence on the program as high (score 4) because the Regent will influence the smooth implementation of the program. Discussion participants assessed that the Regent has visited and cared about village development in Malinau. INPROSULA assessed that the Regent has a high level of interest in the program (score 4) because the Regent acts as a protector and gives permission for projects to be</p>

	<p>implemented in Malinau. Discussion participants assessed that the Regent also has a high level of interest in the program (score 4) for the project because it facilitated the implementation of the project. There was a motivation from the Bupati to encourage community progress at the village level. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on the regent to be positive as it will help achieve the target of community wellbeing.</p>
<p>Malinau District Food Security Service (<i>Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Kabupaten Malinau, DKP</i>)</p>	<p>The Food Security Service of Malinau District is the district's regional apparatus organization in charge of food security through increasing food crop production. IINPROSULA assessed DKP Malinau as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it facilitated the development of food crop cultivation outside the village forest area. While the discussion participants assessed that DKP Malinau had no influence on the program (score 1) because there were no extension workers from the district food security office. INPROSULA assessed that DKP Malinau has a very high interest in the program (score 5) due to the synergy of the program to strengthen livelihood sources outside the village forest area, especially agriculture. Discussion participants assessed that DKP did not have an interest in the program (score 1) to the village forest because DKP would not have any interest related to the program. DKP Malinau had a motivation to participate in the project because there was a program linkage for food security development. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts to DKP for achieving food security program performance at the village level.</p>
<p>Regional Development Planning and R&amp;D Agency (<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dan Litbang, Bappeda</i>)</p>	<p>Bappeda is the district apparatus organization in charge of facilitating the formulation of village development plans. INPROSULA considered Bappeda Malinau to have a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it supported the facilitation of the formulation of village development plans and accommodated the aspirations of village communities in district development planning. Participants in the Bappeda discussion assessed that Bappeda had a high influence on the program (score 4) because Bappeda was very helpful in development planning in Long Kemuat Village. INPROSULA assessed that Bappeda Malinau has a very high interest in the program (score 5) due to the synergy of village development programs and activities. Discussion participants assessed that Bappeda Malinau has a high interest in the program (score 4) because it helped facilitate the development work plan in the village. Bappeda Malinau had a motivation to participate in the project because it achieves development targets in accordance with the Malinau district development plan. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts to Bappeda for achieving the performance of village and district development programs.</p>
<p>Government of Bahau Hulu Sub-district</p>	<p>Government of Bahau Hulu Sub-district is a district government agency that communicates and coordinates the implementation of district government programs with village governments. INPROSULA assessed that the sub-district government has a medium</p>



	<p>influence on the program (score 3) because it coordinates village development programs with district government programs so that they can run well. Discussion participants assessed that the sub-district government has a high influence on the program (score 4) due to its proximity to the sub-district capital, making it easy to manage administrative matters in Long Kemuat Village. INPROSULA assessed that the sub-district government has a medium interest in the program (score 3) because it coordinates development programs. Discussion participants assessed that the sub-district government has a high interest in the program (score 4) because it helped achieve the target of smooth development in Bahau Hulu sub-district. The sub-district government was motivated to participate in the project because it helps achieve the development work plan in Bahau Hulu sub-district. INPROSULA and discussion participants also thought that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards the Sub-district Government for achieving performance in implementing development programs.</p>
<p>Long Kemuat Village Government</p>	<p>Long Kemuat Village Government is the government institution in charge of the administration of village development and the implementation of development programs in the village area. Villages have autonomous authority to develop village potential. INPROSULA assessed that the Village Government has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it participated in determining the direction of the community empowerment program and the development of village community economic businesses. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that the Village Government has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it was very influential on the smooth management of village forests by LPHD. INPROSULA assessed that the Village Government has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because of the synergy of village development programs with LPHD activities for the wellbeing of village communities and the preservation of natural resource potential. Discussion participants considered that the Village Government has a very high interest (score 5) because it helped LPHD to manage the village forest sustainably. The Village Government was motivated to participate in the project because it promotes development that will make villagers prosperous. INPROSULA and discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective has the potential for positive impacts towards the Village Government for achieving performance in the wellbeing of the village community.</p>
<p><b>Project Area Rights Holders</b></p>	
<p>Long Kemuat Village Forest Management Organization (<i>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa Long Kemuat, LPHD Long Kemuat</i>)</p>	<p>LPHD Long Kemuat is the holder of village forest management rights that determines the success of the program in achieving forest production, social and ecological sustainability. INPROSULA assessed that LPHD has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it determined the success rate of the program as the subject of the program implementation. Discussion participants also considered that LPHD has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because LPHD owned the rights and was the sole manager of the Long Kemuat Village Forest. INPROSULA assessed that LPHD has a very</p>

	<p>high interest in the program (score 5) because it planned, implemented, and evaluated the performance of village forest management. Discussion participants assessed that LPHD Long Kemuat has a very high interest in the program (score 5) because as the owner of the management rights, it will determine whether the forest will get better or more damaged. LPHD was motivated to participate in the project because it wanted to preserve the forest in Long Kemuat village and provide benefits to the villagers. INPROSULA and the discussion participants also believed that the program supported by Rimba Collective had the potential for positive impacts to LPHD because it is for the wellbeing of the village community and forest sustainability.</p>
<p>Social Forestry Business Group (<i>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial, KUPS</i>)</p>	<p>KUPS is a cooperative/business unit that is oriented towards profit and economic wellbeing for its members. INPROSULA assessed that the Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because KUPS will receive direct benefits if the project runs well. Discussion participants considered KUPS to have a high influence on the program (score 4) because KUPS was a forum for community members to be able to improve their economic level. Regarding the interest level of KUPS in the program, INPROSULA assessed that KUPS has a very high interest (score 5) because KUPS will be directly involved in project activities, as well as receive business development benefits. Meanwhile, the discussion participants assessed that KUPS has a high interest in the program (score 4) because KUPS will improve the wellbeing of KUPS members. Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) were motivated to participate in the project because Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) increase the income, earnings and wellbeing of KUPS members. INPROSULA and discussion participants agreed that the program supported by Rimba Collective will have a positive impact because it will affect the economic and wellbeing of Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) members.</p>
<p>Customary Institutions (<i>Lembaga Adat</i>)</p>	<p>Customary institutions are institutions that are tasked with preserving customs in Kemuat Village. INPROSULA assessed that the influence of customary institutions on the program was high (score 4) because customary institutions will affect the smooth implementation of the program. Discussion participants assessed that customary institutions have a very high influence on the program (score 5) because they are the elders and are respected for their decisions. INPROSULA assessed that customary institutions have a high level of interest in the program (score 4) because customary institutions have an interest in ensuring that the program does not violate applicable customary rules. The discussion participants assessed that customary institutions also have a very high interest in the program (score 5) because they were the institutions whose orders and rules related to customs were obeyed. Customary institutions considered that there was motivation from customary institutions to ensure that the project did not violate existing customary rules. INPROSULA and discussion participants assessed that the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on customary institutions was positive as it will help preserve local customs and culture.</p>

<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>	
WWF INDONESIA	WWF INDONESIA is an NGO that has conducted programs in Long Kemuat. INPROSULA assesses that WWF INDONESIA has a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it was no longer active in the program location. Long Kemuat Village discussion participants assessed that WWF Indonesia has a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there were currently no programs running in Long Kemuat Village. INPROSULA rated WWF Indonesia's interest in the program as very low (score 1) although the program will add to the institutional strengthening and management of the Long Kemuat Village Forest. The discussion participants assessed WWF Indonesia's low level of interest in the program (score 2) although it was recognized that there were many experiences from activities that had been carried out by WWF Indonesia such as institutional strengthening and village forest management. WWF Indonesia had no motivation to participate in this project as it did not have a cooperation agreement with MoEF. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on WWF Indonesia as neither positive nor negative because no impact will occur.
Warsi	Warsi is an NGO that has conducted programs in Long Kemuat. INPROSULA assessed that Warsi has a low influence on the program (score 2) because it was not directly related to the village forest. Long Kemuat village discussion participants assessed Warsi as having a medium influence on the program (score 3) because the program is still active in Long Kemuat village. INPROSULA assessed Warsi's interest in the program as low (score 2) because Warsi might not have interest on the program although the program would strengthen the impact and benefits of the program for the village community and the preservation of the village forest that Warsi had initiated. Discussion participants rated Warsi's interest in the program as medium (score 3) because it assisted the village government in the Village Information System (SID) program. Warsi had a motivation to participate in this project because it continues the program that has been done and will be continued. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on Warsi as positive because the program could strengthen the impact and benefits of the program and for the community and village forest that has been initiated by Warsi.
<b>International Organizations</b>	
GIZ	GIZ is an agency of the German Government to facilitate development assistance, develop capacity, and provide services abroad that has conducted programs in Long Kemuat. INPROSULA assessed GIZ as having a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there were no activities carried out in Long Kemuat Village. Discussion participants assessed GIZ's influence on the program as high (score 4) because there was a program and there were still tools from GIZ that were useful and used by residents. INPROSULA assessed that GIZ's interest in the program is very low (score 1) because GIZ

	<p>activities have ended in December 2022. Discussion participants rated GIZ's interest in the program as high (score 4) because the program added to institutional strengthening and village forest management. GIZ was motivated to participate in the project because the program will continue the successful GIZ program conducted by FORCLIME FC. INPROSULA rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on GIZ as neither positive nor negative. Discussion participants assessed the impact of programs supported by Rimba Collective will have a positive impact to GIZ as it will strengthen the benefits of the program for village communities and the sustainability of the village forest that GIZ has provided.</p>
FORCLIME FC	<p>FORCLIME FC is a program run by GIZ, one of which is implemented in Long Kemuat. INPROSULA assessed that FORCLIME FC has a very low influence on the program (score 1) because there were no activities at the program location. The discussion participants assessed FORCLIME FC as having a low influence on the program (score 2) because there were no FORCLIME FC activities currently running in Long Kemuat village. INPROSULA rated FORCLIME FC as having very low interest (score 1) although the program will add to the institutional strengthening and management of Long Kemuat Village Forest. The discussion participants rated FORCLIME FC's interest in the program as low (score 2) despite the fact that FORCLIME FC has gained a lot of experience from activities such as institutional strengthening and village forest management. FORCLIME FC was motivated to participate in the project because it could continue the program. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on FORCLIME FC as neither positive nor negative</p>
<b>Private Sector Organizations</b>	
PT KABAMA (KAYAN BAHAU)	<p>PT KABAMA (KAYAN BAHAU) is a company that has conducted programs in Long Kemuat. INPROSULA assessed that PT KABAMA has a very low influence on the program (score 1) because it was no longer active in the program location. Discussion participants rated PT KABAMA as having a low influence on the program (score 2) because there were no programs currently running in Long Kemuat village. INPROSULA rated PT KABAMA as having very low interest in the program (score 1) because it was no longer active at the program site. Discussion participants rated PT KABAMA as having a high level of interest in the program (score 4) because there was no project in the village but staff still live near the village and help the villagers with their needs. PT KABAMA was motivated to participate in the project because it could help the project activities run smoothly. INPROSULA assessed the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on PT KABAMA as neither positive nor negative. While the discussion participants assessed the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective.</p>
<b>Organizations Involved in Project Implementation</b>	
Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA)	<p>Institute for Promoting Sustainable Livelihood Approach (INPROSULA). INPROSULA is an NGO that is the operator of the Rimba Collective project INPROSULA assessed itself that</p>

	<p>INPROSULA has a very high influence on the program (score 5) because it will determine the smooth implementation of the program as the program operator. Discussion participants assessed INPROSULA as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) because INPROSULA was the bridge that connected donors and the Long Kemuat Village community. INPROSULA also assessed itself as having a very high interest in the program (score 5) because INPROSULA is responsible for the smooth implementation of the program and program reporting. Discussion participants assessed INPROSULA as having a very high interest in the program (score 5) because INPROSULA must immediately implement the program after more than a year of socialization to the Long Kemuat Village Community. INPROSULA had motivation in project activities because it was the program operator of Rimba Collective. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on INPROSULA as positive because it greatly affected the achievement and performance of the Rimba Collective program.</p>
<p>Lestari Capital</p>	<p>Lestari Capital is a donor agency that is the grant manager of the Rimba Collective program. INPROSULA rated LC as having a very high influence on the program (score 5) because LC determines the effectiveness and efficiency of funding for the Rimba Collective program. Discussion participants rated the LC as having a high influence on the program (score 4) because if there was no LC then there would be no funds that could be channeled to the Long Kemuat Village community. INPROSULA considered the LC to have a very high level of interest in the program (score 5) because the LC is responsible for program implementation and the impacts of the Rimba Collective Program. Discussion participants assessed that LC has a high level of interest in the program (score 4) because LC decides whether the program will be implemented or not. LC's motivation was to channel funds generated from the Rimba Collective initiative. Discussion participants and INPROSULA rated the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on LC as positive as it affected the achievement and performance of the program.</p>
<p>The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG)</p>	<p>TLLG is the organization that assisted INPROSULA in collecting data and preparing the PDD according to CCB Standards. INPROSULA and discussion participants rated TLLG's influence on the project as high on the program (score 4) because according to INPROSULA, TLLG will determine the level of quality of CCB documents prepared with INPROSULA. Discussion participants assessed that TLLG will help smooth the preparation of documents that meet the requirements for the acceptance of project proposals by donors. INPROSULA assessed that TLLG has a high level of interest in the program (score 4) because TLLG has an interest in the preparation of the Standard CCB document. Discussion participants considered TLLG also has a high interest in the program (score 4) because it will meet the achievement of performance and the development of the CCB Standard document. Discussion participants and INPROSULA assessed that the impact of the program supported by Rimba Collective on TLLG is positive because it will fulfil the</p>



	performance achievement of assistance and facilitation in the preparation of the CCB Standard document.
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○ **Appendix 2: Project Activities and Theory of Change Table**

Activity description	Expected climate, community, and/or biodiversity			Relevance to project's objectives
	Outputs (short term)	Outcomes (medium term)	Impacts (long term)	
Strengthening the village forest surveillance and prevention illegal activities with regular patrolling (Village Forest Protection)	Regularly forest patrol activity once a month Intensifying the forest ranger agency with facilities procurement and team training	Reduced the forest fires events and illegal activities Improved infrastructure and work safety of the patrol team	Raising public awareness for preserving and protecting their forest village	Climate and Biodiversity objective
Raising the awareness of forest and wildlife information to the local community (Village Forest Protection)	Construction and installation of signs and information boards in the village forest	Collecting and documenting the information of forest and wildlife condition	Strengthening the community knowledge of their natural ecosystem	Biodiversity objective
Forest restoration inside and outside the village forest (Land Rehabilitation and Restoration)	Implementing forest restoration with nursery establishment in village forest and on community land	Developing a rich diversity tree planting and maintenance program in the project area.	Increasing carbon emission captured and biodiversity values Increasing tree density and improving soil organic matter	Climate and Biodiversity objective
Livelihood Improvement through agriculture, plantation, forestry, and ecotourism (Improving the livelihood of the village community)	Strengthening the sustainable community livelihood practices	Improved community prosperity	Increase income	Community objective
Implementing LPHD improvement program through capacity building	Strengthening the skills, capacities, and institutions of KUPS and local community	Support funding proposal submission for livelihood and community activities	Increase household income and economic resilience	Community objective

<p>and facilities procurement (LPHD Capacity Building)</p>	<p>in agriculture, plantations, and horticulture</p> <p>Addition and renovation of ecotourism support facilities</p>			
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○ **Appendix 3: Project Risks Table**

**Setulang Village Forest**

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk
Capacity of LPHD to effectively manage the Village Forest is not developed	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 4.1 Capacity building of organizers and institutions Activity 4.2 Procurement of facilities and infrastructure Activity 4.3 LPHD sustainable funding
Village Forest is not effectively protected from threats	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 1.1 Patrol Activities Activity 1.2 Community Awareness
Local community support for village forest management is not maintained	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 2.1 Forest Restoration inside and outside the Village Forest Activity 3.1 Livelihood improvement through agriculture, plantation and forestry sectors Activity 3.2 Improved livelihoods through the ecotourism sector

**Long Berini Village Forest**

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk
Capacity of LPHD to effectively manage the Village Forest is not developed	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 4.1 Improved management and institutional capacity Activity 4.2 Procurement of facilities and infrastructure
Village Forest is not effectively protected from threats	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 1.1 Patrol Activities
Local community support for village forest management is not maintained	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 2.1 Forest Restoration inside and outside the Village Forest Activity 3.1 Livelihood improvement through agriculture, plantation and forestry sectors

**Long Kemuat Village Forest**

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk
Capacity of LPHD to effectively manage the Village Forest is not developed	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 4.1 Capacity building of organizers and institutions Activity 4.2 Procurement of facilities and infrastructure
Village Forest is not effectively protected from threats	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 1.1 Patrol Activities
Local community support for village forest management is not maintained	Expected reductions in deforestation, forest degradation and threats to biodiversity will not be realized.	Activity 2.1 Forest Restoration inside and outside the Village Forest Activity 3.1 Livelihood improvement through agriculture, plantation and forestry sectors