

## Plan Vivo Project Idea Note

### Village Forest Protection and Restoration in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia



Dayak Suruk ceremony to welcome highly respected guests into Tanjung Village (Photo: Imanul Huda, Dec 2020)

Submitted to the Plan Vivo Foundation by The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG) on behalf of Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (PRCF Indonesia)

Version 1.0, 16 Mar 2021

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## Summary Information

<b>Project Title</b>	Village Forest Protection and Restoration in Kapuas Hulu District
<b>Project Location</b>	Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan Province, INDONESIA
<b>Project Coordinator &amp; Contact Details</b>	Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (PRCF Indonesia) Jl. Dr. Wahidin Gg. Sepakat 6, Komplek Mitra Utama 6 No. 5B Pontianak 78116, Kalbar – Indonesia Telp. +(62) 561 7079405, Fax. +(62) 561 6590021 Email: <a href="mailto:prcfindonesia@gmail.com">prcfindonesia@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.prcfindonesia.org">www.prcfindonesia.org</a>
<b>Summary of Proposed Activities</b>	Protection and restoration of Village Forests by building the capacity of village forest management institutions to develop and implement sustainable forest management plans that enhance local livelihoods and benefit biodiversity.
<b>Summary of Proposed Target Groups</b>	Village communities in Kapuas Hulu District that have secured the legal right to manage defined Village Forest areas and that require support to develop and implement sustainable forest management plans.

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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APL	<i>Areal Penggunaan Lain</i> (Other Land Use)
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Development Planning Agency)
BKKBN	<i>Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional</i> (The National Population and Family Planning Board)
BLU	<i>Badan Layanan Umum</i> (Public Service Agency)
BNN	<i>Badan Narkotika Nasional</i> (The National Narcotics Agency)
BPD	<i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i> (Village Consultative Body)
BPD LH	<i>Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Fund Management Agency)
BPSKL	<i>Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan</i> (Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Office)
BUMDES	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village Business Corporation)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	The Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States of America
DGCC	Director General of Climate Change
DLHK	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> (Environment and Forestry Service)
EN	Endangered
FGD	Focus-Group Discussion
ha	Hectare
HD	<i>Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest)
HDBB	<i>Hutan Desa Bukit Belang</i> (Bukit Belang Village Forest)
HDBL	<i>Hutan Desa Bumi Lestari</i> (Bumi Lestari Village Forest)
HDBT	<i>Hutan Desa Batang Tau</i> (Batang Tau Village Forest)
HDNP	<i>Hutan Desa Nyuai Peningun</i> (Nyuai Peningun Village Forest)
HDPB	<i>Hutan Desa Punjung Batara</i> (Punjung Batara Village Forest)
HPHD	<i>Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest Management Rights)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KLHK	<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
KPH	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan</i> (Forest Management Unit)

KPH KHS	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Kapuas Hulu Selatan</i> (Kapuas Hulu Selatan Forest Management Unit)
KPHL	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Lindung</i> (Protection Forest Management Unit)
KPHP	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi</i> (Production Forest Management Unit)
LC	Least Concerned
LPHD	<i>Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest Management Committee)
LPM	<i>Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (Community Empowerment Institution)
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MoFi	Ministry of Finance
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NT	Near Threatened
PBA	Participatory Biodiversity Assessment
Perpres	<i>Peraturan Presiden</i> (Presidential Regulation)
PIPIB	<i>Peta Indikatif Penghentian Pemberian Izin Baru</i> (Indicative Map of Permanent Moratorium for New Permit Issuance)
PRCF	People Resources and Conservation Foundation
PRCF Indonesia	Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia
PSKL	<i>Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan</i> (Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RPHD	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan Desa</i> (Village Forest Management Plans)
SCCM	Sustainable Commodities Conservation Mechanism
TLLG	The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group
TORA	<i>Tanah Obyek Reformasi Agraria</i> (Agrarian Reform Policy)
VN	Vulnerable
WK	West Kalimantan

## A. Project Aims & Objectives

### A1 Description of the project's aims and objectives

#### The problem(s) the project will address

Kapuas Hulu District covers a total area of 29,842 km<sup>2</sup>, 75 percent of which is forested. The forested area includes around 13,000 km<sup>2</sup> of relatively undisturbed 'primary' forest to the east. Areas designated as primary forests are included in the 2020 forest moratorium policy and map (*Peta Indikatif Penghentian Pemberian Izin Baru*, PIPPIB<sup>1</sup>) which prevents their conversion to other land uses. There is around 9,000 km<sup>2</sup> of secondary forest in Kapuas Hulu District, some of which are within industrial timber plantations, and logging or mining concessions. There are also 26 Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*) in Kapuas Hulu covering a total area of more than 90,000 ha (see Figure 1). With the national target of 12.7 million hectares for Social Forestry program, communities are also able to apply to establish new Village Forests within the area allocated to Social Forestry (see *Peta Indikatif dan Areal Perhutanan Sosial*, PIAPS<sup>2</sup>).

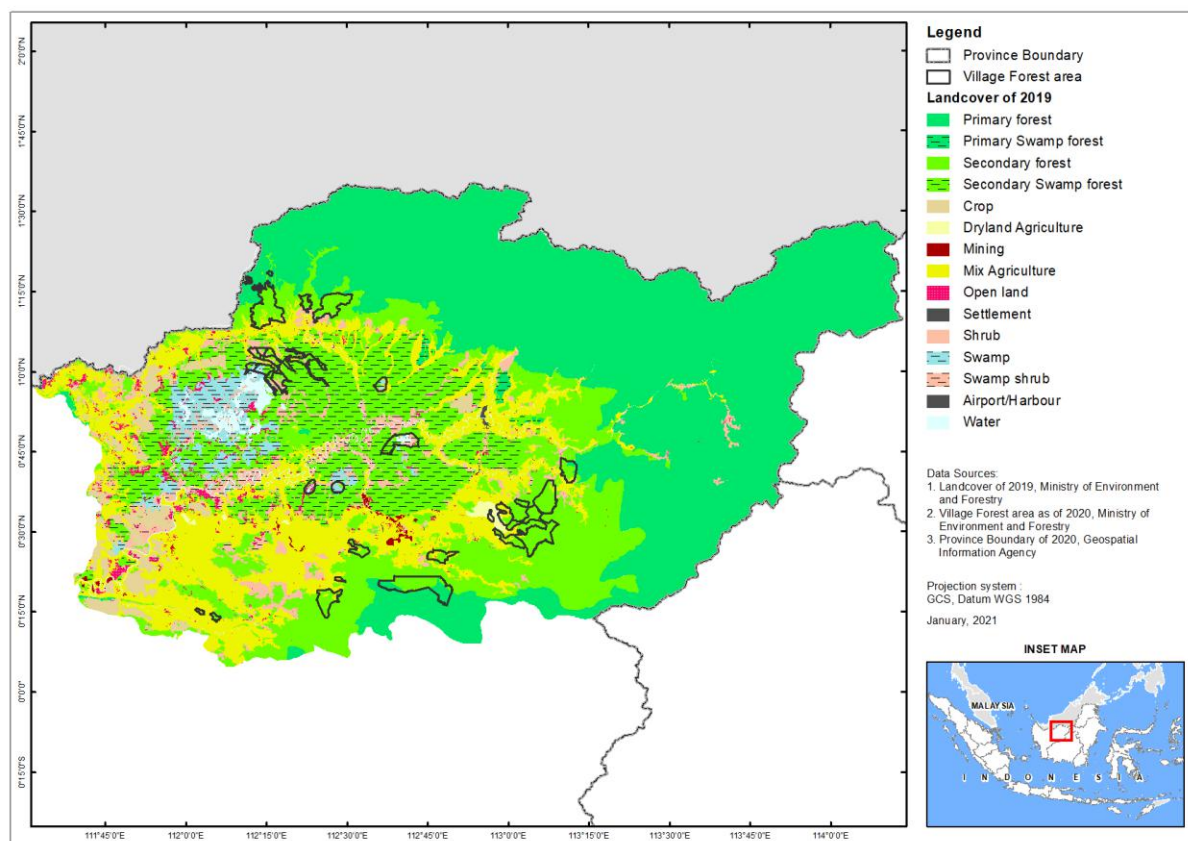


Figure 1 Land cover in Kapuas Hulu District, and the location of existing Village Forests.

Forest in Kapuas Hulu district that is outside of existing concessions and the forest moratorium area is exposed to threats of agricultural expansion, unsustainable timber extraction, wildlife hunting, and

<sup>1</sup> <http://webgis.menlhk.go.id:8080/kemenhut/index.php/id/peta/pippib/61-pippib/336-pippib2020-periode2>

<sup>2</sup> <http://pkps.menlhk.go.id/#piaps>

mining activities carried out by local communities. Securing the management rights to a Village Forest can help to guard the forest from these threats if there are feasible plans for effective management, Village Forest management institutions with the capacity to implement them, and support from the local community. Effective management of village forests, therefore, relies on raising awareness of the benefits of sustainable forest management, developing livelihood activities that depend on sustainable use of forests, and building local capacity to design and implement Village Forest management plans. Without support for these activities, the threats to the forest are likely to continue endangering the remaining forest and peatlands; negatively impacting communities' livelihoods, biodiversity, and ecosystems; and reducing the ability of ecosystems to provide services including carbon storage and sequestration.

## Aim and objectives

The project aims to protect and restore forests within designated Village Forest areas for which local communities have secured management rights for a period of at least 35-years; to prevent greenhouse gas emissions, increase forest carbon stocks, conserve biodiversity, maintain and enhance ecosystem services, and improve local livelihoods.

This aim will be achieved by developing bespoke management plans for each Village Forest, and by providing the support required to enable effective long-term management. Objectives at each Village Forest will include:

- Building the capacity of village forest management institutions;
- Revising and improving long-term management plans;
- Implementing effective forest protection and restoration activities;
- Raising awareness of the benefits of sustainable forest management; and
- Improving or introducing livelihood activities linked to sustainable forest management.

## B. Proposed Project Area

### B1 Description of Project Location

#### Location

The project will be implemented in Village Forests within Kapuas Hulu district, West Kalimantan province of Indonesia. The district borders with the Sarawak State of Malaysia. There are two National Parks in Kapuas Hulu district, which are managed under one technical implementation unit of the Ministry of Environment of Forestry: Betung Kerihun National Park, and Danau Sentarum National Park. Because of these, the status of the State Forest Area in the district is mostly as conservation forests and protection forests (see Figure 2). In 2015, Kapuas Hulu district was declared a Conservation District through the issuance of District Regulation (No. 20 of 2015). There are currently 26 Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*, HD) in Kapuas Hulu District with another seven candidates in the process of becoming Village Forests<sup>3</sup>.

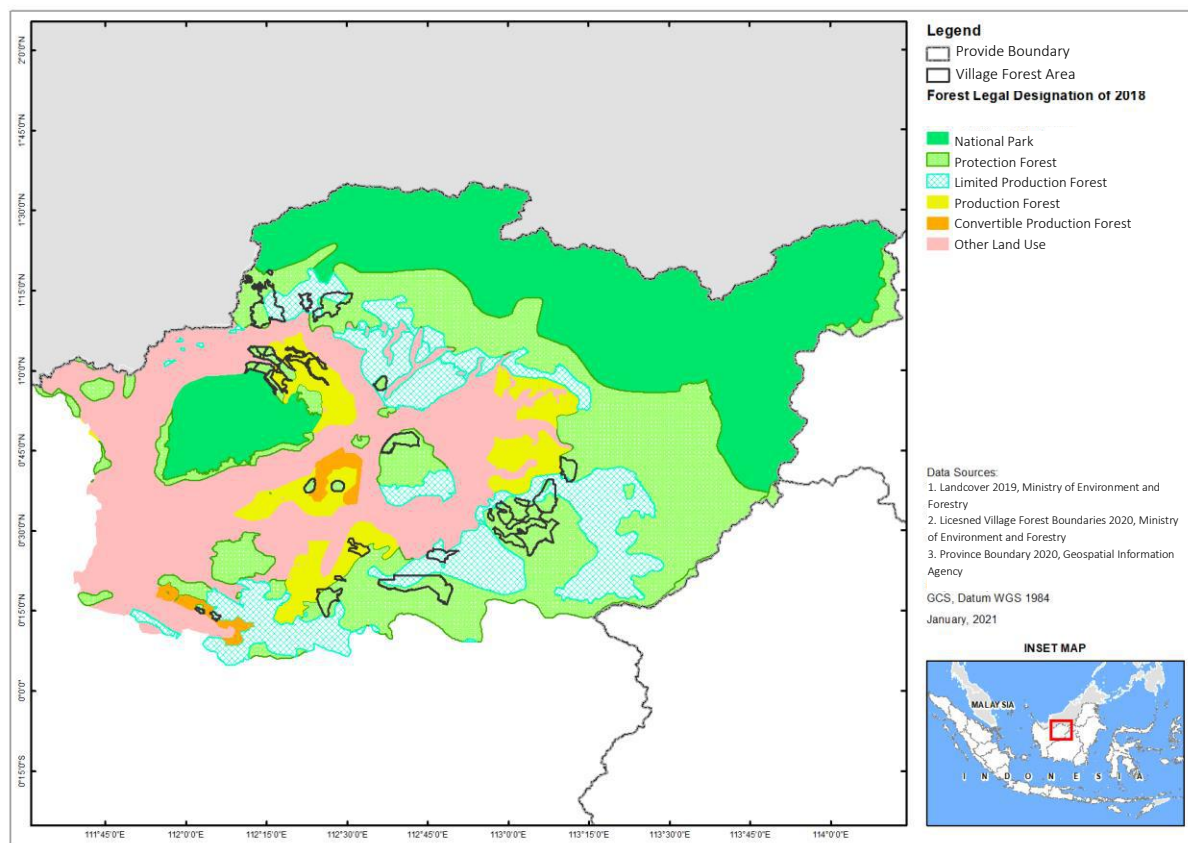


Figure 2 Legal designation of land within Kapuas Hulu District, and the location of existing Village Forests and National Parks.

Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (PRCF Indonesia) has previously developed Hutan Desa Lauk Bersatu in Nanga Lauk Village as a Plan Vivo project<sup>4</sup>. The first Village Forest to be included in the new project described in this Project Idea Note (PIN) will be Hutan Desa Bukit Belang in

<sup>3</sup> <http://sinav.usahahutan.id/index.php/frontend/analisa/hutansosial>

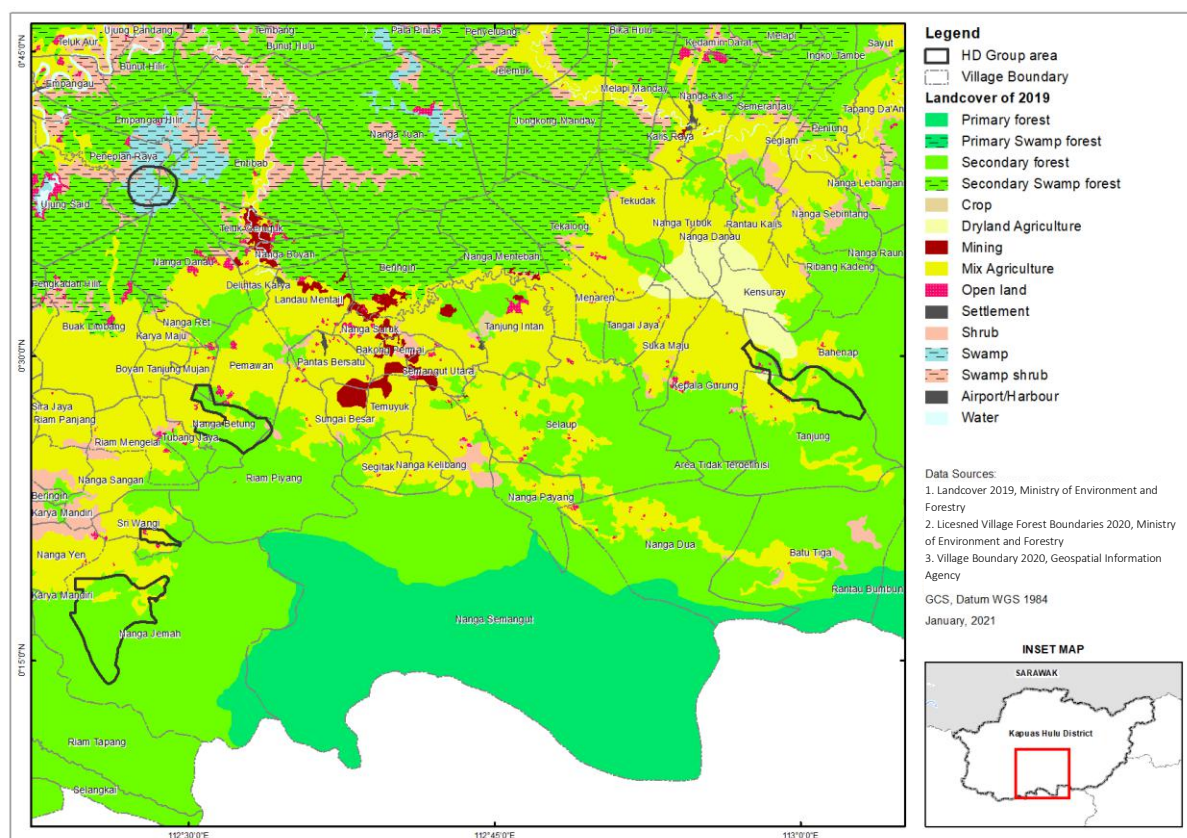
<sup>4</sup> <https://www.planvivo.org/nanga-lauk>

Tanjung Village, which is also facilitated by PRCF Indonesia. A further four villages currently supported and facilitated PRCF Indonesia have also expressed interest in joining the proposed Plan Vivo project (see Table 1 and Figure 3). If successful in these areas, there is also potential to incorporate other Village Forests within Kapuas Hulu District by developing partnerships with the communities and organizations that facilitate them.

*Table 1 Summary information of the villages and village forests facilitated by PRCF Indonesia. Bukit Belang Village Forest will be the first area added to the project, the other Village Forests have also expressed interest in joining the project.*

Village Forests	Code	Area size (ha)	Management rights obtained	Village Name	Number of sub-village (Dusun)	Number of Household
Bukit Belang	HDBB	2,520 <sup>a</sup>	2015	Tanjung	3	251 <sup>f</sup>
Nyuai Peningun	HDNP	4,160 <sup>b</sup>	2017	Nanga Jemah	3	242 <sup>g</sup>
Batang Tau	HDBT	335 <sup>c</sup>	2017	Sri Wangi	2	165 <sup>g</sup>
Punjung Batara	HDPB	1,995 <sup>d</sup>	2015	Nanga Betung	3	212 <sup>g</sup>
Bumi Lestari	HDBL	1,285 <sup>e</sup>	2015	Penepian Raya	2	207 <sup>h</sup>

Sources: a – SK.401/EKBANG/2015, b – SK. 687/Menlhk-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017, c – SK. 686/Menlhk-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017, d – SK.399/EkBang/2015, e – SK. 400/EkBang/2015, f – Kecamatan Mentebah Dalam Angka 2019, g – Kecamatan Boyan Tanjung Dalam Angka 2018, h – Kecamatan Jongkong Dalam Angka 2018.



*Figure 3 Location of the Village Forests currently facilitated by PRCF Indonesia.*

Hutan Desa Bukit Belang (HDBB) was selected as the first project area because the Village Forest Management Committee (*Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa*, LPHD) of Tanjung village is the most advanced in their development of management plans compared to the others facilitated by PRCF

Indonesia. This PIN has general information for the Project Region (Kapuas Hulu District) and specific information for the first Project Area (Hutan Desa Bukit Belang in Tanjung Village). Detailed information on the biophysical and social context of each Village Forest will be added to the Project Design Document as they are incorporated into the project.

## Physical description

Kapuas Hulu District covers a total area of 29,842 km<sup>2</sup>, 75 percent of which is forested. Table 2 shows the forest types present.

*Table 2. Forest types and elevation range of forested areas in Kapuas Hulu District*

Forest type	Elevation Classes	Forested area (ha)
Primary forest	Lowland (0-300 masl)	203,318
	Hill and sub-montane (300-900 masl)	889,929
	Lower montane (900-1500 masl)	220,447
	Upper montane (>1500 masl)	9,170
Secondary forest	Lowland (0-300 masl)	322,930
	Hill and sub-montane (300-900 masl)	164,810
	Lower montane (900-1500 masl)	15,917
	Upper montane (>1500 masl)	3
Primary swamp forest		6,599
Secondary swamp forest		399,178
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,232,301</b>

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2019)

Land use and land cover designations of the Village Forests facilitated by PRCF Indonesia are shown in Table 3.

*Table 3 Land use and land cover designations of the Village Forests facilitated by PRCF Indonesia*

Forest type/Legal designation	Elevation Classes	Forested area (ha)				
		HD Bukit Belang	HD Nyuai Peningun	HD Batang Tau	HD Punjung Batara	HD Bumi Lestari
Protection Forest (HL)						
Secondary forest	Lowland	1,097.4	2,251.3	11.1		
	Hill and sub-montane	765.1	1,389.2	25.1		
	Lower montane	33.9				
Secondary swamp forest						217.5
Convertible production forest (HPK)						
Secondary forest	Lowland		1.3	5.2	1,635.9	
	Hill and sub-montane		67.1		16.7	

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2019)

Habitat types present in the Kapuas Hulu Village Forests facilitated by PRCF Indonesia include mixed-dry lowland dipterocarp forest, riparian forest, hilly lowland forest, and heath forest. Within these habitats, the dominant plant species found are from the family of Dipterocarpaceae, such as *Shorea*

*parvistipulata* F.Heim, *Shorea palembanica* Miq., *Dipterocarpus borneensis* Slooten, *Hopea dryobalanoides* Miq. and *Shorea parvifolia* Dyer. Dominant species in the old secondary forests include *Dacryodes rugosa* (Bl.) H.J. Lam, *Elateriospermum tapos* Blume, *Xanthophyllum neglectum* Meijden, *Koompassia excelsa* (Becc.) Taub., *Scaphium macropodum* (Miq.) Beumée ex K.Heyne., *Dacryodes rostrata* (Blume) H.J.Lam, *Hopea vesquei* F.Heim, *Ochanostachys amentacea* Mast., and *Cinnamomum rhynchophyllum* Miq. Pioneer and fast-growing species are found in some areas along the village roads or ex-farm and young secondary growth, such as *Nauclea officinalis* (Pierre ex Pit.) Merr. & Chun, *Vitex pinnata* L., *Macaranga* spp., *Callicarpa pentandra* Roxb., *Pterospermum javanicum* Jungh., *Parkia speciosa* Hassk., *Ficus uncinata* (King) Becc., *Melastoma malabathricum* L., and *Vernonia arborea* Buch.-Ham. Riparian species include *Dipterocarpus oblongifolius* Blume, *Dracontomelon dao* (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe, *Artocarpus* spp. and species from the Araliaceae family.<sup>5</sup>

PRCF Indonesia conducted a High Conservation Value of Forests Assessment in 2015 for three of the five Village Forests they facilitate - Hutan Desa Bukit Belang (HDBB, Tanjung Village), Hutan Desa Batang Tau (HDBT, Sri Wangi Village), and Hutan Desa Nyuai Peningun (HDNP, Nanga Jemah Village). This Assessment recorded 3 species in HDBB classified as having high conservation value (1 bird, 2 mammals), 5 species included in CITES appendices (4 birds, 1 mammal), 48 species in the IUCN Red List (42 birds, 4 mammals, 1 amphibian, and 1 fish), and 9 species protected by Indonesian law (8 birds, 1 mammal). Similar results were found in HDBT and HDNP.

A rapid Participatory Biodiversity Assessment (PBA) conducted in Tanjung village (Huda and Hayat, 2020) confirmed that several species protected by Indonesian law are still found in the Village Forest. Many of these species are threatened or endangered according to IUCN and CITES (Table 4). Mammal species that are listed in the IUCN Red List and CITES are *Manis javanica* (*Trenggiling*, Sunda Pangolin) with Critically Endangered (CR) status; *Hylobates albibarbis* (*Owa jenggot putih*, Bornean White-bearded Gibbon), *Hylobates muelleri* (*Owa kalawat*, Bornean Gibbon), *Neofelis diardi* (*Macan dahan*, Sunda Clouded Leopard), *Prionailurus planiceps* (*Kucing tandang*, Flat-headed Cat), and *Arctictis binturong* (*Binturong*, Binturong) with Endangered (EN) status; and *Nycticebus menagensis* (*Kukang Kalimantan*, Phillipine Slow Loris), *Tarsius bancanus* (*Krabuku ingkat*, Horsfield's Tarsier), *Helarctos malayanus* (*Beruang madu*, Sun Bear), and *Cynogale bennettii* (*Musang air*, Otter Civet) with Vulnerable (VU) status. While *Rusa unicolor* (*Rusa Sambar*, Sambar Deer) has in VU status but it is not listed in the CITES. One Endangered (EN) reptile species identified in the PBA was *Manouria emys* (*Baning cokelat*, *Kura-kura kaki gajah*, Brown Giant Tortoise which is listed in Appendix II of the CITES.

Table 4 Result of the Participatory Biodiversity Assessment in Tanjung Village, 16 December 2020.

Taxa	Number of species in IUCN Red List Database*					Number of species protected by Indonesian Law	Number of species in CITES Appendices
	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC		
Mammals	1	5	5	2	4	17	12
Birds				1	3	4	1
Reptiles		1				1	1

<sup>5</sup> PRCF Indonesia (2015).

## Land degradation drivers

Kalimantan has been known as a source of export timber for decades. When the timber boom faded, in 2005 mining concessions started. The main drivers of land degradation within Kapuas Hulu district are therefore commercial logging and mining operations. Small scale land degradation also occurs as a result of local communities' livelihood activities: shifting cultivation, use of fire for land clearing (with risk of causing forest fire), timber extraction for house and bridge construction, fuelwood for cooking, wildlife hunting, and non-timber forest products extraction for consumption and sale (e.g. honey, agarwood, rattan)<sup>6</sup>.

In HDBB, timber extraction for house and bridge construction, and for making boats and use as fuelwood is one of the primary causes of forest degradation. Other primary causes of forest degradation include wildlife hunting, gold mining in the river, and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products by outsiders<sup>7</sup>. Other direct causes of deforestation in HDBB are shifting cultivation, forest fire<sup>8</sup>, and land clearing for road construction between villages.

## B2 Description of Socio-Economic Context

The socio-economic context of the Hutan Desa Bukit Belang is described below. Similar conditions are likely to be present in other villages in Kapuas Hulu district, although there is some variation between villages. Detailed information on the socio-economic context of each Village Forest that is added to the project will be incorporated into the Project Design Document.

### Income sources

The main livelihood of the Tanjung Village community is farming, with shifting cultivation techniques. They have been farming for generations and maintain rubber trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*) as the main trees. In the past, rubber was the main income source, but the rubber price has fallen over the last 10-years. Currently, the main source of income of Tanjung Village community is from cultivating *purik* (*Mitragyna speciosa*; also, widely known as *kratom*, *kratum*, *kedamba*), a traditional medicinal plant from Kalimantan that is reported to be widely used in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Myanmar. The *purik* production from Kalimantan is mostly exported to the United States of America. However, due to its negative effect when used inappropriately, the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States of America (DEA) has classified *purik* into the Narcotics Category I and issued a warning to avoid using this plant for treatment of opium dependency. In Indonesia, the National Narcotics Agency (*Badan Narkotika Nasional*, BNN) is assessing this plant for inclusion as a Category I Narcotic. If *purik* is listed as a Category I Narcotic in Indonesia, the communities who have been farming this species must stop their production<sup>9</sup>. *Purik* is planted by about 50% of the Tanjung Village community. Rubber is now the second main source of income with 80% of the Tanjung Village community still maintaining their rubber farms (although *purik* is cultivated by fewer households, the total income exceeds that from rubber).

<sup>6</sup> KPH Kapuas Hulu Selatan Management Plan (Draft).

<sup>7</sup> Source: Huda and Hayat (2020). During a focussed-group discussion (FGD) on Problem Tree Analysis, the participants use the terms 'illegal logging' for timber extraction, 'illegal hunting' for 'wildlife hunting' and 'forest and forest resources encroachment' for extraction of timber and non-timber forest products by outsiders. However, the use of these terms was not suitable, because these activities have been done through generations, long before the KPH KH and HDBB was established, and allowed by traditions and customary rules.

<sup>8</sup> According to FGD participants, the forest fire means using fire for land clearing using traditional knowledge and therefore the fire was maintained within the intended plot. However, there was risk for fire spreading and become forest fire.

<sup>9</sup> <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/09/02/05300091/kontroversi-kratom-tanaman-obat-asal-kalimantan-yang-akan-dilarang-bnn>; <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2019/09/02/110048165/mengenal-kratom-dari-manfaat-hingga-efek-konsumsi?page=all>

Additional sources of income are from other crops planted in the farms, gold mining, transportation services (ie. bike transport between villages or from the village to Putussibau, the capital city of Kapuas Hulu district), fishing, and wildlife hunting. The main sources of income of the Tanjung Village community are summarized in Table 5.

*Table 5 Summary of income from main sources in Tanjung Village.*

Sources of income	Percentage of household*	Average production per household	Price (IDR)
Purik	50%	5 kg/day; 20 days/month	4,500/kg
Rubber	80%	5 kg/day; 20 days/month	6,000/kg
Rice	95%	320 kg/year	If sold IDR 9,375/kg, but mostly self-consumed
Fish	<5%	Not counted	Self-consumed
Meat (pork)**	<5%	30 kg/hunting; 1 day/month	40,000/kg
Gold mining	<5%	Not counted, rare	Depends on yield
Transportation service	<5%	52 trips (1 trip = 1 way; Tanjung – Putussibau or Putussibau – Tanjung)	250,000/trip
Others***	<5%		

Note: \* one household engages in multiple livelihoods; \*\* from wildlife hunting; \*\*\*Others include government officers (village government, teachers, army, nurse, midwife, etc.)

Source: Huda and Hayat (2020), *Kecamatan Mentebah Dalam Angka 2019*.

## Governance structures

A Village (or *Desa*) is the lowest governmental structure in Indonesia. Villages can be classified as a 'common' village or 'customary' village (called *adat* in Kapuas Hulu). Tanjung Village follows the common village type, which means governance is not based on *adat* structure.

Village Government is comprised of the Village Head and a set of village apparatus that includes a Secretariat, Technical Implementer, and Territorial Implementer (See Figure 4). The Secretariat is led by a secretary and supported by three officers in charge of administration and public affairs, financial affairs, and village planning. The Technical Implementer includes three sections that support the Village Head in implementing technical matters relating to government, well-being and public services. The Territorial Implementer is developed based on the size and characteristics of the village. Therefore, the number of territories (such as *dusun*, or in any other names) is different between villages. Tanjung Village comprises three *dusun* - Dusun Roban, Dusun Gurung Langkong, and Dusun Biang II. The number of village officers depends on the availability of community members who are eligible to hold the positions. Due to the status as self-subsistent village (*desa swadaya*), the positions of Head of Administration and Public Affairs and Head of Village Planning are currently held by one person, and Head of Well-being Section and Head of Public Service Section are also held by one person.

The Village Government's partner is the Village Consultative Body (*Badan Permasyarakatan Desa*, BPD). BPD receives plans submitted by the Village Government, shares these plans with the village community, receives feedback from the community, and conveys the feedback to the Village Government. When village plans are finalized, BPD approves the plans, and thereafter monitors and evaluates Village Government's activities and reports. Members of BPD are representatives of the

villagers and are elected democratically. The village head and BPD members' tenure is six years after which they can be re-elected a maximum of three times, either consecutively or non-consecutively<sup>10</sup>.

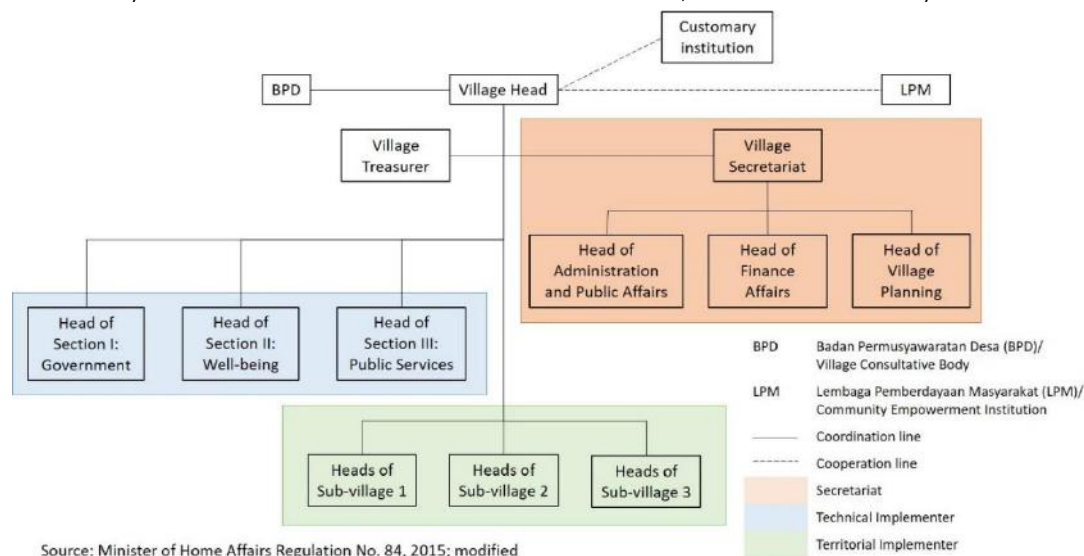


Figure 4 Village Governance Structure (Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 84, 2015; modified)

In addition to these two governmental institutions, there are the Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) and the *Adat*/Customary Institution. Both institutions contribute to village governance in partnership with the Village Government. LPM is a partner of the Village Government in empowering the community, planning and implementing village activities, and improving community services. The *Adat* Institution supports the Village Government in handling customary affairs. The Tanjung Village community consists of several ethnicities, so there is a need to govern customary related matters in the manner that has been implemented for generations.

All members of the village community have the right to elect, be elected, and/or appointed as Village Head, village officials, members of BPD, and members of village community institutions, including women<sup>11</sup>. There are women-based village level institutions that must be developed in the village, to ensure the involvement of women in the village governance (See Section C1 Organizational Capacity for details).

Sub-national and national levels of government institutions with responsibility for land and forest management in HDBB and Tanjung Village are:

- KPH Kapuas Hulu Selatan Forest Management Unit (KPH KHS);
- Kapuas Hulu District Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu*);
- West Kalimantan Provincial Environment and Forestry Service (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat*);
- West Kalimantan Provincial Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat*);
- Kalimantan Region Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Office (*Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Wilayah Kalimantan, BPSKL Kalimantan*); and
- Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DJ PSKL, KLHK).

<sup>10</sup> Article 55 & 56 of Village Act (UU No. 6/2014 Pasal 55 & 56)

<sup>11</sup> Article 68 (1d) of Village Act (UU No. 6/2014 Pasal 68 (1d))

## C. Target Groups & Communities

The following information relates to the Tanjung Village community, which has secured management rights to the Hutan Desa Bukit Belang, through SK 401/EkBang/2015. Similar conditions are likely to be present in other villages in Kapuas Hulu district, although there will be some variation among villages. Detailed information on the communities with management rights for each Village Forest that is added to the project will be incorporated into the Project Design Document.

### C1 Summary of information

#### Demographics

The 2019 population of Tanjung Village was 251 households (HHs)<sup>12</sup>, comprising 998 people (517 males and 481 females). Tanjung community members are either Catholic or Christian Protestant believers with main ethnicities of Dayak Suruk, Dayak Ut Danum, Dayak Kanayatn, Dayak Kantu, Dayak Kalis, Iban, and Tionghwa (Chinese). The predominant culture of the village is Dayak culture, but this is mixed with religious practices (either Catholic or Christian Protestant). Social groups are mostly established concerning culture, religion, socio-economic status, age group, and livelihood activities<sup>13</sup>.

#### Well-being indicator

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Tanjung Village (16 Dec 2020) attended by community group representatives<sup>14</sup> suggested that there are no vulnerable or marginalized groups in the village, and all community members are free to partake in village activities. This FGD also discussed well-being indicators for the village. It was suggested that the well-being indicators should follow the family welfare/well-being indicators established by the National Population and Family Planning Board (*Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional* (BKKBN)). According to BKKBN, there are five phases of Family Welfare, with a family in a lower category being a family that cannot meet the basic requirements/indicators of the next higher phase/level. Table 6 presents the family welfare/well-being indicators of the BKKBN. Based on indicators presented in this table, the Tanjung Village community's well-being is as follows: 123 households are categorized as Pre-Welfare Family, six households are categorized as Welfare Family I, and the remaining 122 households are categorized within the remaining three higher levels<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Kecamatan Mentebah Dalam Angka 2019.

<sup>13</sup> Huda and Hayat (2020)

<sup>14</sup> The FGD on livelihoods and socioeconomic status was conducted in 16 December 2020 (Huda and Hayat, 2020)

<sup>15</sup> Tanjung Village Profile 2020, [http://prodeskel.binapemdes.kemendagri.go.id/dpokok\\_grid\\_t01/](http://prodeskel.binapemdes.kemendagri.go.id/dpokok_grid_t01/)

Table 6 Family Well-being indicator (BKKBN, 2011)

Phase*	Indicator
<i>Keluarga Pra Sejahtera</i> Pre-welfare family	
<i>Keluarga Sejahtera I</i> Welfare Family I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family members have two or more meals per day.</li> <li>2. Family members have different clothes for home, school/work, and other occasions.</li> <li>3. The house that is occupied by the family has a good roof, floor, and walls.</li> <li>4. A sick family member is taken to the healthcare center.</li> <li>5. Couples of childbearing age who want to follow a Family Planning Program will go to a contraceptive service facility.</li> <li>6. All children in the family of age between 7 to 15 years old go to school.</li> </ol>
<i>Keluarga Sejahtera II</i> Welfare Family II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family members carry out religious practices as per to their religions and beliefs.</li> <li>2. At least once a week, all family members eat meat, fish, or egg.</li> <li>3. All family members obtain a set of new clothes at least once each year.</li> <li>4. The house size is at least 8 m<sup>2</sup> for each house occupant.</li> <li>5. Within the last three months, family members are in good health so they can implement their tasks or functions.</li> <li>6. One or more family members are working for an income.</li> <li>7. All family members aged between 10 and 60 years can read and write using the Latin alphabet.</li> <li>8. Couples of childbearing age with two or more children are using contraception.</li> </ol>
<i>Keluarga Sejahtera III</i> Welfare Family III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The family is making an effort to improve religious knowledge.</li> <li>2. Some of the family income is saved in the form of money-saving or goods.</li> <li>3. The family has meals together at least once a week, and uses these occasions as a means of communication.</li> <li>4. The family takes part in activities of the surrounding community.</li> <li>5. The family accesses information through newspapers, magazines, radio, television, or the internet.</li> </ol>
<i>Keluarga Sejahtera III Plus</i> Welfare Family III Plus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The family regularly volunteers to make material contributions to social activities.</li> <li>2. There is a family member who is active as a committee member in social groups, foundations, or institutions.</li> </ol>

Note: \*Category of the family that cannot meet the requirements/indicators of the next higher phase/level

## Organizational capacity

The organizational structure and capacity of Tanjung Village are described in Section B2 Governance Structure. Besides village governmental institutions, there are community groups officially established in Tanjung Village. Women's groups consist of groups handling family welfare, healthcare, and religious affairs<sup>16</sup>. The first two groups are a required component of the village governance structure and are partners of the Village Government. There are also men's groups (*Persatuan Kaum Bapak*, *Perkabak*),

<sup>16</sup> Family Welfare Empowerment (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga*, PKK; headed by the wife of Village Head), Integrated Healthcare Service Post (*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu*, *Posyandu*; headed by elected woman in the village or the midwife or nurse stationed in the village), Women Faith Fighter (*Wanita Pejuang Iman*, *Wapin*), and Catholic Women (*Wanita Katolik*, *WK*).

youth groups (*Karang Taruna*), religious youth groups<sup>17</sup>, and religious school groups<sup>18</sup>. All these groups have organizational structures and are active in the village.

Tanjung Village community has also started business groups in the village through facilitation from Kapuas Hulu District government. *Badan Usaha Milik Desa* (BUMDES) is a village business corporation and *Kelompok Pengelola Pariwisata* is a group that manages tourism activities in the village. For the management of the Bukit Belang Village Forest (*Hutan Desa Bukit Belang*, HDBB) Tanjung Village formed a Village Forest Management Institution (*Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa*, LPHD) in 2014 through Tanjung Village Regulation No. 3 of 2014. The first structure of the LPHD organizing committee was also established in 2014 and has recently updated its structure in 2020. Since 2014 the LPHD has been protecting and managing HDBB with facilitation from PRCF Indonesia. The capacity and understanding of LPHD on village forest management have improved in this period, but ongoing support is required to further improve and maintain this capacity.

## D. Land Tenure & Carbon Rights

### D1 Description of land tenure and carbon rights

The sections below include specific details of the management agreement for Hutan Desa Bukit Belang. Other Village Forests in Kapuas Hulu will have similar conditions of their management agreements, and details of these will be added to the Project Design Document when they join the project. The information on carbon rights is applicable to all potential project areas.

#### Land tenure

Tanjung Village community obtained Minister of Forestry Decrees on the allocation of production forest as village forests in 2014<sup>19</sup>. This decree required that Village Forest Management Rights be issued within 2 years of the decree, otherwise the Minister decree is automatically void. Village Forest Management Rights (*Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa*, HPHD) for the Tanjung Village community was issued by the Governor of West Kalimantan on 13 February 2015<sup>20</sup>. The management rights for a State Forest Area of 2,520 hectares with Protection Forest status in Tanjung Village was given to the LPHD Bukit Belang as a representative of the Tanjung Village community for a period of 35 years. It can be extended based on 5 yearly evaluation by the issuer of the decree. The Governor's decree clearly states in Dictum 2 that the management rights are not ownership rights of the State Forest Area, and it is forbidden to transfer the rights or use the area for entering a mortgage, as well as to change the status and function of the State Forest Area. It is also forbidden to use the village forest for activities other than described in the formalized management plan. The village forest must be managed based on sustainable forest management principles.

Rights and obligations are stated in the Governor's decree. Among the rights of Tanjung Village community over HDBB are:

<sup>17</sup> Church Hope Youth Union (*Persekutuan Pemuda Harapan Gereja*, PPHG), Catholic Youth (*Orang Muda Katolik*, OMK)

<sup>18</sup> Sunday School (*Sekolah Minggu*) and Sunday Catholic School (*Sekolah Minggu Katolik*)

<sup>19</sup> Minister of Forestry Decree No. SK. 66/Menhut-II/2014 issued on 21 January 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Governor of West Kalimantan Decree No. SK.401/EKBANG/2015 issued on 13 February 2015.

- a) utilizing the area for business activities of non-timber forest products cultivation, wildlife captive breeding, and cultivation of livestock fodder;
- b) utilizing the ecosystem services, including water and water services, tourism, biodiversity and environmental protection, and carbon storage and/or sequestration; and
- c) extraction of non-timber forest products, such as rattan, honey, sap, latex, resin, fruits, mushrooms, and swiftlet nest.

Meanwhile, as a rights holder, the Tanjung Village community has the following obligations:

- a) complying with laws and regulations on forestry;
- b) implementing village forest area boundary demarcation;
- c) develop and implementing Village Forest Management Plan for the duration of the management rights;
- d) implementing forest protection of the village forest;
- e) implementing forest rehabilitation in the village forest;
- f) implementing enrichment planting in the village forest; and
- g) implementing forest products administration.

Sanctions will be applied for any violation of the rights and obligations according to the laws and regulations being enforced.

## Carbon rights

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereafter called 'the Constitution') is the basis of all legislation enacted for governing the country that includes various aspects of human, environment, natural resources, and governance, including rights and obligations of the Indonesian people. Article 33 Paragraph 3 of the Constitution states that *"The land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people"*. Several laws and regulations to further govern the land and water and natural resources of Indonesia have been issued and enforced. The main laws are Act No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems, Act No. 5 of 1994 on the Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Act No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry Affairs, Act No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment, Act No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, and Act No. 16 of 2016 on the Ratification of Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Subordinate legislation and regulations for further guiding the implementation of these Acts have since been issued. Among the subordinate legislation related to climate change, and carbon storage and sequestration financing are the Government Regulations on Environmental Economic Instruments (PP 46/2017) and the Presidential Regulation on Management of Environmental Funds (Perpres 77/2018). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has also issued ministerial regulations to further guide climate change mitigation and adaptation programs, including on REDD+ implementation procedures (P.70/2017), national registry (P.71/2017), MRV (P.72/2017), and reporting of inventory of greenhouse gas emission reduction (P.73/2017).

All of the above-mentioned laws and regulations are related to carbon. However, there is still no legal clarity on who owns the carbon rights in Indonesia. Since the establishment of the Environmental Fund

Management Agency (*Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup*, BPD LH)<sup>21</sup> in October 2019 that became fully operated in January 2020, there has been some discourse on the drafting of a Presidential Regulation on Carbon Pricing (hereafter called 'Carbon Pricing Regulation'), as one of the ways for Indonesia to fund and govern achievement of its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement and provide benefits to Indonesian people as stated in the Constitution. Nevertheless, at the time this PIN document was submitted the regulation has not yet been issued. Drafts of the Carbon Pricing Regulation released for consultation in December 2020, suggest that the regulation will provide clarity on ownership of carbon rights.

A recent publication about this carbon rights issue<sup>22</sup> included interviews with some key individuals from the government. In that report, the Director General of Climate Change Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DGCC MoEF), Dr. Ruandha Agung Sugardiman, stated that "*Carbon is the State's rights. Therefore, it must be regulated by the State, whether for market or for achieving emissions reduction target*". The report further summarized that the MoEF is the authority that can issue permission for selling carbon certificates. The selling permit can be obtained after the MoEF has calculated how much carbon emissions reduction can be allocated for achieving NDC targets and how much of the remaining amount can be sold in the market. The sectors that are part of the NDC targets include forestry and other land-use, energy, waste, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and agriculture. Concessions and license holders within the national REDD+ accounting area are mandatory implementers of the emissions reduction program to achieve the NDC target. Village communities are not mandated to contribute to the NDC targets, however, and may therefore be able to sell the carbon emissions reduced to the voluntary markets. To be able to do this, the companies or communities as voluntary carbon emissions reduction producers must be registered in the National Registry System for Climate Change, based on the ministerial regulation on the national registry (P.71/2017). Despite these recent developments, details of who holds the rights to carbon and ecosystem services remain unresolved. It is not clear whether the communities will need to apply for separate permits for utilizing the village forest to access the environmental services benefits, including carbon, even though utilizing environmental services including carbon storage and sequestration is mentioned in the Governor's decree on the village forest management rights (HPHD) as one of the rights of the Tanjung Village community over HDBB. The project will closely monitor the development of relevant policy, including the Carbon Pricing Regulation, and ensure that the project activities and finance mechanisms are developed in compliance with all relevant policy, legislation and regulations from the Government of Indonesia.

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<sup>21</sup> BPD LH is a public service agency (*Badan Layanan Umum*, BLU) that is accountable to and structurally operationalized under the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

<sup>22</sup> Arshanti, *et al.* (2020) in the Forest Digest magazine, Issue 17, Oct – Dec 2020.

## E. Project Interventions & Activities

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### E1 Description of project intervention

#### Proposed project interventions

PRCF Indonesia has been working with the Tanjung Village community since 2011, as well as with Nanga Jemah and Sri Wangi village communities, and since 2019 with Nanga Betung and Penepian Raya Villages. The latter two village communities came to request PRCF Indonesia's support in managing their village forests after observing the continuous support PRCF Indonesia has provided for the other villages' forest management.

The first three to five years after securing village forest management rights (HPHD) have been used for building capacity of the village forest management committees (LPHD), and development and initial implementation of long-term Village Forest Management Plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan Desa*, RPHD). The RPHD is for 10-years and is scheduled for evaluation and implementing adaptive forest management every five years within the 35-year duration of the management rights. For Tanjung Village it is therefore an appropriate time to update and support the adaptive forest management of the Village Forests to lay a foundation for long-term management with financial support provided from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates.

Based on PRCF Indonesia's discussions over the past two years with the LPHDs and village governments in five villages, and a recent field data collection in Tanjung Village<sup>23</sup>, the activities described below are expected to be required. These plans will be further refined in collaboration with participating communities and based on their specific needs, during Plan Vivo Project Development.

#### Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) capacity building

After assessing the capacity needs of the LPHD, a programme of training activities and workshops will be developed to ensure that all LPHD members are able to fulfil their required functions, achieve sustainable forest management, meet the monitoring, reporting and verification requirements of Plan Vivo. Study visits to other 'successful' villages will be made where relevant.

#### Improvement of Village Forest Long-Term Management Plans (RPHD)

After a re-analysis of local drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in collaboration with local stakeholders; Village Forest Long-Term Management Plans will be reviewed and updated where necessary to ensure that activities to address the main drivers are incorporated, and that the management plan has a robust and evidence-based theory of change for achieving sustainable forest management. The aim of the plan is for sustainable forest management, and sustainable use of forest resources by the village communities will be encouraged.

#### Forest protection and monitoring

Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the Village Forest Long-Term Management Plans, village regulations on the use of natural resources within the village will be developed to regulate the harvest of timber and non-timber forest products, wildlife hunting, and extraction of mineral resources within

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<sup>23</sup> Huda and Hayat (2020)

the Village Forest and surrounding areas to sustainable levels. Information on the regulations will be shared within the community and in neighbouring villages. The boundary of the Village Forest will be mapped and physically marked with boundary poles, and signs will be installed with details on regulations relating to access and use.

Regular patrols of the Village Forest will be conducted to monitor for signs of activities that threaten the forest or biodiversity. Evidence of activities that contravene village regulations will be reported to the Village Government who will act to enforce the regulations, with the support of local authorities where necessary. Where fire poses a threat to the forest, fire prevention and control activities will be developed and implemented.

### Activities to address threats

Where threats to the Village Forest and the biodiversity and ecosystem services it supports are identified, activities will be developed to address these in a manner that does not undermine the livelihoods of the village community. This may include activities that reduce demand or identify alternative sources of materials that are unsustainably harvested.

### Forest restoration

If the Village Forest has areas of degraded forest, where natural regeneration is likely to be inhibited, for example if they are isolated from seed sources, or ground conditions do not favour natural colonization by native vegetation, activities to facilitate natural regeneration of forest will be carried out, including ground preparation and cultivation, planting and maintenance of seedlings.

### Awareness-raising of the benefits of sustainable forest management

Where a lack of awareness of the benefits of sustainable forest management is identified, awareness raising activities will be incorporated in the form of village meetings, training, and field school activities to build appreciation of and support for sustainable forest management.

### Alternative or improved livelihood activities

Where the livelihoods activities of local communities threaten the Village Forest, methods to develop those activities in a manner that supports sustainable forest management will be explored. Alternative livelihood activities may also be introduced to replace sources of income that may be reduced because of new regulations on use of the Village Forest, and to provide new sources of income linked to sustainable forest management. These activities may include:

- Agroforestry activities to intensify production in existing fields and reduce the need for agricultural expansion;
- Intensification of wetland agriculture in the wetland's areas outside village forest;
- Establishment of new businesses or improvement of existing businesses such as horticulture, coffee, rubber, rattan products, bottled water and ecotourism;
- Livestock development to reduce the need for wildlife hunting, such as the development of fishponds, swiftlets breeding, and pig and chicken farming.

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with new or improved livelihoods activities will be taken into consideration in the design of livelihood activities.

## F. Identification of Any Non-Eligible Activities

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### F1 Description of other activities

All of the proposed activities are expected to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the protection and restoration of the Village Forest, and are therefore potentially eligible to generate Plan Vivo Certificates.

## G. Long-Term Sustainability Drivers

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### G1 Description of sustainability of the proposed project intervention

The proposed project aims to use finance generated from the sale of Plan Vivo certificates to build the capacity of village forest management institutions and establish the management activities needed for sustainable management of forest within the focal Village Forests. If successful, the project will enable the communities that have obtained village forest management rights to secure a sustainable source of cash and non-cash income from the forest. During the project period, which is expected to last for at least 20-years, benefits from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificates will facilitate and provide an incentive for forest protection and restoration.

Project activities will also focus on improving or introducing livelihood activities that rely on sustainable forest management, to enable local communities to realize more of the ecosystem service benefits from forest protection and restoration. The management plans developed will therefore be designed to support activities that will provide the financial income to cover costs of forest protection and restoration activities after the end of the project period. After demonstrating the potential to effectively manage their village forest, and generate sustainable sources of income, it is expected that the participating communities will be able to extend their village forest management rights beyond their initial 35-year period, without the need for further financial support from the sale of carbon certificates.

## H. Applicant Organization & Proposed Governance Structure

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### H1 Project Organizational Structure

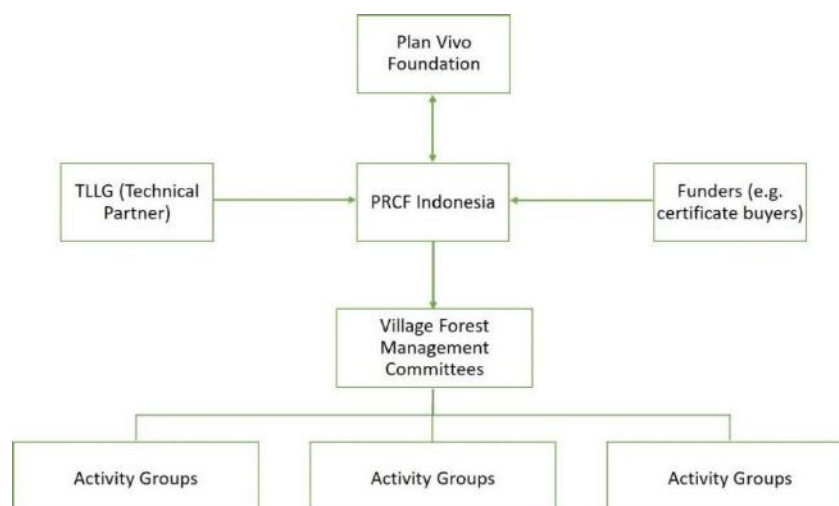
#### Organizational diagram

PRCF Indonesia is a national non-government organization, established in 2000, and a member organization of the US-based People Resources and Conservation Federation that since 1995 has operated in several Southeast Asian countries as a federation of semi-autonomous country programs, some of which are now registered as national institutions in each country. PRCF Indonesia focuses its activities on strengthening local participation in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions through promoting protection and wise use of natural resources, as well as improvement of

household socio-economics and cultural arts and customs revitalization. During the project design and development phases, PRCF Indonesia and the participating communities will receive technical support from The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG), as summarized in Table 7. The Project's organizational structure is provided in Figure 5.

*Table 7 Roles of project coordinator and technical partner*

Role	PRCF-Indonesia	TLLG
<b>Administration</b>		
Registration and recording of management plans and sale agreements	✓	
Managing the use of project finance in the Plan Vivo and making payments to producers	✓	
Coordinating and recording monitoring	✓	
Negotiating sales of Plan Vivo Certificates	✓	✓
Reporting to the Plan Vivo Foundation	✓	✓
Contracting project validation and verification		✓
Managing project data	✓	✓
<b>Technical</b>		
Providing technical support and training to producers in planning and implementing project activities	✓	✓
Developing, reviewing, and updating technical specifications	✓	✓
Evaluating management plans	✓	✓
Monitoring carbon, livelihoods, biodiversity, and ecosystem services	✓	✓
<b>Social</b>		
Conducting preliminary discussions and continued workshops with communities	✓	✓
Gathering socio-economic information for project registration and reporting purposes	✓	✓
Helping groups/individuals to demonstrate land-tenure	✓	✓
Advising on issues such as mobilization, setting up bank accounts, dispute resolution, etc.		✓



*Figure 5 Project organizational structure*

## Capacity and experience

The capacity and experience of the Project Coordinator and Technical Partner are summarized below.

**Organization name:** Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (PRCF Indonesia), West Kalimantan, Indonesia [www.prcfindonesia.org](http://www.prcfindonesia.org)

**Role in the project:** Project coordinator

**Legal Status:** PRCF Indonesia is domiciled in Pontianak, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. PRCF-Indonesia was registered as an institution incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia on October 20, 2000, through a notary Eddy Pribadi Dwi, SH, Certificate number 93, Saturday, October 20, 2000. Registration Number in the Office of Pontianak State courts; 08 / YYPend. / 2001, on Wednesday, January 31, 2001. It was changed on Wednesday, November 22, 2002, through the notary Eddy Peribadi Dwi, SH, by certificate letter number 55 of 2002, on the organization's name changed into Yayasan PRCF-Indonesia. The organization incorporated further changes and legalized through the Notary Deed Number 281, dated August 24, 2018 issued by Notary BUDI PERASETIYONO, SH domiciled in Pontianak City. Then it has been ratified as a foundation legal entity through the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0011900.AH.01.04 of 2018 concerning Ratification of the Establishment of the Legal Entity of the Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia. PRCF Indonesia's taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP) is 86.149.127.2-701.000.

**Long-term objective:** To achieve biodiversity conservation that will support the integrity of the ecosystem functioning and sustainable utilization of natural resources and promote self-reliance of local communities through socio-economic improvement while maintaining the values of local wisdom.

#### History and achievements:

- Women Empowerment and Strengthening Community Cultural Identity Program (1999 – 2016): restoration and preservation of Dayak ikat weaving in three ethnic groups of indigenous people in West Kalimantan - Dayak Desa, Dayak Iban, and Dayak Mualang.
- Democracy and peacebuilding program / Increasing the capacity of communities in conflict resolution management of natural resources (2003 – 2010): village boundary mapping in Kelam Permai Sub-District, Sintang District.
- Biodiversity Conservation Program (2004 until now): 3 Tomistoma surveys, 2 Orangutan surveys, 1 Gibbon / Hylobates survey and 1 Turtle survey
- Community-Based Forest Management, Non-Timber Forest Management, and Ecosystem Services Development Program (2010 until now): facilitated 6 village forests, and 1 payment for ecosystem services program in Nanga Lauk village forests for 25 years (2019-2044) by implementing Plan Vivo standards.
- Conservation of Tapanuli Orangutan, Siamang Gibbon, and Agile Gibbon in North Sumatra, through community-based activities leading to protection of critical habitat and ape populations in the landscape of Batang Toru Forest Ecosystem.

**Current activities:** Facilitation of the Payment for Ecosystem Services Program "Rimbak Pakai Pengidup/ Forests for Life" based on the Plan Vivo Standard through the Sustainable Commodities Conservation Mechanism (SCCM) in Nanga Lauk Village, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia for 25 years (2019 – 2044).

#### Key personnel:

Imanul Huda – Director ([ihuda.prcf@gmail.com](mailto:ihuda.prcf@gmail.com))

Ali Hayat – Program Manager ([hayat.prcfi@gmail.com](mailto:hayat.prcfi@gmail.com))

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Iwan Supardi – Program Facilitator for Livelihoods Development ([iwan\\_supardi68@yahoo.co.id](mailto:iwan_supardi68@yahoo.co.id))

Adilah Dinilhuda – Data Base and Reporting ([adilah.prcfi@gmail.com](mailto:adilah.prcfi@gmail.com))

Hendra Wisnu Wardhana – Village Facilitator ([wisnu.prcf@gmail.com](mailto:wisnu.prcf@gmail.com))

Yayan Abdillah – Village Facilitator ([yayanhisbullah7@gmail.com](mailto:yayanhisbullah7@gmail.com))

L. Fernando Potess – PRCF's Board of Trustee ([fpotess@prcfoundation.org](mailto:fpotess@prcfoundation.org))

**Organization name:** The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG), Edinburgh, UK

<https://www.landscapesandlivelihoods.com/>

**Role in the project:** Technical Partner

**Legal Status:** Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Registered in Scotland. Registration number SO316702.

**Long-term objective:**

Promoting best practice in ecosystem management to address complex societal challenges and meet the needs of local resource users.

**History and achievements:**

Since its establishment in April 2017, TLLG has provided assistance, advice, training, and mentorship to more than 25 clients including national and international NGOs, development agencies, universities, and private sector companies. Supporting projects that involve the protection, restoration, and sustainable use of forests, dryland, and coastal ecosystems across four continents.

**Current activities:**

- **Natural Climate Solutions** - Working with communities, smallholder farmers, and local and international non-government organizations to design and implement projects that contribute to climate change mitigation, while also benefiting biodiversity, ecosystem services, and local livelihoods. Using the Plan Vivo System and other carbon standards to provide a source of results-based finance for climate mitigation projects.
- **Biodiversity Conservation** – Helping to design community conservation initiatives based on a robust and stakeholder-informed Theory of Change. This approach allows for adaptive management and tracking of measurable results that can help projects to secure support from donors and investors.
- **Ecosystem Restoration** - Working with scientists and resource users to understand local drivers of degradation and design interventions to address them. Drawing on landscape approaches and Forest and Landscape Restoration methodologies to assess the costs and benefits of potential interventions and design approaches that meet the needs of local communities while also contributing to global restoration targets.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods** - Working with communities and other local stakeholders to establish natural resource management plans and approaches that take a broad range of costs and benefits into account, helping communities to identify opportunities to increase the sustainability of natural resource-dependent and other livelihood activities.
- **Project Development and Implementation** - Providing support throughout the project cycle to develop projects that achieve measurable impacts and conform to international best practice standards.
- **Environmental and Social Risk Management** - Practical and community-oriented approaches following international standards for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social risks.
- **Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning** - Scientific research, cost-effective monitoring, and evaluating performance and impacts of ecosystem management projects and programs.

**Key personnel:**

Nicholas Berry – Forest and Climate Specialist ([nick@landscapesandlivelihoods.com](mailto:nick@landscapesandlivelihoods.com))  
 Ellyn Damayanti – Land Use and Forestry Specialist ([ellyn@landscapesandlivelihoods.com](mailto:ellyn@landscapesandlivelihoods.com))  
 Victoria Griffiths – Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development Specialist  
 Michael Riddell – Livelihoods and Governance Specialist  
 Rebecca Stedham – Natural Resource Management Specialist  
 Jake Willis – Forest Governance Specialist  
 Adaoma Wosu – Community Based Natural Resource Management Specialist

## H2 Applicant organization

The Project Idea Note is submitted by TLLG on behalf of PRCF Indonesia. A signed statement from PRCF Indonesia indicating support of this application is provided in Annex A. Details of TLLG's objectives, achievements, and activities; and key personnel involved in the project are provided in Section H1.

# I. Community-Led Design Plan

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## I1 Plan for achieving community participation in the project

### Participatory project design plan

The success of the proposed project relies on the full and effective involvement of local communities in the development and implementation of village forest restoration and protection activities. The approaches employed to help ensure that the village communities have a sense of ownership over the project, and a commitment to carrying out project activities are summarised below. This process will be followed for each Village Forest that is incorporated into the project.

#### Concept development

The scoping phase involves visits to the project area, by the project coordinator and technical partners. This phase has been completed for Hutan Desa Bukit Belang. For other village forests added to the project the following activities will be carried out:

- Participatory land-use mapping – Using remote sensing images as a base map, representative groups of community members will produce detailed maps describing current land use within their village forests.
- Problem tree analysis – A problem tree analysis will be conducted with representative groups of participants from the village communities to identify the local causes and consequences of deforestation and degradation expected in the village forest. The resulting problem trees will be discussed and refined with input from other community members and stakeholders.
- Village survey – If recent information on socioeconomic conditions and livelihoods in the focal villages is incomplete, a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews will be conducted.
- Project activity scoping – Using the information from the land-use mapping, problem tree analysis and village survey, an initial Theory of Change will be developed with specific activities to address local drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and enable restoration. These are described for Hutan Desa Bukit Belang in Section E.

#### Project development

During the project development phase, the project coordinator and technical partners will make frequent visits to work with the participating communities on the following activities:

1. Project activity planning – The project coordinator will work with the focal communities to develop detailed management plans describing activities that are required to restore forests and prevent further deforestation and degradation in their village forests. Details of resource

requirements will also be discussed, and these will then be developed into full financial plans for the project with details of how resource requirements will be met.

2. Monitoring plan development – The project coordinator will work with the focal communities to develop activity-based monitoring plans that can be used to assess whether activities in the management plan are being carried out and whether they are likely to result in the expected emission reductions.
3. Development of draft Plan Vivo agreement – The management plans, financial plans, and monitoring plans developed in the previous activities will be incorporated into draft Plan Vivo Agreements describing the requirements for receiving support from the sale of Plan Vivo certificates, and a proposed benefit distribution mechanism that supports the financial plan. These draft agreements will be discussed and refined with input from community members.

## Process for enabling free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

With each village forest that joins the project, a process will be followed to ensure that there is the opportunity for the community to negotiate the conditions under which the project is designed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated. Collective decisions over whether to give or withhold consent to the project at key stages of project development will be made by representatives freely chosen by the community members, while ensuring the involvement of women and marginalized or vulnerable groups.

The FPIC process will include the following steps:

1. Stakeholder analysis to identify rights holders and any conflicting claims;
2. Describing governance structures and defining decision making processes and timelines;
3. Requesting consent to consider the proposed project during the concept development phase;
4. Requesting consent to engage in the project design process before the start of the project development phase;
5. Requesting consent to implement the project before the start of project activities;
6. Designing a *Grievance Redress Mechanism* that is accessible to all community members and can be used to raise issues relating to consent throughout the project development and implementation phases.

At each of these steps, the focal communities must have a complete understanding of the potential benefits of the project and any associated risks and responsibilities. The Plan Vivo System and the transaction of Plan Vivo Certificates will therefore be introduced to the participating communities during project development, and continued support will be provided during project implementation. How these concepts are introduced will be carefully managed to reduce the risk of raising unrealistic expectations within the community, which could undermine the implementation of project activities.

The participatory process for the development of project activities is described above. A program of capacity building will be implemented alongside this process to ensure that the focal communities develop a full understanding of the concepts involved in a Plan Vivo project and are free to grant or withhold consent under the following conditions:

- Free = consent is given voluntarily and without coercion, intimidation, or manipulation.
- Prior = consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities to allow time to understand, access, and analyze information on the proposed activity.

- Informed = information provided prior to seeking consent is accessible, objective, and complete.
- Consent = a collective decision (“Yes”, “No”, or “Yes with conditions”) made by the rights-holders following their timelines and decision-making processes with the option to reconsider if the proposed activities change or if new information relevant to the proposed activities emerges.

All capacity building activities will be carried out by the Project Coordinator, following training plans developed with input from the Technical Partners (see Table 8).

*Table 8 Summary of capacity building activities to build understanding of the Plan Vivo system*

Topic	Content
Sustainable forest management	Discuss the concept of sustainable forest management in the village context
Conservation partnerships	Introduce the concept that external parties may be willing to provide financial support for sustainable forest management while making it clear that finance is not currently available and that it will still be necessary to find people to provide financial support before management plans can be funded.
Performance-based finance	Training to build an understanding of the sources of performance-based finance that could fund their project activities. This will include basic descriptions of ecosystem services and climate change mitigation, how their project activities will contribute to these, and why external parties are willing to pay for this.
PES and carbon markets	Introduction to markets for ecosystem services and emission reduction certificates, and associated monitoring and reporting requirements.
Implementation	Further development of an understanding of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and carbon markets, so the participating community can become ambassadors for the approach as it spreads to other villages.

Signed statements from the five villages to PRCF Indonesia for facilitating them in village forest management capacity building, seeking fundraising, as well as representing them in communicating with external parties are provided in Annex B. And a signed statement from Tanjung Village that they are considering the use of Plan Vivo Standard for ensuring the sustainable management of their village forest is provided in Annex C.

## J. Additionality Analysis

### J1 Description of how project activities are additional

#### Regulatory surplus

Kapuas Hulu District was declared a Conservation District in 2015, and much of the forest within current or potential future Village Forests is designated as protection forest. Areas of primary forest and peatland are further protected through National Forest Moratorium Policy. These legal designations

and policies alone are insufficient to ensure effective forest management, however, as demonstrated by ongoing deforestation and degradation across all forest types and legal designations.

Potential project areas include those that have already been granted village forest management rights. The establishment of a Village Forest brings with it an obligation for sustainable management, but the community must develop its plans to finance that management, and newly formed village forest management institutions often lack the capacity to implement effective forest management activities and develop sustainable sources of income from forest management. This project, therefore, provides a means for communities that lack the capacity and finance for effective forest management to achieving the village forest management objectives as stated in Section A1.

## Barrier analysis

Village communities in Kapuas Hulu district face significant financial, technical, institutional, ecological, social, and cultural barriers in implementing sustainable forest management, as well as forest protection and restoration in their village forests. A summary of barriers identified in Tanjung Village and how project activities will enable the community to overcome them is provided in Table 9. Similar barriers are also likely to be present in other villages in Kapuas Hulu.

*Table 9 Barrier analysis of Tanjung Village community in implementing village forest protection and restoration*

Type of barrier	Description	Potential project activities to overcome the barrier
Financial/ Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Forest Management Committee (LPHD) lacks finance for implementing forest protection and restoration activities and boundary demarcation and providing resources and compensating members for their activities.</li> <li>Village communities lack capital for initiating alternative livelihoods.</li> <li>High dependence on the use of timber for house and bridge construction, fuelwood, and boat making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will provide finance to LPHD to enable them to conduct effective patrols, village forest boundary demarcation, and monitoring of forest and biodiversity status and threats.</li> <li>The project will provide seed funding for alternative livelihood activities.</li> <li>The project will introduce skills or technology for reducing the use of timber.</li> </ul>
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Forest Management Committees (LPHD) lack experience in village forest management planning and implementation.</li> <li>Lack of personnel with knowledge, experience, and skills in forest patrol, preventing forest fire, conducting forest rehabilitation, and initiating productive livelihoods.</li> <li>Tanjung villagers lack awareness and understanding of the national and local regulations, especially related to village forests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Forest Management Committees will be trained and coached in village forest management planning and implementation.</li> <li>Recruitment of personnel and training for forest patrol groups, fire control groups, and community business groups.</li> <li>Training and awareness-raising on village forests, ecosystem services, and benefits from forest and biodiversity conservation will be provided to Tanjung village communities, including students.</li> </ul>

Type of barrier	Description	Potential project activities to overcome the barrier
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanjung villagers lack exposure to sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry, and clearing without burning, as well as wet rice fields.</li> <li>The agreement on village boundaries has not been finalized. This affects the use of Bukit Belang Village Forest (HDBB) by neighboring village communities because the HDBB is located at the village border.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and field school on appropriate agricultural systems and techniques will be provided to relevant community groups.</li> <li>Continue the coordination and communication with the neighbor villages and higher-level governments (sub-district and district) for finalizing the village boundary agreement.</li> </ul>
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village level regulation on the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest product as well as other natural resources and land use is not existing.</li> <li>Laws and regulations on land use in village forests are not effectively enforced, including shifting cultivation practices and wildlife hunting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will facilitate the development of village regulation.</li> <li>The project will work with local authorities to identify and address barriers to the enforcement of laws and regulations.</li> </ul>
Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanjung Village community practice shifting cultivation including within the village forest.</li> <li>Lack of plants for livestock fodder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of appropriate agricultural systems and techniques.</li> <li>The project will introduce appropriate plants (potentially grass or fast-growing species plants) for livestock fodder and paying attention to not introducing invasive alien species.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife hunting is an established activity that provides income.</li> <li>Gold mining areas within the village forest are individual ownership that has been passed down through generations.</li> <li>Forest-based livelihoods have been done for generations and without limitation of village boundaries. Therefore, communities between villages are accustomed to extract timber, NTFP, or hunting wildlife in any forest within walking reach.</li> <li>Lack of motivation in Tanjung Village community to work together in managing village forest and reducing activities that cause forest degradation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct awareness-raising on forest and biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>The project will be involving the hunters and gold mine owners in the village forest management and alternative livelihoods activities.</li> <li>The project will install signboards and village forest boundary marks to inform the boundary of the village forest and disseminate information about the village and village forest boundaries and regulations enforced within the village forest and conducting forest patrol.</li> <li>Awareness raising and involving as many community members as possible in the village forest management and related activities.</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wildlife hunting is an important cultural activity for the Dayak Suruk ethnic group, the majority of the Tanjung village population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will provide awareness-raising, training, and field school to show a more productive and sustainable way of implementing livelihoods</li> </ul>

Type of barrier	Description	Potential project activities to overcome the barrier
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihoods activities carried out by Tanjung Village community are claimed to be their traditions, such as the shifting cultivation, gold mining, land clearing using fire, ownership of farms in the forest (ex-shifting cultivation), as well as extraction of timber, non-timber forest products and wildlife hunting that go beyond village boundaries.</li> </ul>	activities and involve community members to join the new alternative livelihoods. Such as livestock development instead of hunting, introducing appropriate agricultural systems and techniques, and development of alternative livelihoods.

## K. Notification of Relevant Bodies & Regulations

### K1 Notification of relevant regulatory bodies

The project is being developed in collaboration with the West Kalimantan Provincial Environment and Forestry Service (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat*, DLHK Kalbar), which is a provincial government institution under the Governor of West Kalimantan that mandated for management and administration of forestry affairs in the Province. For forest management on the ground, West Kalimantan Province is divided into Forest Management Units (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan*, KPH) with production function (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi*, KPHP) and protection function (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Lindung*, KPHL). There are 14 KPHPs and 5 KPHLs in West Kalimantan. KPH Kapuas Hulu Selatan, where the five Village Forests that PRCF Indonesia is currently facilitating (see Table 1) are located, is one of the West Kalimantan Province's KPHPs. There are two KPHLs in Kapuas Hulu District, KPHL Kapuas Hulu Utara, and KPHL Kapuas Hulu Timur.

West Kalimantan Provincial Environment and Forestry Service circulated a letter of notification to all relevant regulatory bodies and NGOs active in the area (Kapuas Hulu District), as well as at provincial and national levels. A copy of the letter and list of addresses is provided in Annex D.

### K2 Statement of intent to comply with relevant regulations

National and regional regulations and legislation relevant to the proposed project activities are summarized in Table 10. During the development of the project, a full review of these documents will be conducted to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations.

Table 10 Relevant regulations

Type	Reference	Description
<b>Forestry and Forest Carbon</b>		
Law	UU No. 41/1999	Forestry
Law	UU No. 18/2013	Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction
Law	UU No. 16/2016	Ratification of Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Government Regulation	UU No. 46/2017	Environmental Economic Instruments
Presidential Regulation	Perpres 77/2018	Management of Environmental Funds

Type	Reference	Description
Ministerial Regulation (MoEF)	P.70/2017	REDD+ implementation procedures
Ministerial Regulation (MoEF)	P.71/2017	Climate Change National Registry System
Ministerial Regulation (MoEF)	P.72/2017	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
Ministerial Regulation (MoEF)	P.73/2017	Reporting of inventory of greenhouse gas emission reduction
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)*	P.68/Menhut-II/2008	REDD Demonstration Activities procedures
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)*	P.36/Menhut-II/2009	Business licensing procedures for utilization of carbon storage and/or sequestration in production forest and protection forest
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)*	P.30/Menhut-II/2009	REDD implementation procedures
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)*	P. 20/Menhut-II/2012	Forest carbon procedures
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)*	P.11/Menhut-II/2013	Amendment of P.36/Menhut-II/2009
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)*	P.50/Menhut-II/2014	Trading of Indonesia Certified Emissions Reduction Certificates
<b>Environment and Biodiversity</b>		
Law	UU No. 5/1990	Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems
Law	UU No. 5/1994	Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
Law	UU No. 32/2009	Protection and Management of the Environment
<b>Local Governance</b>		
Law	UU No. 6/2014	Village
Law	UU No. 23/2014	Local Government
Government Regulation in Lieu of Law	Perpu No. 2/2014	Amendment of UU No. 23/2014
Law	UU No. 2/2015	Stipulation of Perpu No. 2/2014 as Law
Law	UU No. 9/2015	Second Amendment of UU No. 23/2014
<b>Village Forests</b>		
Ministerial Regulation (MoEF)	P.83/2016	Social Forestry
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)	P.35/menhut-II/2007	Non-Wood Forest Products
Ministerial Regulation (MoF)	P.19/Menhut-II/2009	National Strategy of Non-Wood Forest Products Development
Ministerial Regulation (MoEF)	P.78/2019	Management of Non-Wood Forest Products from the State Forest Area
Ministerial Decree (MoEF)	SK. 686/Menlhk-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017	Village Forest Management Rights for Nanga Jemah Village Community
Ministerial Decree (MoEF)	SK. 687/Menlhk-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017	Village Forest Management Rights for Sri Wangi Village Community

Type	Reference	Description
WK Governor Decree	SK.399/EkBang/2015	Village Forest Management Rights for Nanga Betung Village Community
WK Governor Decree	SK. 400/EkBang/2015	Village Forest Management Rights for Penepian Raya Village Community
WK Governor Decree	SK.401/EKBANG/2015	Village Forest Management Rights for Tanjung Village Community
Village Regulation	Perdes No. 3/2014	Village Forest Management Committee of Tanjung Village

Notes: \*Possibility of contradictory contents of this regulation with the Article 24 of the Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry P.70/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 that revoked all regulations related to REDD+ implementation and forest carbon including technical guidance which contents are contradictory. MoEF = Ministry of Environment and Forestry; MoF = Ministry of Forestry; WK = West Kalimantan

## L. Identification of Start-Up Funding

### L1 Details of funding for project development

PRCF Indonesia's activities facilitating communities with Village Forests in Kapuas Hulu has been funded by Fauna and Flora International (FFI) Indonesia Programme, The Kalimantan Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA-Kalimantan) managed by the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI) Foundation, Millenium Challenge Account-Indonesia also managed by KEHATI Foundation, Sustainable Forests and Biodiversity Management in Borneo (ADB Project), The Samdhana Institute, Partnerships for Forests (P4F), and Sustainable Commodities Conservation Mechanism (SCCM) managed by Lestari Capital. For the development of this Plan Vivo project, an initial grant that financed the production of this Project Idea Note was obtained from the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) Partnerships for Forests (P4F) program. A proposal for additional grant funding to pursue development at all five of the village forests currently facilitated by PRCF Indonesia has been submitted to the TFCA-Kalimantan program, which is a collaboration between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the United States of America.

PRCF Indonesia has successfully secured funding for another Plan Vivo project in Kapuas Hulu through the Sustainable Commodities Conservation Mechanism implemented by Lestari Capital. Options for funding project development and implementation through a similar partnership are also under discussion for the project proposed here.

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- West Kalimantan Governor Decree on Granting Village Forest Management Rights to Tanjung Village Community (SK. 401/EKBANG/2015)

## Annex A – Letter of Consent: PRCF Indonesia to TLLG



Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi  
Indonesia (PRCF Indonesia)  
Jl. Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo  
Gg. Sepakat 6 Komplek Mitra Utama 6 No. 5B  
Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia  
Telp./Fax. +62 561 6590021  
[www.prcfoundation.org](http://www.prcfoundation.org) / [www.prcindonesia.org](http://www.prcindonesia.org)

### **SURAT PERSETUJUAN** Nomor 001/YPRCFI-PTK/I/2021

Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (Yayasan PRCF Indonesia), atas nama Masyarakat Desa tersebut dalam daftar berikut ini maupun yang akan bergabung di masa yang akan datang, memberikan persetujuan kepada The Landscape and Livelihoods Group (TLLG) untuk mengusulkan Catatan Gagasan Proyek/*Project Idea Note* (PIN) berjudul **Hutan Untuk Masyarakat dan Keanekaragamahayati** kepada the Plan Vivo Foundation.

No.	Desa	Luas Hutan Desa (Ha)	Kecamatan	Kabupaten	Provinsi
1	Tanjung	2.520	Mentebah	Kapuas Hulu	Kalimantan Barat
2	Sri Wangi	335	Boyan Tanjung	Kapuas Hulu	Kalimantan Barat
3	Nanga Jemah	4.160	Boyan Tanjung	Kapuas Hulu	Kalimantan Barat
4	Nanga Betung	1.995	Boyan Tanjung	Kapuas Hulu	Kalimantan Barat
5	Penepian Raya	1.285	Jongkong	Kapuas Hulu	Kalimantan Barat

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pontianak, 10 Januari 2021

Imanul Huda  
Direktur YPRCFI

## Annex B – Letter of Consents: Villages to PRCF Indonesia



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KAPUAS HULU  
KECAMATAN MENTEBAH  
DESA TANJUNG

Jalan Okih No.12 Desa Tanjung Kode Pos 78757

### SURAT PERSETUJUAN

Nomor. 140/ 110 / D.TJG/ Pem

Dalam upaya mendukung pengelolaan hutan desa di Desa Tanjung, Pemerintah Desa Tanjung dan pimpinan lembaga masyarakat di Desa Tanjung atas nama Masyarakat Desa Tanjung dengan ini memberikan persetujuan kepada Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi – Indonesia (Yayasan PRCF-Indonesia) untuk mewakili masyarakat dalam segala urusan terkait pencarian pendanaan, negosiasi, maupun pendampingan kegiatan pengelolaan hutan desa yang telah diberikan haknya oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan kepada masyarakat Desa Tanjung.

Persetujuan ini dimaksudkan untuk mewujudkan pelaksanaan pengelolaan hutan desa dan pengembangannya secara berkelanjutan sehingga memberikan dampak bagi kelestarian sumber daya alam yang dikelola dan manfaat bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Tanjung.

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Desa Tanjung, 29 Juni 2019


Hormat Kami,

  
Ketua BPD Desa Tanjung  
  
Ketua PKK Desa Tanjung

  
Ketua BPD Desa Tanjung  
  
Ketua LPM Desa Tanjung


  
Kepala Desa Tanjung  
  
DINGO MARKUS  
Ketua Adat Desa Tanjung


  
KATARINA INA  
Kepala Dusun Roban

  
F. SIMSON  
Kepala Dusun Gurung Langkung

  
PETRUS SAMAD  
Kepala Dusun Biang II

  
JANULIUS

  
ANTONIUS BRAON

  
THOMAS T.



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KAPUAS HULU  
KECAMATAN BOYAN TANJUNG  
DESA NANGA JEMAH**

Alamat : Jalan lintas Boyan Hulu Km 25 Desa Nanga Jemah Kode Pos 78758

**SURAT PERSETUJUAN**

Nomor : 140 /11 /DES – NJ / Pem

Dalam upaya mendukung pengelolaan Hutan Desa di Desa Nanga Jemah, Pemerintah Desa Nanga Jemah dan Pimpinan Lembaga masyarakat di Desa Nanga Jemah atas nama Masyarakat Desa Nanga Jemah dengan ini memberikan persetujuan kepada Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi – Indonesia ( Yayasan PRCF – Indonesia ) untuk mewakili masyarakat dalam segala urusan terkait pencaharian pendanaan, negosiasi, maupun pendampingan kegiatan pengelolaan Hutan Desa yang telah diberikan haknya oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan kepada masyarakat Desa Nanga Jemah.

Persetujuan ini dimaksudkan untuk mewujudkan pelaksanaan pengelolaan Hutan Desa dan pengembangannya secara berkelanjutan sehingga memberikan dampak bagi kelestarian sumber daya alam yang dikelola dan manfaat bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Nanga Jemah .

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Desa Nanga Jemah , 15 Agustus 2020

Hormat Kami,

Kepala Desa Nanga Jemah  
Masta

Ketua BPD Desa Nanga Jemah  
Edi Mukran

Kepala Desa Nanga Jemah  
Mahrus Effendi

Ketua PKK Desa Nanga Jemah  
Eni  
Kadus Riam Gula

Ketua LPM Desa Nanga Jemah  
Rusdiansyah  
Kadus Gunung Lawit

Ketua Adat Desa Nanga Jemah  
Ramli  
Kadus Bangik Permai

Sholihin

Jasuli

Radian



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KAPUAS HULU  
KECAMATAN BOYAN TANJUNG  
DESA SRI WANGI**

Alamat : Jalan lintas Boyan Hulu Km 20 Desa Sri Wangi Kode Pos 78758

**SURAT PERSETUJUAN**

Nomor : 140 / 76 / DES – SW / Pem

Dalam upaya mendukung pengelolaan Hutan Desa di Desa Sri Wangi, Pemerintah Desa Sri Wangi dan Pimpinan Lembaga masyarakat di Desa Sri Wangi atas nama Masyarakat Desa Sri Wangi dengan ini memberikan persetujuan kepada Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi – Indonesia ( Yayasan PRCF – Indonesia ) untuk mewakili masyarakat dalam segala urusan terkait pencaharian pendanaan, negosiasi, maupun pendampingan kegiatan pengelolaan Hutan Desa yang telah diberikan haknya oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan kepada masyarakat Desa Sri Wangi.

Persetujuan ini dimaksudkan untuk mewujudkan pelaksanaan pengelolaan Hutan Desa dan pengembangannya secara berkelanjutan sehingga memberikan dampak bagi kelestarian sumber daya alam yang dikelola dan manfaat bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Sri Wangi.

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Desa Sri Wangi , 16 Agustus 2020

Hormat Kami,

LPHD Desa Sri Wangi


Ketua BPD Desa Sri Wangi


Kepala Desa Sri Wangi


  
Ahmad Rahmad  
Ketua PKK Desa Sri Wangi

  
Yakub  
Ketua LPM Desa Sri Wangi

  
Romiyanto, S.Pd  
Ketua Adat Desa Sri Wangi

  
Yuniwati  
Kadus Tanjung Lanyan

  
Sahmadan

  
Syahmadan, S.E  
Kadus Gurung Ladan

  
Abdul Gani, S.E

  
Amir Hanafi



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KAPUAS HULU  
KECAMATAN BOYAN TANJUNG  
DESA NANGA BETUNG  
Alamat : Jalan Lintas Boyan Hulu Km. 03 Nanga Betung, 78758.

#### SURAT PERSETUJUAN

Nomor : 420 / 245 / Des.NBT / Pem/2020

Dalam upaya mendukung pengelolaan Hutan Desa di Desa Nanga Betung, pemerintah Desa Nanga Betung dan pimpinan lembaga masyarakat di Desa Nanga Betung atas nama masyarakat Desa Nanga Betung dengan ini memberikan persetujuan kepada yayasan pelistri Ragamhayati dan cinta pondasi-Indonesia ( Yayasan PRCF-Indonesia) untuk mewakili masyarakat dalam segala urusan terkait pencaharian pendanaan, negosiasi, maupun pendampingan kegiatan pengelolaan Hutan Desa yang telah diberikan haknya oleh Menteri Lingkungan hidup dan Kehutanan kepada masyarakat Desa Nanga Betung.

Persetujuan ini dimaksudkan untuk mewujudkan pelaksanaan pengelolaan Hutan Desa dan pengenalannya secara berkelanjutan sehingga memberikan dampak bagi kelestarian sumber daya alam yang di kelola dan manfaat bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Nanga Betung Kecamatan Boyan Tanjung Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami berikan kepada yang bersangkutan agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

 <b>Ketua LFHD</b> <b>RUSDI</b> <b>Ketua Tim PKK</b>	 <b>Ketua Adat</b> <b>SUKARDI</b> <b>Kadus Dusun Kalang</b>	 <b>Ketua Bumdes</b> <b>BUDI RAHMAWAN</b> <b>Kadus Dusun Betung</b>	 <b>Ketua LPM</b> <b>AHMAD HIDAYAT</b> <b>Kadus Dusun Bantas</b>
 <b>NURHAYATI</b>	 <b>RATIH WULANDARI</b>	 <b>BAHARUDIN</b>	 <b>SALMAH</b>
<b>DIKETAHUI OLEH</b>			
 <b>KETUA BPD</b> <b>RAMLI</b>	<b>NANGA BETUNG 12 AGUSTUS 2020</b> <b>KEPALA DESA NANGA BETUNG</b>  <b>MADDUANI</b>		



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KAPUAS HULU  
KECAMATAN JONGKONG  
DESA PENEPIAN RAYA**

Alamat : Jalan Simpang Paud Desa Pene pian Raya Kode Pos 78763

**SURAT PERSETUJUAN**

Nomor : 661/167/DS-PR/SEK-2020

Dalam upaya mendukung pengelolaan Hutan Desa di Desa Pene pian Raya, Pemerintah Desa Pene pian Raya dan Pimpinan Lembaga masyarakat di Desa Pene pian Raya atas nama Masyarakat Desa Pene pian Raya dengan ini memberikan persetujuan kepada Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi – Indonesia ( Yayasan PRCF – Indonesia ) untuk mewakili masyarakat dalam segala urusan terkait pencaharian pendanaan, negosiasi, maupun pendampingan kegiatan pengelolaan Hutan Desa yang telah diberikan haknya oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan kepada masyarakat Desa Pene pian Raya.

Persetujuan ini dimaksudkan untuk mewujudkan pelaksanaan pengelolaan Hutan Desa dan pengembangannya secara berkelanjutan sehingga memberikan dampak bagi kelestarian sumber daya alam yang dikelola dan manfaat bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Pene pian Raya.

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Desa Pene pian Raya , 09 Oktober 2020

Hormat Kami,

  
Junaidi

LPHD Desa Pene pian Raya

  
Ahmad Guntur

Ketua BPD Pene pian Raya

  
Rahmad Sarbaini

Kepala Desa Pene pian Raya

Ketua PKK Desa Pene pian Raya


  
Dhuaniyah S. Ag

Kadus Sinur Permai

Ketua LPM Desa Pene pian Raya

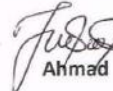
  
Usman

Ketua Adat Desa Pene pian Raya

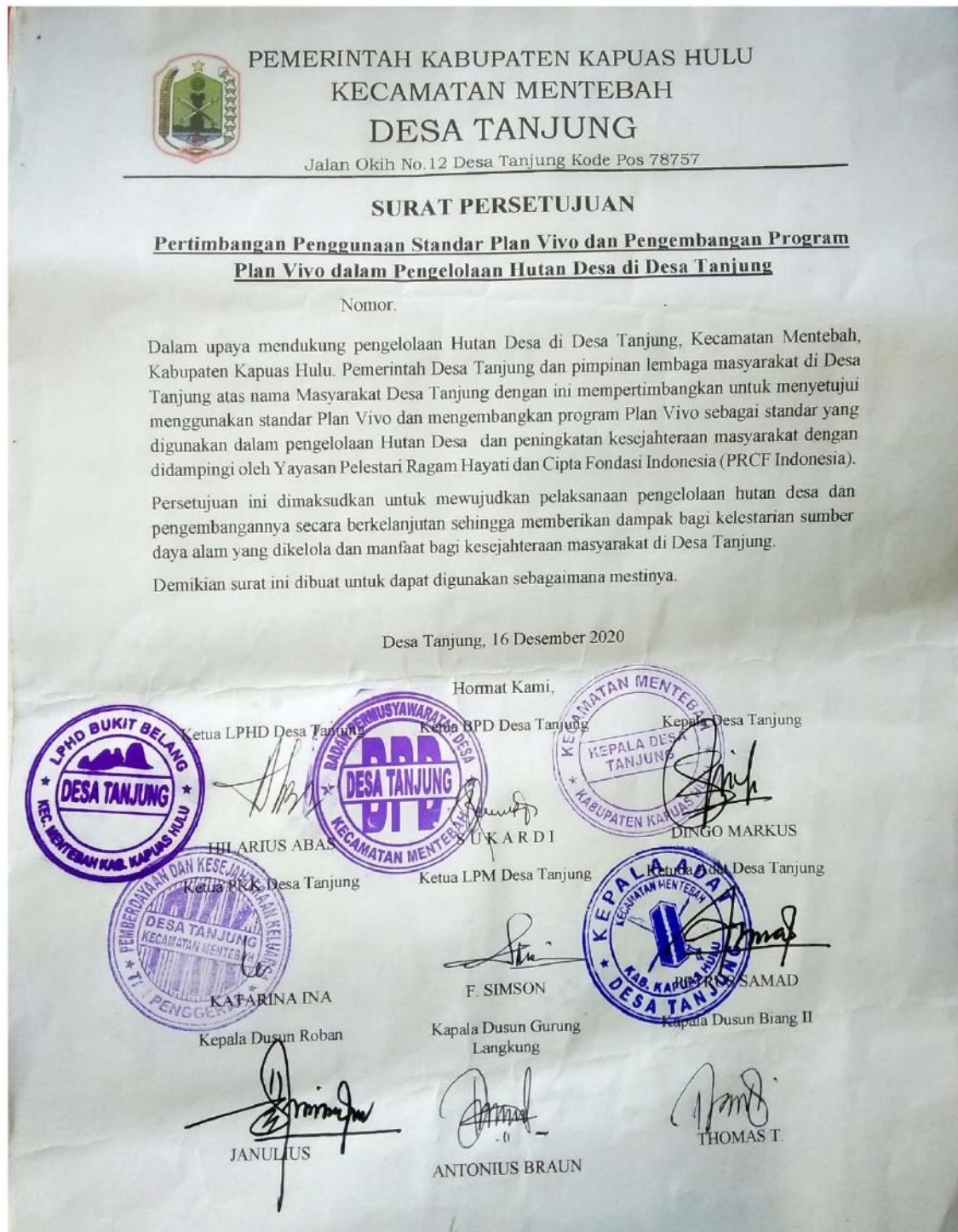
  
Anwar, SPdI

Kadus Pene pian Permai

  
Heri Koesmita

  
Ahmad

## Annex C – Letter of Consent: Tanjung Village Community to consider the use of Plan Vivo Standard and Development of a Plan Vivo Project



## Annex D – Notification Letter



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT  
DINAS LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN**

Jalan Sultan Abdurrahman Nomor 137

**PONTIANAK**

✉ dlhk@kalbarprov.go.id

📠 lhk.kalbarprov.go.id

📍 Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat

📱 @dislhk.kalbar

☎ 0812 5775 9429

☎ 78116

Pontianak, 9 Februari 2021

Kepada

Nomor	: S/209 /DLHK-VI/PMBK/2021	Yth. Daftar Nama Terlampir
Sifat	: Penting	
Lampiran	: 1 (satu) Berkas	di -
Perihal	: Pemberitahuan Lokasi/Desa untuk Pengembangan Inisiatif Plan Vivo	Tempat

Menindaklanjuti Surat Direktur Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (YPRCFI) Nomor : 02/PRCF-PTK/I/2021 tanggal 13 Januari 2021 tentang Pemberitahuan Proyek Plan Vivo di Hutan Desa, maka sebagai upaya memperkuat Perhutanan Sosial di Kalimantan Barat melalui peningkatan akses kelola, meningkatkan pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat di sekitar dan di dalam kawasan hutan serta fungsi layanan ekosistem hutan secara lestari, dapat kami sampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

1. Hutan Desa yang akan dikembangkan melalui inisiatif Plan Vivo berada di wilayah Unit Pelaksana Teknis Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Kapuas Hulu Selatan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat yaitu :
  - a. Hutan Desa Bukit Belang di Desa Tanjung, Nomor SK HPHD : SK.401/EKBANG/2015 dengan luasan 2.520 Ha;
  - b. Hutan Desa Batang Tau di Desa Sri Wangi, Nomor SK HPHD : SK.686/Menlhk-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 dengan luasan 335 Ha;
  - c. Hutan Desa Nyuai Peningun di Desa Nanga Jemah, Nomor SK HPHD : SK.687/Menlhk-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 dengan luasan 4.160 Ha;
  - d. Hutan Desa Punjung Batara di Desa Nanga Betung, Nomor SK HPHD : SK.399/EKBANG/2015 dengan luasan 1.995 Ha;
  - e. Hutan Desa Bumi Lestari di Desa Penepian Raya, Nomor SK SK.400/EKBANG/2015 dengan luasan 1.285 Ha.
2. Hutan Desa tersebut diatas telah mendapatkan pendampingan dan akan tetap mendapatkan bantuan teknis dari Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi Indonesia (YPRCFI) berupa peningkatan kapasitas masyarakat dalam mengelola hutan desa secara lestari, memperoleh manfaat dari jasa lingkungan dan hasil hutan bukan kayu, penurunan deforestasi dan degradasi hutan, restorasi/rehabilitasi hutan dan peningkatan penghidupan masyarakat melalui standar Plan Vivo.
3. Pengembangan inisiatif Plan Vivo akan diprogramkan juga bagi desa-desa lain yang telah memenuhi syarat standar Plan Vivo dan memiliki Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa yang ada di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
4. Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat akan melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi pelaksanaan pengembangan inisiatif Plan Vivo tersebut.

5. Agar kegiatan pengembangan inisiatif Plan Vivo dilaksanakan secara tepat dan terpadu, untuk itu diharapkan pihak terkait dapat menyinkronkan dalam program dan kegiatan masing-masing.

Demikian hal ini disampaikan guna menjadi bahan lebih lanjut, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Gubernur Kalimantan Barat  
Kepala Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan  
Provinsi Kalimantan Barat,



**Ir. HADI YANI, MH**

Pemula Utama Muda

NIP. 19670930 199403 1 011

Tembusan :

1. Gubernur Kalimantan Barat di Pontianak (sebagai laporan).
2. Wakil Gubernur Kalimantan barat di Pontianak (sebagai laporan).
3. Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Barat di Pontianak.

## Lampiran

Surat Kepala Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat

Nomor : S/209 /DLHK-VI/PMBK/2021

Tanggal : 1 Februari 2021

**DAFTAR NAMA TUJUAN SURAT**

1. Direktorat Jenderal Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia.
2. Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia.
3. Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia.
4. Direktorat Bina Usaha Perhutanan Sosial dan Hutan Adat Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia.
5. Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung (BPDAS) Kapuas.
6. Bappeda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat
7. Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
8. Pokja Percepatan Perhutanan Sosial Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
9. Pokja REDD+ Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
10. Bupati Kapuas Hulu.
11. Bappeda Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu.
12. Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu.
13. Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu.
14. KPH Kapuas Hulu Selatan.
15. Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Wilayah Kalimantan, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia.
16. ADB.
17. FIP1.
18. KfW Forclime.
19. IDH.
20. TFCA Kalimantan.
21. UNDP – Kalimantan Forest Project.



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