



## **Plan Vivo Verification Report**

Project Title:

# **The Bujang Raba Community PES Project**

Project Proponent:

KKI Warsi & Bujang Raba Community

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Name of Verifier(s)	Role	Involvement in
Dwi Kus Pardianto	Lead Verifier	Desk review and site visit
Karina Restu Panggalih	Verifier	Desk review and site visit

### Project Description

Bujang Raba is one of Indonesia's first community REDD projects with mitigation activities that will result in approximately 630,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> of emissions reductions from avoiding deforestation over the next ten years (2014-2023). Under this REDD project, five indigenous Jambi communities will protect their 5,336 ha primary forest and from conversion to non-forest after receiving legally recognized rights by the Government of Indonesia in 2013. Located on the border of Kerinci Seblat National Park, Bujang Raba protected forest provides an important buffer area for development pressures which on some of the planet's most pristine tropical rainforests. With fast conversion of forests throughout Jambi Province at a rate of 2.8 % annually between 1990 and 2020, retaining dense forest cover in the upper watershed where Bujang Raba is located will also help stabilize run-off during the torrential rainy season, reducing lowland flooding.

The project will help support 1,259 households who are largely dependent on the natural environment for their livelihood. The families reside in 5 villages that make up a larger traditional (Adat) village. The project will improve the socio-economic conditions of five villages using revenues from carbon-offsets to support a transition to sustainable and productive agroforestry systems based on a mixed supply of rubber, coffee, cinnamon, dragon's blood, and other commodities and spices. In addition, carbon offsets will help develop a micro-hydro and natural gas energy supply system that will reduce the need for fuel wood, coal and other high emission energy sources.

With the population of the communities growing, internal pressures on the forests for timber, and agricultural land also contribute to forest loss and degradation. In the past, three threats to the traditional system have triggered rapid deforestation in the area over the past twenty years. First came the logging concession (HPH) that entered the area in 1996, removing high value timber and opening the once dense forest canopy. Erosion from the steep hillsides filled the once-clear rivers with sediment. The second driver of deforestation has been the conversion of natural forest to oil palm plantations. This has resulted in a shift in the area's microclimate to dryer and hotter weather, disrupting conditions for local flora and fauna as these monoculture plots increasingly dominate the landscape. The most recent threat is from the coal mining, which has brought deforestation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss.

Though WARSI has been intermittently active in the area since 2000, they have chosen a project start date of 1 January 2014 to align with the new Plan Vivo program activities. The first phase of the project will be from 2014-2018, with the second phase from 2019-2023.

Document	Outstanding Corrective action	Activity against CAR
N/A	<i>There are no outstanding corrective actions.</i>	N/A

## Description of field visits (including list of sites visited and individuals/groups interviewed)

### List of documents reviewed

1. Decree of the Minister of Forestry regarding the establishment of community forests in the Lubuk Beringin Village
2. Decree of the Minister of Forestry regarding the establishment of community forests in the Sangi Letung Village
3. Decree of the Minister of Forestry regarding the establishment of community forests in the Senamat Ulu Village
4. Decree of the Minister of Forestry regarding the establishment of community forests in the Sungai Mengkuang Village
5. Decree of the Minister of Forestry regarding the establishment of community forests in the Sungai Telang Village
6. Decree of the Minister of Forestry SK.727/Menhut-II/2012
7. Long-term Plan of Village forest
8. Map of Project Area
9. Map of Leakage Belt in Project Area
10. 2014-2015 Plan Vivo Annual Report
11. 2016-2017 Plan Vivo Annual Report
12. 2018-2019 Plan Vivo Annual Report with 2020 update
13. 2020-2021 Plan Vivo Annual Report
14. Bujang Raba Validation Report 2015
15. PES Agreement Document from Lubuk Beringin village, Senamat Ulu village, Sungai Telang village, Buat village, and Laman Panjang village
16. Report on the Results of Implementing Animal Inventory Activities with Camera Traps in the Forest of Lubuk Beringin Village (October 2018 – January 2019)
17. Report of Animal Monitoring in The Forest of Senamat Ulu Village, Bujang Raba Landscape, Muaro Bungo, Jambi (August 2019 - January 2020)
18. Report of Animal and Vegetation Monitoring in the Sungai Telang Village Forest, April 2019

## List of Interviewee

Date	Name	Position & Department	Topics
06/06/2023	Emmy Primadona	Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project management</li><li>• FPIC</li><li>• Project plan</li><li>• Monitoring</li><li>• PES agreement</li><li>• Payment and Benefit sharing</li><li>• Training</li></ul>
	Fredi Yusuf		
06/06/2023	Famila Juniarti	Facilitator for community members who join the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FPIC</li><li>• PES Agreement</li><li>• Monitoring</li><li>• Payment and Benefit sharing</li></ul>
06/06/2023	Syapri	Head of Buat Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project activities</li><li>• FPIC</li><li>• PES Agreement</li><li>• Payment and Benefit Sharing</li><li>• Monitoring activities</li><li>• Training received to support the project</li><li>• Environmental impacts due to project activities</li><li>• Economic impact due to the project</li><li>• Community commitment to protect the forests</li></ul>
	Junaidi	Laman Panjang village Community Forest Institution	
	Jupri	Lubuk Beringin Village Community Forest Institution	
	Joko Muryanto	Buat Village resident	
	Baksa	Resident and Community Forest Institution for Lubuk Beringin, Buat and Laman Panjang Villages	
	Jupni		
	Khoirunas		
	Fahruddin		
	Ali Umar		
	M. Kasdi		
	Hidayat		
	Andi Andriadi		
07/06/2023	Tarmizi	Head of Senamat Ulu Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project activities</li><li>• FPIC</li><li>• PES Agreement</li><li>• Payment and Benefit Sharing</li><li>• Monitoring activities</li><li>• Training received to support the project</li><li>• Environmental impacts due to project activities</li><li>• Economic impact due to the projet</li><li>• Community commitment to protect the forests</li></ul>
	Hapali	Member of Senamat Ulu Community Forest Institution	
	H. Romadon		
	Dedi		
	M. Habibi		
	Bakian		
	Yanti Aprida		
	Nuraini		
	Nariyan		
	Mulia Iftitah		
08/06/2023	M. Shofwan	Head of Sungai Telang Community	

Date	Name	Position & Department	Topics
		Forest Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project activities</li><li>• FPIC</li><li>• PES Agreement</li><li>• Payment and Benefit Sharing</li><li>• Monitoring activities</li><li>• Training received to support the project</li><li>• Environmental impacts due to project activities</li><li>• Economic impact due to the project</li><li>• Community commitment to protect the forests</li></ul>
	A. Bakir	Member of Sungai Telang Community Forest Institution	
	Sukiman Umar		
	Abu Barek		
	M. Yahya		
	Ishak		
	Ahmad Yuzar		
	Ahmad Damiri		
	Salman		
	Al Pirkom		
	Zulfauzi		
	Anasri		
	Nawawi		
	Ahmadi		
	Edison		
	Adnin		
	Saripudin		
	Diki Satria		
Erfan			

**Table 1. Summary of major and minor Corrective Actions (Insert CAR Text)**

Theme	Major CARs	Minor CARs	Observations	Status
Project's Eligibility	-	There was ambiguity in the boundaries installed in the field. So there is concern that there will be unexpected activities in their work area in Sungai Telang Village.	-	Completed
Ecosystem Benefits	-	-	Due to forest fire in 2019 in Sungai Telang, it is necessary to enrich plants with MPTS (multipurpose tree	Completed

Theme	Major CARs	Minor CARs	Observations	Status
			species), so that get ecological and economic balance.	
Project Coordination and Management	-	-	-	Completed
Participatory design	-	-	-	Completed
Quantifying and Monitoring Ecosystem Services	-	-	-	Completed
Risk Management	-	-	-	Completed
Livelihoods Impacts	-	-	-	Completed
PES Agreement	-	-	-	Completed

*Table 2 - Report Conformance (Delete Yes/No as appropriate)*

Theme	Conformance of Draft Report	Conformance of Final Report
Project's Eligibility	No	Yes
Ecosystem Benefits	Yes	Yes
Project Coordination and Management	Yes	Yes
Participatory design	Yes	Yes
Quantifying and Monitoring Ecosystem Services	Yes	Yes
Risk Management	Yes	Yes
Livelihoods impacts	Yes	Yes
PES Agreement	Yes	Yes

## PROJECT'S ELIGIBILITY

**Requirement:** Project directly engage and benefit community groups

### Verification Question: 1 and 2

**1.1** Project interventions are still taking on land where smallholders and/or community groups have clear land tenure **(1.1)**

**1.2** Land that is not owned by or subject to use rights has included in the project area because **(1.2):**

- It represents less than a third of the project areas at all times
- No part of the area was acquired by a third party from smallholders or community groups for the purpose of inclusion in the project
- Its inclusion will have clear benefits to the project by creating landscape level ecosystem benefits such as biodiversity corridors.
- There is an executed agreement between owners/mangers of such land and participants regarding the management of the area consistent with these requirements

#### A. Findings (describe)

The traditional Indigenous communities involved in this project have historically claimed and managed the area as their ancestral domain, the Ministry of Forest (MoF) has also labeled it as Protected Forest under state jurisdiction. Since the MoF has not had the capacity to effectively manage this remote forest region, the area was exposed to drivers of deforestation and subject to leasing for commercial purposes. In 2002, with the assistance of WARSI, the communities requested that their community management rights be recognized by the MoF. All the villages was granted as village forest (hutan desa) by the MoF through the following decision letter :

1. Letter of Decision by the Ministry of Forestry No. SK. 362/Menhut-II/2011 – Approving the establishment of a village forest (Hutan Desa) in Sungai Mengkuang Village, dated 7 July 2011
2. Letter of Decision by the Ministry of Forestry No. SK. 543/Menhut-II/2011 – Approving the establishment of a village forest (Hutan Desa) in Sangi - Letung Village, dated 26 September 2011
3. Letter of Decision by the Ministry of Forestry No. SK.360/Menhut-II/2011 – Approving the establishment of a village forest (Hutan Desa) in Senamat Ulu Village, dated 7 July 2011.
4. Letter of Decision by the Ministry of Forestry No. SK.301/Menhut-II/2012 – Approving the establishment of a village forest (Hutan Desa) in Sungai Telang Village, dated 15 June 2012.
5. Letter of Decision by the Ministry of Forestry No. SK.109/Menhut-II/2009 – Approving the establishment of a village forest (Hutan Desa) in Lubuk Beringin Village, dated 2009.

Village Forest status eventually granted 35-year renewable management rights to all 5 hamlets project, recognizing their claim to their traditional forest land. the local government takes on a hands-off approach, leaving the community to forge its own path both logistically and financially. The boundaries of each

village's work area are clearly depicted on the map which is an integral part of the ministerial decision that has been given. Almost all project members understand and know the boundaries of their respective work areas. Except for Sungai Telang Village. The results of field observations with members revealed that there was ambiguity in the boundaries installed in the field. So there is concern that there will be unexpected activities in their work area (**Minor CAR**)

Bujang Raba is located in a nationally designated protection forest in the western central Sumatra in close proximity to Bukit Barisan Mountainous and Kerinci Seblat National Park. The overall goal of the Bujang Raba PES project is to achieve sustainable village forest managed by community in five villages. The total village forest area based on MoF decree SK.727/Menhut-II/2012 dated 10 December 2012 is 7.291 ha with detail as follow:

No	Name of Village Forest	Name of Village	MoF Decree	Area (Ha)
1	Lubuk Beringin	Lubuk Beringin	109/Menhut-II/2009	2,356
2	Senamat Ulu	Senamat Ulu	360/Menhut-II/2011	1,661
3	Sungai Mengkuang	Laman Panjang	362/Menhut-II/2011	1,051
4	Sangi-Letung	Buat	543/Menhut-II/2011	1,223
5	Sungai Telang	Sungai Telang	301/Menhut-II/2012	1,000
Total Area				7,291

The communities manages village forest into 2 (two) classifications, protection zone and utilization zone. The protection zones are located in the primary forest area with high flora and fauna biodiversity. Meanwhile, the utilization zones are characterized by secondary forest as a source of food security for local people including the agroforests in the utilization zone are privately owned, though rattan, honey, fruits and other NTFPs are utilized communally. The detail of area from protection and utilization zone are as follow:

No.	Name of Village Forest	Village Forest Area (Ha)		Total Area
		Protected Zone	Utilized Zone	
1	Lubuk Beringin	2,126	230	2,356
2	Senamat Ulu	1,095	566	1,661
3	Sungai Mengkuang	634	417	1,051



4	Sangi Letung	736	487	1,223
5	Sungai Telang	745	255	1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,336</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>7,291</b>

The area registered for the Bujang Raba project as carbon calculation area refers to protection area with total 5,336 Ha.

WARSI has been assisting the Bujang Raba communities for over a decade to improve local livelihoods and natural resource management. The communities have expressed their concern over climate change and are fully aware of the need to conserve and protect their forests. In the face of the growing threats to their forests, they have expressed desire to initiate mitigation activities and intensify protection activities. In 2014, WARSI facilitated a series of meetings in the 5 participating hamlets to discuss the goals, structure, and process for REDD+ project development under the Plan Vivo standard. WARSI is currently working with the communities to develop a long-term conservation strategy under the Hutan Desa scheme that will help ensure forest protection.

FPIC documentation is proven only through a PES Agreement signed by community representatives before the project begins. In addition, the community was involved in making project design maps and also designing village forest annual plan, which is approved by the Forest Management Unit of Bungo District. The design of forest village management plan involved related stakeholders and youth in the participatory manner. The document is mandatory for village forest councils (LPHD) as their responsibility to manage the forest. There is a draft statement of initial community interest before the PES Agreement in the FPIC process at the beginning. Based on the completed interview summary (record documents), the communities have been participating freely and voluntarily in the preparation and implementation of Plan Vivo. As of the 2023 verification activities, it is known that the community's commitment to the project is still maintained. No community group resigned from the project.

Based on the interview with the community, no disputes were occurring in the project sites. Every individual member has been well informed at the beginning of the project and during project activities. Project activities are going with community interest needs and so that no disputes were found. In case if any farmer made dispute through lack of awareness or any other then there is a village forest management councils (LPHD) which will be the institution for resolving disputes. All settlements will be resolved through deliberation to reach an agreement. This mechanism was known and approved by members the first time before the project started through each LPHD budget meeting. Apart from that, if there is interference between LPHDs, a communication channel has been provided through a large deliberation which will be attended by all LPHDs.

	Restoration projects also have clear benefits for the wider community living around the project site. The most important factors include reduction of erosion and gully erosion, conservation of soil. For example, The community experiences ecological benefits such as no flooding during the rainy season and water shortages during the dry season. This project can also guarantee the availability of water to drive micro hydro power plants.		
<b>B. Conformance</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Corrective Action (describe)</b>	There was ambiguity in the boundaries installed in the field. So, there is concern that there will be unexpected activities in their work area in Sungai Telang Village.		
<b>D. KKI Warsi's Response</b>	The boundaries were implemented by giving a sign or marking. So, any other persons from communities or out of community can notice the area was protected.		
<b>E. Status</b>	Closed		

ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS	
<b>Requirement: Project generates ecosystem service benefits and maintains or enhances biodiversity.</b>	
<b>Verification Questions: 1, 3 and 5</b>	
<p>2.1 Project interventions are maintaining or enhancing biodiversity (2.2)</p> <p>2.2 Project interventions have not led to any negative environmental impacts (2.3)</p> <p>2.3 Any trees being planted to generate ecosystem services are native or naturalised species and are not invasive (2.4)</p>	
<b>A. Findings (describe)</b>	<p>In the PDD it is explained that Environmental and biodiversity monitoring focus on tracking forest cover indicators. Ground-based patrols will monitor indicators like illegal encroachment area, forest fire, and some mitigation action. The biodiversity tracked through the monitoring through installing camera traps.</p> <p>Based on the data of land use change monitoring it is known that In the period 2020 -2021, 18,3 ha illegal encroachment occurred for new farming. In 2020 encroachment for new farming was 12,6 ha (In Sangi–Letung 3.4 ha, in Lubuk Beringin 2.8 ha, and in Sungai Telang 6.3 ha). In 2021 encroachment for new farming was 5.7 ha in Sangi-Letung. On deforestation land due to illegal encroachment, agroforestry is developed so that it can restore ecology and have an economic impact. The village forest institution keeps doing socialization and awareness raising to local communities about forest protection.</p> <p>While the large deforestation occurred in 2019, due to extreme hot weather (El Nino) which caused forest fires, which occurred not only in the project area, but in many other areas of Indonesia. In the area ex-forest fire (2019) located in Sungai Telang village, from the analysis satellite imaginary, the color is light green, it means the area has been covered with shrub and other</p>

plants as natural regeneration. Because the location is hilly and the area is quite large, currently only natural restoration is carried out. This was also confirmed based on field verification results that the area was covered with shrubs and there were several pioneer plants such as *Falcataria moluccana* in several spots ex-burnt areas. This kind of restoration or natural succession is good enough for ecology, but less economically impactful. To get ecological and economic balance, in the future it is necessary to enrich plants with MPTS (multipurpose tree species), so that there is economic value that can be taken, both in the form of fruit, leaves and latex.

Regarding fauna diversity, based on the results of the latest monitoring via camera traps, it is known that 120 animal species from 20 families were successfully recorded on camera, most of these animals are protected animals in Indonesia and internationally (IUCL CITES list) such as *Neofelis diardi*, *Tapirus indicus*, *Panthera tigris Sumatrae*, and etc. The largest species found is in the form of carnivores which identify that this area is still in a stable ecosystem and becomes a natural habitat for many wildlife.

The project intervention by Bujang Raba has clear benefits for the wider community living around the exclosyres project. The most important factors include reduction of erosion and gully erosion, conservation of soil. For example, The community experiences ecological benefits such as no flooding during the rainy season and water shortages during the dry season. This project can also guarantee the availability of water to drive micro hydro power plants.

The main intervention project developed by Bujang Raba is through avoided deforestation activities to slow the loss of intact primary forest. The forest being guarded is a forest landscape that has been determined by the government through an MoF covering an area of 5,336 Ha. To support these activities, the Bujang Raba Project is also developing other interventions through Improving Livelihoods activities – through village forest business plans and livelihood generating capacity, and strengthening village forest institutions. To improve local household economies as well as to reduce the pressure on forests by people, KKI-WARSI is encouraging Bujang Raba communities to develop multi-tiered agriculture without having to convert forestland. Agroforestry activities are carried out in designated utilization zones, where each village forest consists of a protected zone (core zone) which must not be disturbed and a utilization zone which can be utilized by the community for the agroforestry system. Rubber, cacao, coffee, cardamon, betel nut (areca), dragon blood (rattan-esque, vine) are all provided and planted in the utilization zone, garden, or farming areas to provide multi-layer income to support the entire community. The seeds for areca have been distributed from the nursery. Local community has developed seeds nursery for 5,000 areca nuts and 10,000 of coffee to support the agroforestry system. With this system, project activities will not

	damage/ change the ecosystem of natural forest in the Bujang Raba Landscape.		
<b>B. Conformance</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Corrective Action (describe)</b>	Due to forest fire in 2019 in Sungai Telang, it is necessary to enrich plants with MPTS (multipurpose tree species), so that get ecological and economic balance.		
<b>D. KKI Warsi's Response</b>	Will take the consideration and having discussion with representative of five villages.		
<b>E. Status</b>	Closed		

PROJECT COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT	
<b>Requirement: Project is managed with transparency and accountability, engagement of relevant stakeholders and in compliance with the law of the Host Country.</b>	
<b>Verification Questions: 1, 2 and 6</b>	
<p><b>3.1</b> The project coordinator still has the capacity to support participants in the design of the project interventions, select appropriate participants for inclusion in the project, and develop effective participatory relationships including providing on-going support to sustain the project <b>(3.4)</b></p> <p><b>3.2</b> The project coordinator still has the legal and administrative capacity to enter into PES Agreements with participants and to manage the disbursement of payments for ecosystem services <b>(3.5)</b></p> <p><b>3.3</b> A transparent mechanism and procedures for the receipt, holding and disbursement of PES funds is applied, with funds intended for PES earmarked and managed through an account established for this sole purpose, separate to the project coordinator's operational finances. <b>(3.9)</b></p> <p><b>3.4</b> The project coordinator has accurately described the progress, achievements and problems encountered by the project in the Annual Reports. The Annual Reports transparently report sales figures and demonstrate resource allocation in the interest of target groups <b>(3.10; 3.11)</b></p>	
<b>A. Findings (describe)</b>	<p>Warsi is a non-government organisation established in 27 December 1991 by a number of inter-disciplinary and inter-genre activists that share the same views in responding to facts in natural resource management in that period. WARSI has extensive experience in community development project management as well as with the project communities.</p> <p>The NGO WARSI act as Project Developer and has appointed Emmy Primadona as Project Manager to act under the direction of the WARSI Executive Director. The WARSI project team includes: the project manager, business manager, project accountant, forest activity coordinator, socio-economic activity coordinator, and monitoring and reporting specialist. WARSI responsible for assisting the Village Forest Forum with communications and technical support including interactions with Plan Vivo, Markit Registry, participating brokers and buyers. WARSI will also provide assistance with monitoring and the preparation of the annual report.</p>

The WARSI team work with the Village Forest Forum and each Village Forest Council to develop a record keeping system. The system documented the following items:

- Financial income and expenditures
- Minutes of all Village Forest Council Meetings
- Reports from the Forest Patrols
- Environmental and Socio-Economic monitoring indicators

In addition to collecting the data above, the joint WARSI/ Village Forest Council team responsible for preparing the annual report and submitting it to Plan Vivo.

According to the interview result and project document review, there have been capacity building through the Trainings delivered to the communities :

- 1st training on how to develop coffee nurseries
- 2nd training on how to harvest rattan in sustainable way
- 3rd training on how to design village regulation
- 4th training on forest patrol
- Training how to Improve capacity building for village forest treasurer and village-own enterprises how to make book keeping and financial report
- Improve capacity building for village forest treasurer and village-own enterprises how to make narrative report
- Filling and documenting archives and data analysis.

The bank account was opened with the name of Bujang Raba project and managed by the project coordinator.

Payments are dependent on the successful implementation of the annual work plan and the delivery of an acceptable annual report to Plan Vivo by the management team. Benefits will be allocated according to the annual budget. If additional resources are available, the Village Forest Councils and the Management Team will discuss distribution to encourage livelihood activities to special community groups (women's micro finance- Koperasi Dahlia, Farmer's Clubs, student groups, etc.). The annual work plan and budget will be developed and reviewed by the Village Forest Councils and project management team (WARSI) to ensure equity and transparency by all stakeholders. This was also confirmed based on the results of interviews with LPHD members in the three villages during verification activities.

The remaining of the money is reserved in trust for future payment. WARSI and the local community have agreed to do disbursements annually. All the financial reports should be reported back to WARSI and WARSI is audited for every expenditure made.

<b>B. Conformance</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Corrective Action (describe)</b>	The verification team did not ask corrective action to project coordinator since the implementation of the project conforms with the project design documents and annual report.		
<b>D. KKI Warsi's Response</b>	N/A		
<b>E. Status</b>	CLOSED		

PARTICIPATORY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN VIVO	
<b>Requirement: the project has demonstrated community ownership: communities participate meaningfully through the design and implementation of plan vivos that address local needs and priorities.</b>	
<b>Verification Questions: 1, 2 and 6</b>	
<p><b>4.1</b> A voluntary and participatory planning that address local needs and inform the development of technical specification is taking place <b>(4.1; 4.6; 7.1.)</b>. Barriers to participation are being identified and measures taken to encourage participation <b>(4.3)</b></p> <p><b>4.2</b> Smallholders or communities are not being excluded from participation in the project on the basis of gender, age, income or social status, ethnicity or religion, or any other discriminatory basis <b>(4.2)</b></p> <p><b>4.3</b> The project is not undermining the livelihood needs and priorities or reduce the food security of the participants <b>(4.7; 7.1; 7.5)</b></p> <p><b>4.4</b> There exist a system for accurately recording and verifying location, boundary and size of each plan vivo <b>(4.8)</b>. Participants have access to their <i>plan vivos</i> in an appropriate language and format <b>(4.9)</b></p> <p><b>4.5</b> Participants are being provided with a forum to periodically discuss the design and running of the project with other participants and raise any issuance or grievances with the project coordinator <b>(4.12)</b>. A robust grievance redressal system is in place <b>(4.14)</b></p>	
<b>A. Findings (describe)</b>	<p>The planning process to identify local needs was voluntary and participatory by all member of community in each project site. The verification team interviewed the local project coordinator and community members together with reviewed the documented evidence to determine if the project used a community-led approach to planning.</p> <p>The community members from five villages were invited to give their general impressions of the project, including its benefits to the community, and to explain how the community viewed the project and how to identify the local community needs. The community leaders, community members, the community beneficiary and local government staff were asked to explain their roles and responsibilities with respect to the project, specifically, in problem prioritizing, in identifying the needs of the community, in preparation of plans and in organizing for mobilization were determined by preparation consultation meetings and discussions.</p>

	<p>All members of the community are participating voluntarily and actively in any way project activities. Based on interviews with the community from 5 villages and responsible stakeholders in the project area, active participation in all activities of the project has been implemented in identification and prioritizing for the annual plan.</p> <p>The verification team found no evidence that communities are being excluded from participating in the project as a result of discrimination. Additionally, the project has put specific measures in place to ensure that youth and women are included in the project and receive benefits from the project. Moreover, the project is not undermining the livelihood needs and priorities of the five villages.</p> <p>The system in place for accurately recording the size and location of each plan vivo and that the communities have access to their plan vivos in an appropriate language and picture for project maps.</p> <p>Since the annual reports are publicly accessible, the verification team has reviewed them together with supporting evidence provided by the project coordinator including the details of meetings that were held by the project coordinator with community members during the monitoring period. There is no evidence that the interviewees have not been provided a forum to discuss the running of the project and grievance mechanisms following with PES agreement.</p>		
<b>B. Conformance</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Corrective Action (describe)</b>	The verification team did not ask corrective action to project coordinator since the implementation of the project conforms with the project design documents and annual report.		
<b>D. KKI Warsi's Response</b>	N/A		
<b>E. Status</b>	Closed		

QUANTIFYING AND MONITORING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
<b>Requirement:</b> project generates real and additional ecosystem service benefits that are demonstrated with credible quantification and monitoring
<b>Verification Questions:</b> 2, 3 and 4
5.1 Sources of data used to quantify ecosystem services, including all assumptions and default factors, have been specified and updated when possible, with a justification why they are appropriate (5.1; 5.2)



- 5.2 The project coordinator has been conducting ground-truthing activities in order to collect real data and field measurements from the project sites that have been or will be used to update the project's PDD and technical specifications, including the quantification of climate benefits **(5.3)**
- 5.3 A clear and consistent Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), or equivalent, for remote sensing analysis has been elaborated by the project coordinator.
- 5.4 The results of interviews and field-site analysis are not in stark conflict with the results of Activity-Based Monitoring and there is a high level of correlation between the two monitoring methods. Reasons for any discrepancy have been accurately justified.
- 5.5 Ecosystem services forming the basis of the Plan Vivo project are still additional **(5.4)**.
- 5.6 To avoid double counting of ecosystem services, the project interventions are not being used for any other project or initiative **(5.14)**
- 5.7 A monitoring plan has been correctly implemented and a system for checking its robustness is in place, where **(5.9; 7.2; 7.3)**:
- The Activity-Based Monitoring indicators and performance targets directly or indirectly linked to the delivery of ecosystem services. ABM provides sufficient evidence that the project is on track to deliver the expected impacts and to reduce the drivers of deforestation.
  - Corrective actions and contingency plans are described when performance targets have not been met
  - The validity and assumptions of the technical specifications have been correctly tested
  - Communities have been actively participating in monitoring activities
  - Monitoring has been regularly shared and discussed it with the participants

**A. Findings  
(describe)**

The project coordinator is used several parameters monitoring as a source of data. The source of data to quantify ecosystem services are from restoration and tree planting activities.

The methodology is tailed with updated PDD. The project management used a methodology recommended by Winrock International for defining number of sampling plots and accuracy rate. While for field measurement, SNI 7724:2011 (SNI: National Standard), such as the measurement of each plot was 20m x 125m (0.25 ha). Community members took responsibility for field measurements while the KKI WARSI team provided training, supervision and data analysis.

The project management has decided to shift to a system of average ERs per year across the project period to avoid overclaimed. As a result, the buffer credits have been slightly amended in this reporting period as there was a slight overissuance of buffer credits in the last report, moving from year-by-year analysis to an average system.

The project has been continuously conducting ground-truthing activities to ensure that ongoing monitoring requirements are conducted as required in the project's monitoring plan. Based on the desk review and site visit, the verification team confirmed that the monitoring was conducted in line with the requirements of the project design document. The procedures for monitoring are documented and well-understood by the project coordinator and members of the community.



	<p>The verification team is reasonably assured that the results of the monitoring activities based on desk review and site visit are correctly true following monitoring plan in the project design document.</p> <p>To ensure that the project in Bujang Raba is not registered under other carbon programs and to avoid double counting, the verification team do the due diligence through desk review. The results is the project is only registered under the Plan Vivo program.</p> <p>The results of monitoring from to avoided deforestation in the project area is fully achieved. The project coordinator is using spreadsheet file to compile all the monitoring data. They make a formulation in the file to calculate the carbon stock and the emission reduction to become carbon unit or Plan Vivo Certificate (PVC). Through desk review, the verification team conducting the recalculation. The details of number of PVCs as follow:</p> <table><tr><th>Vintage</th><th>Total tCO<sub>2</sub> achieved</th><th>Buffer (20%)</th><th>Saleable PVCs achieved</th><th>No. PVCs requested</th></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>37,910</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>37,910</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>37,910</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>2,090</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>47,388</td><td>9,478</td><td>37,910</td><td>-</td></tr></table> <p>Due to changes of regulation for voluntary carbon mechanisms, the project management are not issued any PVCs in 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>To ensure all the results of carbon stock and emission reduction calculation fulfil the principle of accurate and consistent, the project coordinator should be considered the consistency of decimal number in the spreadsheet file to minimize the risk of misstatement. Moreover, to ensure all the monitoring data are accurate. The project coordinator should consider all the paper-based raw data are back-up digitally and available following the duration of project.</p>				Vintage	Total tCO <sub>2</sub> achieved	Buffer (20%)	Saleable PVCs achieved	No. PVCs requested	2014	47,388	9,478	37,910	5,000	2015	47,388	9,478	37,910	20,000	2016	47,388	9,478	37,910	37,910	2015	47,388	9,478	37,910	37,910	2018	47,388	9,478	37,910	37,910	2019	47,388	9,478	37,910	2,090	2020	47,388	9,478	37,910	-	2021	47,388	9,478	37,910	-
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2020	47,388	9,478	37,910	-																																													
2021	47,388	9,478	37,910	-																																													
B. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>																																													
C. Corrective Action (describe)	The verification team did not ask for corrective action to project coordinator since the implementation of the project conforms with the project design documents and annual report.																																																
D. KKI Warsi's Response	N/A																																																
E. Status	Closed																																																

<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>Requirement: The project manages risks effectively throughout its design and implementation.</b>			
<b>Verification Questions: 2 and 4</b>			
<p><b>6.1</b> Where leakage is likely to be significant, i.e. likely to reduce climate services by more than 5%, an approved approach has been used to monitor leakage and subtract actual leakage from climate services claimed, or as a minimum, a conservative estimation of likely leakage has been made and subsequently deducted from the climate services claimed <b>(6.1; 6.2)</b></p> <p><b>6.2</b> The level of risk buffer that has determined using an approved approach is adequate and is a minimum of 10% of climate services expected <b>(6.3)</b></p> <p><b>6.3</b> Does the project maintain a buffer account and, if yes, is the cumulative total of credits deposited in the account equal to the total reported in the latest annual report? <b>(6.3)</b></p>			
<b>A. Findings (describe)</b>	<p>Risks to the delivery of ecosystem services and sustainability area identified and appropriate mitigation measures are described in Part H of project design document. The risk assessment was conducted and evaluated during validation in July 2016.</p> <p>The project developers used a VCS method for estimating the risk buffer. Based on these calculations, the risk buffer was set at 20%, with a 14% internal risk factor, a 1% external risk factor, with no natural risk factor.</p> <p>Based on interview with project coordinator, they considering the result of risk analysis and leakage assessment which has indication relatively low-level risk and leakage. Therefore, the project developers setting the buffer at 20%. Given the strong consensus among community members to protect the primary forest and develop the secondary forest for sustainable agroforestry and considering the relative abundance of natural resources in the area this level of reserve should be adequate for the proposed project</p>		
<b>B. Conformance</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Corrective Action (describe)</b>	The verification team did not ask for corrective action to project coordinator since the implementation of the project conforms with the project design documents and annual report.		
<b>D. KKI Warsi's Response</b>	N/A		
<b>E. Status</b>	Closed		

## PES AGREEMENT AND BENEFIT SHARING

**Requirement:** project shares benefits equitably and transact ecosystem services benefits through clear PES Agreements with performance-based incentives.

### Verification Questions: 1, 2 and 6

- 7.1. Procedures for entering into a PES Agreement with participants are being applied correctly **(8.2)**
- 7.2. Participants are entering into PES agreement voluntarily and according to the principle of free, prior, informed consent, in an appropriate language and format **(8.3)**
- 7.3. PES Agreements are not removing, diminishing or threatening participant's land tenure **(8.4)**
- 7.4. A fair and equitable benefit-sharing mechanism is in place and has been agreed with the participation of communities involved, identifying how PES funding will be distributed among participants **(8.8; 8.9; 8.10)**
- 7.5. The project has committed to deliver at least 60% on average of the proceeds of the sales of Plan Vivo Certificates. Where less than 60% has been delivered, the project has justified why this was not possible **(8.12)**

#### A. Findings (describe)

The verification team found participants entered into PES agreements voluntarily according to the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), where sufficient information, in an appropriate format and language, was available to potential participants to enable them to make informed decisions about whether or not to enter into a PES Agreement. In the PES agreements did not remove, diminish or threaten community members' land tenure.

Regarding the land tenure, the traditional communities who involved in this project have historically claimed and managed the area as their ancestral domain, the Ministry of Forest (MoF) has also labelled it as Protected Forest under state jurisdiction. The verifier team was received and reviewed the documents as follow:

1. Letter of Decision No. SK.362/Menhut-II/2011 dated 7 July 2011 by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry - approving the establishment of a Village Forest (Hutan Desa) in Sungai Mengkuang Village with area  $\pm$  1,051 ha
2. Letter of Decision No. SK.543/Menhut-II/2011 dated 26 September 2011 by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry Approving the establishment of a Village Forest (Hutan Desa) in Sangi – Letung Village with area  $\pm$  1,224 ha
3. Letter of Decision No. SK.360/Menhut-II/2011 dated 7 July 2011 by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry Approving the establishment of a Village Forest (Hutan Desa) in Senamat Ulu Village with area  $\pm$  1,661 ha
4. Letter of Decision No. SK.301/Menhut-II/2012 dated 15 June 2012 by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry Approving the establishment of a Village Forest (Hutan Desa) in Desa Sungai Telang with area  $\pm$  1,000 ha
5. Letter of Decision No. SK.109/Menhut-II/2009 by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry Approving the establishment of a Village Forest (Hutan Desa) in Desa Lubuk Beringin with area  $\pm$  2,356 ha

	<p>There to be a fair and equitable benefit-sharing mechanism is in place and has been agreed with the community members involved, identifying how PES funding will be distributed among the community member.</p> <p>The bank account was opened under project management team KKI-WARSI and managed by theme. Payments are dependent on the successful implementation of the annual work plan and the delivery of an acceptable annual report to Plan Vivo by the management team. Benefits will be allocated according to the annual budget. If additional resources are available, the Village Forest Councils and the Management Team will discuss distribution to encourage livelihood activities to special community groups (women's micro finance-Koperasi Dahlia, Farmer's Clubs, student groups, etc.). Based on the reviewed and interview with representative personnel from five villages (Lubuk Beringin, Senamat Ulu, Sungai telang, Buat and Laman Panjang), the annual report and realization of annual work plan was available and it confirmed that 60% of sales revenue to be allocated to the project participants.</p> <p>The PES agreement is in place and represent the period of project. Moreover, it was confirmed to meet all the requirements of the Plan Vivo Standard during the project's verification. Benefits are delivered to participants through payments that are distributed and reinvested by the KKI-WARSI and Hutan Desa (Village Forest).</p>		
<b>B. Conformance</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Corrective Action (describe)</b>	The verification team did not ask corrective action to project coordinator since the implementation of the project conforms with the project design documents and annual report.		
<b>D. KKI Warsi's Response</b>	N/A		
<b>E. Status</b>	Closed		