PV NATURE

PROJECT IDEA NOTE

Konda Village Forests Project

Konda District, South Sorong, Indonesia

Version 0.1
9 July 2025

Developed by:

Konservasi Indonesia

Konservasi Indonesia

Contents

Overview

Project Title:	Konda Village Forests
Location:	Indonesia, South-West Papua Province, South Sorong Regency, Konda District. The project is located in the Konda Peninsula (south of the town of Teminabuan).
Project description:	This project will conserve high value biodiversity in the Konda District of South Sorong Regency in Southwest Papua Province, Indonesia. The area includes mangroves, peat swamp forests and dry land forests but detailed ecosystem mapping for the area shows these ecosystems are further sub-divided by the lithology into over 16 natural ecosystem types. The location was also identified as an area of high irrecoverable carbon (Noon et al., 2021), which refers to vast stores of above and below-ground carbon that are vulnerable to release from human activity. The ecosystems are currently zoned for conversion to non-forest use and can be cleared to established oil palm plantations. The project will support the native custodians in the Konda peninsula which includes four Indigenous sub-tribes. Each of these sub-tribes has tenurial rights to manage their respective village forests, together totalling 14,040.58 hectares.
Project Area:	The project area will focus on the five Village Forests totalling 14,040.58 hectares. These include: 1. Wamargege Village Forest (4,887.36 ha), 2. Konda Village Forest (4,690.20 ha), 3. Nakna Village Forest (3,011.44 ha), 4. Bariat Village Forest (1,171.28 ha), and 5. Manelek Village Forest (280.30 ha). Village Forest permits provide the Indigenous peoples formal land rights to manage the sustainably manage forests close to the villages. Expansion Plans: The nature credits project will not expand the project area but continue to focus on Village Forests closer to the settlements, where human pressures on natural capital are likely to be higher. However, these communities have also applied for native title recognition of their customary forests (*Hutan Adat*), which will give them sovereign rights of their lands. The formal customary forest recognition will total around 39,788.97 ha and subsume the Village Forest areas.
Project Coordinator:	Konservasi Indonesia

	• Diah Fitri Ekarini, dekarini@konservasi-id.org Conservation International • Anurag Ramachandra, aramachandra@conservation.org
Project Participants:	The population of communities in Konda District (Konservasi Indonesia, 2022) consists of: 1. Wamargege Village (1040 people), 2. Konda Village (637 people), 3. Nakna Village (172 people), 4. Bariat Village (419 people), and 5. Manelek Village (440 people). Expansion Plans: There is no likelihood of expansion of participants in the project other.
Project Intervention(s):	This is mainly a conservation project focused on protection of existing high value biodiversity, including reducing deforestation and/or degradation. Therefore, the proposed project interventions include: **1. Improved management** This includes establishing integrated management plan, capacity building to improve stakeholder (including community) engagement and awareness, forest-positive and sustainable livelihood programs, as well as youth and school-based environmental education programs. **2. Protection** This includes the community-based activities related to the protection of biodiversity in the project area, such as prohibition of destructive activities (e.g., hunting, sand mining, illegal logging), as well as community-based patrol and community-based biodiversity monitoring (assisted by researchers from related institutions/academics. This intervention will also provide data in terms of biodiversity metrics monitoring).
Expected Benefits:	The project will directly impact the 14,040.58 hectares of Village Forests by securing and improving the management of Village Forests closer to the villages. This improved management of nearby villages will ultimately influence improved management over the broader customary forest (Konda Customary Forest) of 39,788.97 hectares. • Biodiversity benefits: -Reduce pressures on natural resources (hunting, sand mining, etc.) close to the villages. -Maintain ecosystem integrity and diversity of species. • Socioeconomic benefits:

	-Community members will have increased appreciation and value for biodiversity as they will generate additional revenue through forest-positive economic development based on non-timber forest products (like native sago) and improved food security. - Livelihoods from ecotourism are likely to improve if the project is successful in increasing wildlife abundance and consequently sighting – attracting nature tourists to the region. -Plan Vivo Biodiversity Certificates (PVBCs) would be one form of revenue generation to support the community in forest management. The certificates would provide added financial incentive for the community to reject extractive interests in their land, e.g. oil palm companies, commercial logging, etc. -Community ownership will be fostered as the project will work with communities to develop and implement a community-led monitoring framework to enforce forest regulations and protect local ecosystems. • No negative environmental impacts are expected at this stage, as there are no expected intensive industrial/infrastructure developments in our direct implementation area.
Methodology Design:	This project will focus on Conservation Certificates.
PIN Version:	**V3**
Date Approved:	**14/10/2025**

1 General Information

1.1 Project Rationale

South Sorong Regency, in Southwest Papua Province, is a region of exceptional carbon and biodiversity value. Over 75% (497,522 ha of 654,900 ha) is classified as high biodiversity areas. A 2023 study (Konservasi Indonesia, 2023a), identified 36 ecosystem types, 32 of which are natural, including primary and secondary forests, peatlands and mangroves. Biodiversity mapping using Species Distribution Modelling (SDM) recorded 416 plant species (including one Vulnerable-VU and one Endangered-EN), and 372 vertebrate species (58 mammals, 280 birds, 36 reptiles, and 14 amphibians; of which 14 are listed as VU, EN, or Critically Endangered-CR).

Forests in this regency are also estimated to contain an extraordinary 200 million tons of carbon, including 112 million tons of irrecoverable carbon (Noon et al., 2021), primarily stored in the peat and mangrove forests. These ecosystems are critical for local Indigenous communities, providing food, materials and income.

The land is traditionally owned by the Tehit and Yaben tribes, subsistence-based Indigenous communities whose lives and livelihoods are closely tied to the land. Native sago palm forests provide a staple source of starch and local wildlife (including wild boars, cuscus and non-native deer) provides protein. Communities also harvest timber and sand from the forests for house construction. The project aims to empower local Indigenous communities to sustainably manage and protect their biodiversity and improve the sustainable use of their natural resources.

Despite the extraordinary biodiversity in South Sorong, the region's coastal flats and low-lying terrain makes it attractive for these concessions. The entire Konda peninsula is zoned for conversion with nearly half this area already allocated to an oil palm plantation company. Another major threat is the low awareness of biodiversity conservation among local communities. Hunting of threatened animals for entertainment, sale, or consumption persists due to limited knowledge of species' protection status or ecological importance.

This project aligns with PV Nature as a community-centred initiative led by a local project coordinator, Konservasi Indonesia. It supports local Indigenous communities with legal land rights to manage the project area under Indonesia's social forestry scheme. The project will empower communities to sustainably use their resources and prevent ecosystem degradation or conversion of high conservation value ecosystems.

1.1.1 Conservation Projects Justification*

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA):

As of June 2025, the project site is not listed as a Key Biodiversity Area, it is however nearby existing KBA including Aitinyo and Ayamaru Plateau in neighbouring Maybrat Regency (https://maps.birdlife.org/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0f6c1e64fb1f4a35bc7d9d41cbaad510).

Based on our study on biodiversity mapping of Konda district using Species Distribution Modelling (Konservasi Indonesia, 2023a), 16 species identified in Konda are classified as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), or Critically Endangered (CR) (Table 1.1.1a). Currently there is no available information on population size of these species in the project area.

Table 1.1.1a List of species identified in project area with VU, EN, or CR status.

No	Taxa	Species Name	Common Name	IUCN Status
1	Plants	*Pericopsis mooniana*	*Kayu kuku*	VU
2	Plants	*Pterocarpus indicus*	-	EN
3	Mammals	*Dendrolagus inustus*	Grizzled tree kangaroo	VU
4	Mammals	*Pteropus conspicillatus*	Spectacled flying fox	EN
5	Mammals	*Zaglossus bruijnii*	Western long-beaked echidna	CR
6	Birds	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	VU
7	Birds	*Calidris tenuirostris*	Great knot	EN
8	Birds	*Goura cristata*	Western crowned-pigeon	VU
9	Birds	*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*	Papuan eagle	VU
10	Birds	*Hydrobates matsudairae*	Matsudaira's storm-petrel	VU
11	Birds	*Psittrichas fulgidus*	Pesquet's parrot	VU
12	Reptiles	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead turtle	VU
13	Reptiles	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback turtle	VU
14	Reptiles	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Olive ridley turtle	VU
15	Reptiles	*Chelonia mydas*	Green turtle	EN
16	Reptiles	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	Hawksbill turtle	CR

Since this data related to KBA justification is not available immediately, we will seek additional data collection prior to the submission of the PDD document with a focus on potential species that can trigger KBA justification and have been proven to be found in the proposed project area within the period 2023-2025, such as *Goura cristata* (Western crowned pigeon).

Figure 1.1.1a Documentation of *Goura cristata* (Western crowned pigeon) findings in Konda District during preliminary study in 2023.

Important Plant Area (IPA):

The project area is included in Global IPA Map (https://www.plantlife.org.uk/protecting-plants-fungi/important-plant-areas/#global-important-plant-areas-, see "West Papua (Indonesia)" part, or Important Plant areas of New Guinea - Plantlife).

Based on Trethowan et al. (2025), **Teminabuan TIPA** (currently, there is no information on the extent and boundaries of this area on the website), which lies near the proposed project area, is categorized as IPA based on criteria **A(i)** (Site contains one or more globally threatened species) and **A(iii)** (Site contains one or more highly restricted endemic species that are potentially threatened). There are two plant species endemic to the Teminabuan TIPA: the palm, *Areca mandacanii* and ginger, *Alpinia porphyrea*. This site has good examples of swamp forest and mangrove ecosystems. → see Teminabuan - Tropical Important Plant Areas Explorer.

Based on preliminary assessments (Lense et al., 2024), several endemic orchid species are present in the project area, including *Dendrobium transversilobum* J.J.Sm., *Bulbophyllum foetidum* Schltr., and *Bulbophyllum septemtrionale* (J.J.Sm.) J.J.Sm.

Figure 1.1.1b Several endemic species found in the project area, such as: A. *Dendrobium transversilobum* J.J.Sm.; B. *Bulbophyllum foetidum* Schltr.; C. *Bulbophyllum septemtrionale* (J.J.Sm.) J.J.Sm. (Lense et al., 2024).

1.2 Project Interventions

Table 1 – Project Interventions

Intervention Type	Project Intervention	Expected Benefits
Improved Management	Establishing integrated management plan → Develop participatory management plans that align customary, local, and government (multistakeholder) interests.	• Clear guidance for sustainable land use • Reduced conflict • Improved habitat protection • Stronger institutional coordination

Intervention Type	Project Intervention	Expected Benefits
Improved Management	Capacity building to improve stakeholder (including community) engagement and awareness → Training programs for local government, village institutions, and communities on conservation, climate resilience, sustainable practices, and rights-based resource governance.	• Strengthened capacity for co-management • Increased community ownership of conservation initiatives • Enhanced policy implementation
Improved Management	Forest-positive and sustainable livelihood programs → Promotion of livelihoods that support forest conservation, including sustainable sago and ecotourism.	• Improved household incomes • Reduced dependence on destructive practices • Increased local economic resilience
Improved Management	Youth and school-based environmental education programs → Integrate conservation themes into local schools (through curriculum or mandatory extracurricular activities); Support youth-led conservation initiatives.	• Long-term behaviour change • Strengthened cultural identity linked to ecosystem stewardship • Empowered next generation of conservation leaders
Protection	Community-based patrols and biodiversity monitoring → Establishment and training of community ranger groups to monitor biodiversity, prevent illegal activities, and report threats.	• Reduced illegal logging, poaching, and encroachment • Improved data for adaptive management • Strengthened customary stewardship systems
Protection	Prohibition of hunting, sand mining, and illegal logging → Development and enforcement of regulations to prevent destructive activities; Community awareness campaigns to build support for compliance.	• Reduced pressure on critical species and habitats • Preservation of ecosystem services

Intervention Type	Project Intervention	Expected Benefits
		• Increased legal recognition of community-led enforcement efforts

1.3 Project Boundaries

Figure 1.3a. Proposed Project Map.

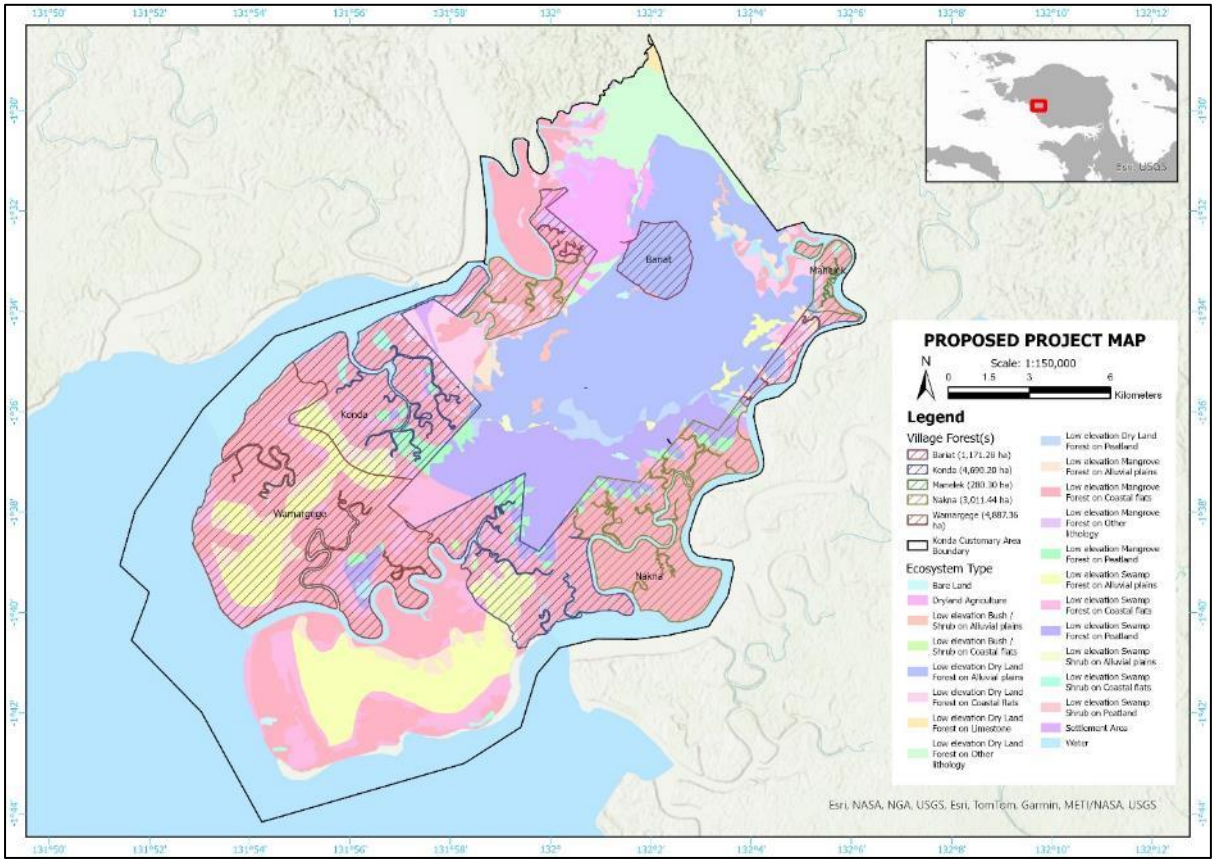


Table 3 Project Boundaries

Location:	This project is located in the South Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua Province, Indonesia.
Geographic Coordinates:	Top -1.525458 deg Bottom -1.678438 deg Left 131.880858 deg Right 132.103686 deg

Project Region(s):	The project is situated within the following regions: • Konda Customary Forest area (39,788.97 ha), which is currently in the process of being legalized. • The Forest Management Unit (FMU) of South Sorong (±84,000 ha) is responsible for coordinating with local land managers including permit holders which includes the Village Forests. • Konda District (61,270 ha) is the tier four jurisdiction in Indonesia. • South Sorong Regency (654,900 ha) is tier three jurisdiction. • Southwest Papua Province (3,920,119.90 ha) is the tier two jurisdiction in Indonesia.
Project Area(s):	The project area (14,040.58 ha) is situated in five Village Forests within Konda District: • Wamargege Village Forest (4,887.36 ha), • Konda Village Forest (4,690.20 ha), • Nakna Village Forest (3,011.44 ha), • Bariat Village Forest (1,171.28 ha), and • Manelek Village Forest (280.30 ha).
Protected Areas:	Currently, there is no legally designated protected areas within and/or adjacent to the project area. However, a Nature Tourism Park (*Taman Wisata Alam/TWA*), TWA Beriat protected area lies within 20 km of the project site. This TWA is part of the IPA in South Sorong identified in early 2025 (Trethowan et al., 2025) and is managed by Natural Resources Conservation Agency of Southwest Papua Province (*BBKSDA Papua Barat Daya*). The project covers peat and mangrove ecosystems that are proposed for conversion. These conversion plans remain despite existing national regulations to protect critical ecosystems. The FMU which covers this project area, also includes protected forests at slightly higher elevations.

1.4 Land and Management Rights

The project area (14,040.58 ha) is currently managed as *Hutan Desa*, or Village Forest(s), a designation of the Government of Indonesia Ministry of Forestry under its Social Forestry program. The Social Forestry program provides legal forest management rights to local communities through one of five forest management schemes, namely Customary Forest, Village Forest, Community Forest, Community Plantation Forest, and Forestry Partnership.

The Village Forests that comprise the project area remain part of the state-owned forests (*Kawasan Hutan*) but are managed by village governments through each of the five respective Village Forest Management Organization (*Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa*/*LPHD*). The five Village Forest

Management Organizations/*LPHD* are Wamargege Village Forest, Konda Village Forest, Nakna Village Forest, Bariat Village Forest, and Manelek Village Forest.

Besides being directly managed by the Village Forest Management Organization, the project area also lies within the customary lands of local indigenous peoples, namely the Afsya Sub-tribe, Gemna Sub-tribe, Nakna Sub-tribe, and Yaben Sub-tribes. Konda and Wamargege Village areas are under the customary ownership of Yaben Sub-tribes, while Nakna Village is in the customary lands of the Nakna Sub-tribe, Bariat Village is in the lands of the Afsya Sub-tribe, and Manelek Village is in the customary lands of the Gemna Sub-tribe.

Table 1.4a. Distribution of Tehit and Yaben residencies in villages within Konda District.

Tribe	Sub-tribe	(Mostly) Residing in
Tehit	Afsya	Bariat Village
	Gemna	Manelek Village
	Nakna	Nakna Village
Yaben	Demen	Konda & Wamargege Village
	Onipia	
	Simora	

During project initiation, the Konservasi Indonesia team led a participatory mapping process of customary areas from July 2022-July 2023. Formal reconciliation of customary boundaries between sub-tribes was obtained on 4 July 2023. As of July 2025, the communities have also applied for native title recognition of their Customary Forests totalling 39,788.97 ha (and includes the Village Forest areas) and are currently waiting for legalization from the Ministry of Forestry.

2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.1 Stakeholder Identification

The main stakeholder groups that could influence or be affected by the project is categorized in Table 2.1a below.

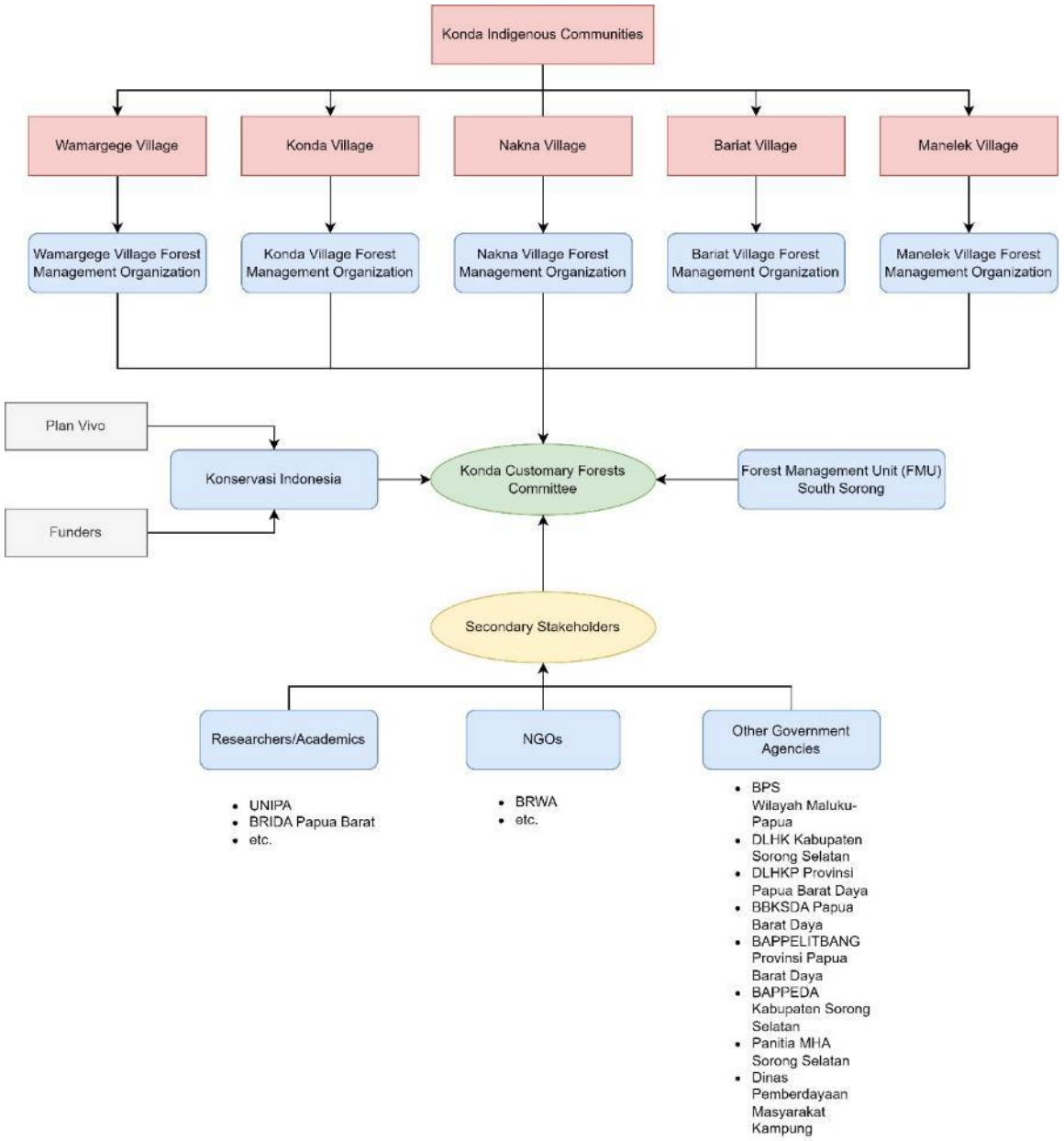
Table 2.1a. Stakeholder Groups in Konda Village Forests Project.

No	Stakeholder Group Category	List of Stakeholders
1	Local Stakeholders	Indigenous Communities / Elected Village representatives within the project area (Konda District), including: • Wamargege Village (1040 people) • Konda Village (637 people) • Nakna Village (172 people)) • Bariat Village (419 people) • Manelek Village (440 people) Indigenous leaders representing Konda Indigenous Communities consisting of Gemna Sub-tribe, Nakna Sub-tribe, Afsya Sub-tribe, Yaben Sub-tribe
2	Primary Stakeholders	• Local Stakeholders, as listed above • Konservasi Indonesia • Village Forest Management Organization (*Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa*/*LPHD*; *LPHA* – to be established) representing Local Stakeholders

No	Stakeholder Group Category	List of Stakeholders
		• Production Forest Management Unit South Sorong (*KPH*P Sorong Selatan) representing the forestry agency in Konda
3	Secondary Stakeholders	• Social Forestry Agency Maluku-Papua Region (*BPS Wilayah Maluku-Papua*) • Department of Environment and Forestry South Sorong Regency (*DLHK Kabupaten Sorong Selatan*) • Department of Environment, Forestry, and Land Affairs Southwest Papua Province (*DLHKP Provinsi Papua Barat Daya*) • Natural Resources Conservation Agency of Southwest Papua Province (*BBKSDA Papua Barat Daya*) • Development Planning, Research, and Innovation Agency of Southwest Papua Province (*BAPPELITBANG Provinsi Papua Barat Daya*) • Development Planning Agency and the Agency for Environment of South Sorong Regency (*BAPPEDA Kabupaten Sorong Selatan*) • South Sorong Committee for Indigenous People (*Panitia MHA Sorong Selatan*) • Village Community Empowerment Agency (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kampung*) • Universities/academic institutions (e.g., University of Papua (*UNIPA*), Regional Research and Innovation Agency West Papua (*BRIDA Papua Barat*)) • NGOs (e.g., Indigenous Territory Registration Agency (*Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat/BRWA*))

The relationship between stakeholders in this project is visualized in Figure 2.1a, below.

Figure 2.1a. Relationship visualization between stakeholders in this project.



2.2 Project Coordination and Management

This project is coordinated by the "Konda Customary Forests Committee" which includes the primary stakeholders as noted above, Konservasi Indonesia, the five Village Forest Management Organizations (*LPHD*) for the five village forests, and the Forest Management Unit (FMU) South Sorong. Konservasi Indonesia will act as the main project coordinator and is responsible for the overall project management and will lead on project certification and reporting to funders and Plan Vivo, as well as securing funding to support project requirements. The acknowledgement from the committee that Konservasi Indonesia is acting on the project's behalf during the certification process is attached in Annex 2.

Konservasi Indonesia is a non-governmental, Indonesian organization established in September 2021 as the main implementing partner of Conservation International (CI) Indonesia. Konservasi Indonesia, as the main implementing partner of CI, supports sustainable development and

environmental conservation in three ecoregions in Indonesia: Sundaland, Sunda Banda, and Sahul Papua, conducting activities in several provinces and districts in each of these regions. In South Sorong, Konservasi Indonesia works closely with Indigenous communities in five villages in Konda District in developing community-based forest management initiatives, through social forestry scheme. A copy of Konservasi Indonesia's registration certificate is provided in Annex 2.

The Village Forest Management Organizations (*LPHD*) are community-based institutions formed and legally recognized to manage Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*) in Indonesia. These organizations represent the community's interests in sustainably managing forest areas that fall under the *Village Forest* scheme (one of the five Social Forestry schemes recognized by the Indonesian government). *LPHD* is established based on village regulations and operates in accordance with the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 on Social Forestry. It serves as the main body responsible for planning, implementing, and monitoring forest management activities in village forest areas. In the project area, there are five *LPHD*s for 5 Village Forests, namely Wamargege, Nakna, Konda, Bariat and Manelek Village Forests. The relevant key functions of *LPHD*s for the project are: 1) forest governance; 2) resource management; 3) conservation and rehabilitation; 4) community empowerment; 5) monitoring and reporting.

The Forest Management Unit (FMU/*KPH*) is a decentralized operational entity established by the government to manage forest resources sustainably at the site level. FMUs provide field-level forest governance, bridging national forest policies with local implementation. FMUs were developed to improve forest governance by providing clear management responsibility over specific forest areas. The relevant key functions of FMU for the project are: 1) forest planning and zoning; 2) monitoring and protection; 3) community engagement.

The biodiversity monitoring will be conducted by technical experts, field team and representatives of local communities (in coordination with Village Forest Management Organizations (*LPHD*s)), assisted and supported by relevant experts in University of Papua (*UNIPA*), Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*BBKSDA*) and Konservasi Indonesia.

University of Papua is a public university located in Manokwari, West Papua, Indonesia, and is one of the leading institutions of higher education in the eastern part of Indonesia. Established to address the educational and developmental needs of Papua and its surrounding regions, UNIPA plays a crucial role informing and supporting sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, Indigenous knowledge, and natural resource management. UNIPA serves as a centre of excellence for biodiversity and sustainable development in Tanah Papua (the six provinces in Indonesian Papua). It contributes significantly to policy, education, and local leadership, especially in natural resource governance and community empowerment.

Table 4 Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions

Project Coordination and Management Function	**Responsible Party/Parties**
Stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation	Konda Customary Forests Committee

Project Coordination and Management Function	Responsible Party/Parties
Ensuring conformance with the Plan Vivo Biodiversity Standard (PV Nature) and compliance with applicable policies, laws and regulations	Konservasi Indonesia
Developing technical specifications, land management plans and project agreements with project participants	Konda Customary Forests Committee
Ensuring that the PDD is updated with any changes to the project	Konservasi Indonesia
Registration and recording of land management plans, project agreements, and sales agreements	Konda Customary Forests Committee
Managing project finances and dispersal of income to project participants as described by the benefit sharing mechanism	Konda Customary Forests Committee
Managing Plan Vivo Biodiversity Certificates in the Plan Vivo Registry	Konservasi Indonesia
Preparing annual reports and coordinating validation and verification events	Konda Customary Forests Committee
Securing certificate sales and other means of funding the project	Konservasi Indonesia
Assisting Project Participants secure any legal or regulatory permissions required to carry out the project	Konda Customary Forests Committee
Providing technical assistance and capacity building required for project participants to implement project interventions	Konservasi Indonesia
Monitoring progress indicators, socioeconomic indicators and climate indicators and providing ongoing support to project participants	Konservasi Indonesia
Measurement, reporting and verification of biodiversity benefits	Konservasi Indonesia

2.3 Project Participants

Konservasi Indonesia as the Project Coordinator will enter into a Project Agreement with the following Project Participants to implement Project Interventions and benefit from the sale of PVBCs. The Project Participants will include the members of "Konda Customary Forests Committee":

Local Stakeholders identified in section 2.2, i.e. the communities residing within the project area (i.e. Wamargege, Konda, Nakna, Bariat, and Manelek Villages) will manage and represent their Village Forests through their individual Village Forest Management Organization (*Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa*/*LPHD; LPHA* – to be established).

Currently the Village Forests tenure exist within the State Forests (*Kawasan Hutan*), under the jurisdiction of the local Forest Management Units (*KPH*). The Village Forests permit, approved by the Ministry of Forestry, gives local communities the management rights to forest lands in close coordination with the KPH. The LPHD may be classed as Type-1 participants and KPH can be classed

as Type-2 participant until the forests in Konda are legally designated as Customary Forests (*Hutan Adat*), which then gives the Indigenous Communities native title and more sovereignty.

Project interventions will be supported by other relevant secondary stakeholders (although they will not be included as Project Participants as they are not part of the defined benefit sharing agreement).

The demographic information of communities in the 5 villages within proposed project area is presented in Table 2.3a below.

Table 2.3a Demographic information on communities in the Konda Peninsula.

No	Village	Populations	Households	Dominant Age Groups (Top 3)	Dominant Education (Top 3)	Dominant Occupation (Top 3)
1	Wamargege	1040 (M: 543; F: 497)	241	• 6-11 y.o. (230) • 17-25 y.o. (212) • 26-35 y.o. (135)	• Elementary school/eq. (413) • Not yet in school (197) • Not in school (147)	• Student (346) • Fisherman (230) • Housewife (185)
2	Konda	637 (M: 340; F: 297)	125	• 17-25 y.o. (114) • 26-35 y.o. (95) • 36-45 y.o. (93)	• Elementary school/eq. (230) • High school/eq. (106) • Not yet in school (93)	• Student (221) • Housewife (110) • Farmer (103)
3	Nakna	172 (M: 91; F: 86)	49	• 17-25 y.o. (39) • 26-35 y.o. (30) • 6-11 y.o. (21)	• Elementary school/eq. (57) • Junior high school/eq. (35) • Not yet in school (25)	• Housewife (27) • Fisherman (22) • Daily/weekly laborer (12)
4	Bariat	419 (M: 206; F: 213)	125	• 26-35 y.o. (73) • 17-25 y.o. (70) • 0-5 y.o. (60)	• Elementary school/eq. (139) • High school/eq. (83) • Not yet in school (72)	• Student (153) • Housewife (81) • Fisherman (35)
5	Manelek	440 (M: 233; F: 207)	118	• 17-25 y.o. (87) • 26-35 y.o. (61) • 6-11 y.o. (56)	• Elementary school/eq. (120) • High school/eq. (100) • Not yet in school (64)	• Student (119) • Housewife (90) • Farmer (45)

Source: Konservasi Indonesia (2022)

The Indigenous communities in these five villages within the proposed project area consist of people from two main tribes – Tehit and Yaben Tribes. Konda and Wamargege Village areas are under the customary ownership of Yaben Sub-tribes, while Nakna Village is in the customary lands of the Nakna Sub-tribe, Bariat Village is in the lands of the Afsya Sub-tribe, and Manelek Village is in the customary lands of the Gemna Sub-tribe (see Table 1.4a). In terms of daily use of space/forests in the village, the community still uses customary boundaries and practices.

These Indigenous Communities are deeply connected to their customary lands and depend on it for their spiritual and economic sustenance. Each tribe/sub-tribe has culturally significant places with in their respective customary territories. These sites are categorized based on their functions, for example: important places as a source of livelihood (including sago hamlets (*rube*), hunting and gathering places, coastal fishing areas, and water sources), important places as the identity of indigenous peoples (including old villages, sacred places, ancestral graves, and historical places). Culturally important places of the Konda Indigenous Community have been documented (Figure 2.3a) and mapped (see online story map).

Figure 2.3a One of the sago hamlets (above) and ancestral graves (below) locations of Yaben sub-tribe.

2.4 Participatory Design

Throughout the project community and stakeholder participation has been, and will continue to be prioritized, as it is essential for project success and to achieve long-term conservation impacts. This project builds on local communities' successful effort to obtain forest management rights through Village Forests designation, by supporting their ongoing efforts to claim their native land title through a Customary Forest recognition.

With technical assistance from Konservasi Indonesia, the communities have already completed a 2-phase collaborative and participatory design process. The first phase aimed to obtain forest management rights through Village Forests designation and ongoing efforts to claim native title through Customary Forests recognition. The second phase is focused on forest management initiatives with communities (Village/Customary Forests), Forestry agencies (like the Forest Management Units) and other strategic stakeholders. Participatory design is reflected in the description of each phase, below.

First Phase: With extensive engagement of all segments of the communities, the KI field team led a participatory appraisal of customary lands to inform the process of obtaining management rights of the Village Forests and Customary Forests land titles. This was carried out at the site level, involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Konda District (including all four sub-tribes – Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya). A Customary Forest designation is very well-suited to Papua, as there are large forest areas already under communal management, matching the requirements of a Customary Forest. However, native title claims through the application for Customary Forest management can take considerable time for approvals. Therefore, in the interim, the communities applied for Village Forest permits which are far quicker to approve, granting legal forest management rights to the communities, albeit limited to a maximum area of 5,000 ha, while the forest remains part of the state forest.

Stakeholders played a central role as thought partners and providing guidance throughout this first phase of the project. Stakeholders included:
- the South Sorong District Government

- South Sorong Indigenous Peoples Committee
- Technical Implementation Units of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (now the Ministry of Forestry): Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency Maluku-Papua (now Social Forestry Agency Maluku-Papua), Forest Management Unit of South Sorong, Department of Environment, Forestry, and Land Affairs Southwest Papua Province
- Konda District Government
- Konda village governments: Manelek, Bariat, Nakna, Konda and Wamargege Villages
- Indigenous Territory Registration Agency (*BRWA*)
- NGOs in South Sorong
- the Indigenous Peoples (4 sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, Afsya) as well as bordering Sub-tribes such as Tehit-KNASAIMOS sub-tribe, Tehit Mlaqya, Nakin Onim Fayas), Tehit Indigenous Peoples Organization (LMA) and Gemna LMA
- University of Papua

After initial socializations with the partners above, Konservasi Indonesia facilitated participatory mapping of indigenous people lands at the sub-tribe level. Participatory mapping was conducted through a series of targeted socializations, focus group discussions, field surveys, and verification and validation processes. The entire process was conducted together with all segments of the Indigenous peoples.

The result of this mapping process was clarity around customary territories, and Indigenous peoples' management areas at the sub-tribal level (customary territory map), and Indigenous Peoples' Profiles (which contain Indigenous peoples' history, Customary Management Areas, customary structures and institutions, customary law, customary property, customary belief systems, and Indigenous peoples' relationship with biodiversity). This mapping is a critical step in understanding the utilization of natural resources in Papua as they are strongly influenced by tenure. With this foundational knowledge, the communities successfully submitted proposals for Village Forests and a Customary Forest. Approval of Village Forest licenses has been given to five villages in Konda District – Manelek, Bariat, Nakna, Konda, and Wamargege villages. Meanwhile, the Customary Forest designation is still in process, awaiting legalization by the Ministry of Forestry. As necessitated through the Customary Forest application, a management plan and forest zoning (into utilization and protection zones) have been prepared together with all segments of the Indigenous peoples. Zoning is based on peat and mangrove ecosystems and Indigenous peoples' sacred places are in the Protected Zone, while lowland forests are included in the Utilization Zone.

Second Phase: The second phase is focused on the implementation of the KASUARI program (an abbreviation of "*Kuatkan Adat, Sumber Daya Alam Lestari*"). This stage was designed with stakeholder consultations at the provincial and district levels to ensure synergy between local government programs that will support sustainable forest management in Southwest Papua province. This KI program encourages sustainable and community-based forest management in Southwest Papua Province, especially in South Sorong Regency.

Initial stakeholder consultation held in October 2024 included representatives from the following:
- South Sorong District Government
- South Sorong Indigenous Peoples Committee
- Technical Implementation Unit of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (now Ministry of Forestry): Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency Maluku-Papua (now Social Forestry Agency Maluku-Papua), Forest Management Unit of South Sorong, Department of Environment and Forestry South Sorong Regency

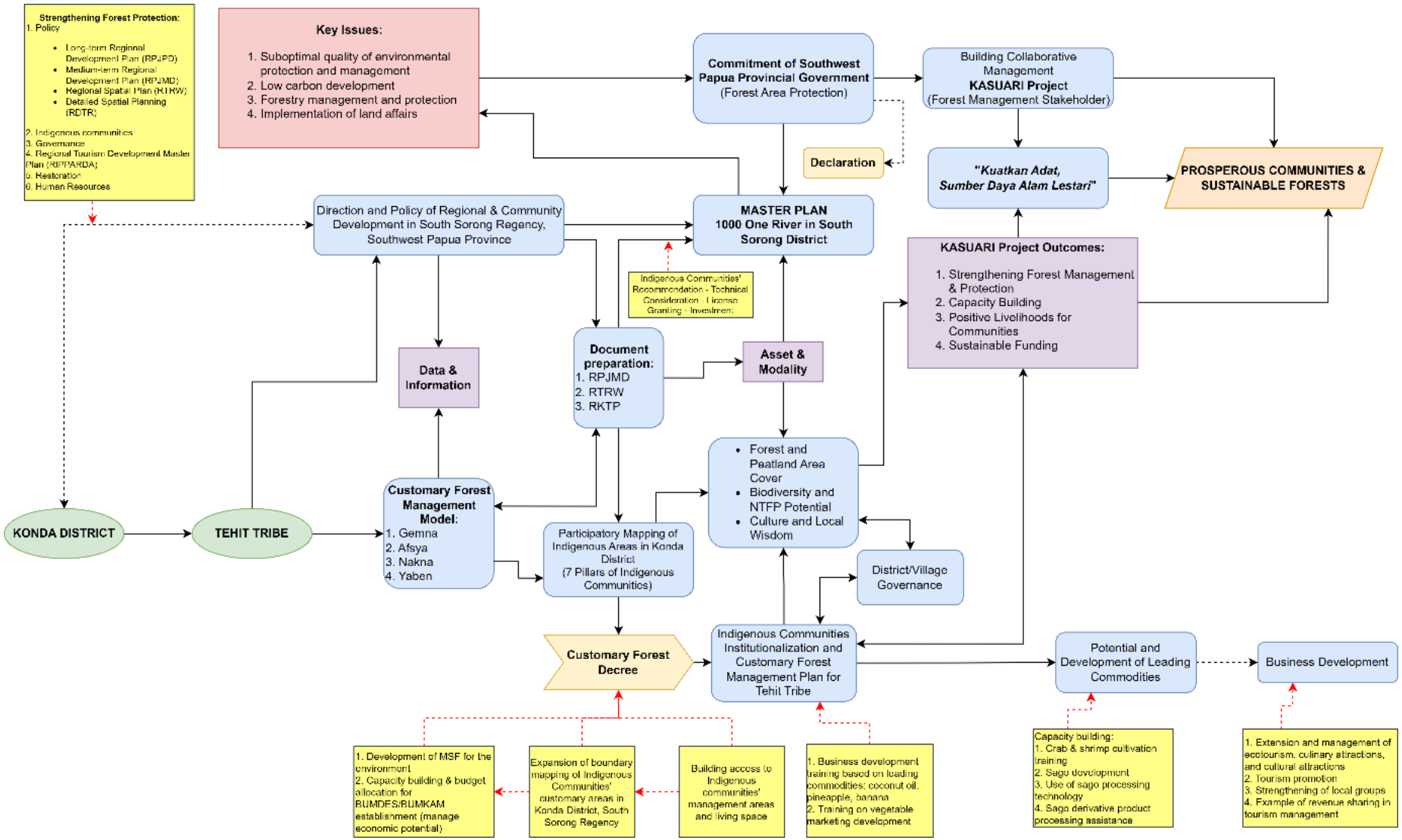
- Konda District Government
- Village governments of Manelek, Bariat, Nakna, Konda, and Wamargege
- Indigenous Territory Registration Agency (*BRWA*)
- the Indigenous peoples (4 sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, Afsya) as well as bordering Sub-tribes such as Tehit-KNASAIMOS sub-tribe, Tehit Mlaqya, Nakin Onim Fayas), Tehit Indigenous Peoples Organization (LMA) and Gemna LMA,
- University of Papua

The KASUARI program was developed to support four objectives: to strengthen forest management and protection, build capacity for forest management, support nature-positive community livelihoods, and to identify and lay the foundation for sustainable financing from ecological fiscal transfers and/or carbon credits and/or nature credits.

As the project continues with greater focus on nature credits and benefit sharing, we will continue to engage these same stakeholders (as well as any new one that arise) throughout our work in South Sorong, building capacity for and supporting improved forest management for prosperous communities.

The Theory of Change diagram below outlines the outputs and outcomes to achieve the ultimate goal of prosperous communities and sustainable forests.

Figure 2.4a. The Theory of Change graphic below demonstrates the roadmap for the KASUARI project in South Sorong.



2.5 FPIC Process

As the success of our project is dependent on local community engagement and support, FPIC is essential. Konservasi Indonesia (main project coordinator) has been leading the FPIC process, generally integrating FPIC into all activities, starting from the initial engagement with communities in the project location in 2021. FPIC principles are used as the basis for program implementation and are embedded in every program/activity initiative carried out with IPLCs, including to ensure the sustainability and independence of the program in the future by preparing a sustainable funding scheme. The Indigenous community in Konda District itself has expressed commitment to carry out sustainable forest management program which is contained in several activities.

The following list notes the activities in which KI led an FPIC process and IPLCs opted to commit:

- March 2022: Indigenous peoples from five villages in Konda District (four sub-tribes) declare that they accept Konservasi Indonesia to assist them in sustainable forest management programs.
- May 2022: The four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya) make a Customary Declaration of Community-Based Forest Management in Konda District.
- July 2022: The four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya) agree to conduct customary participatory mapping facilitated by Konservasi Indonesia.
- July 2023: The four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya) and other bordering sub-tribes agree on sub-tribal customary boundaries in a reconciliation process facilitated by Konservasi Indonesia.
- December 2023: The four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya) propose the legalization of Customary Forest and Village Forest schemes to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (now the Ministry of Forestry). The proposal of these two schemes is a step to ensure legal forest management by IPLCs.
- June 2024: The four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya) receive official recognition from the South Sorong District government regarding their existence.
- August 2024: Five villages in Konda District inhabited by four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya) receive Village Forest Management Approval.
- October 2024: Ministry of Environment and Forestry conducts field verification of customary forests of four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, and Afsya).
- June 2024–ongoing: Konservasi Indonesia (through KASUARI program) plans to facilitate local governments to encourage government policies, plans, and programs that prioritize the principles of sustainable development; facilitate a series of capacity building activities for IPLCs and government in sustainable forest management; initiate non-timber forest product commodity development programs for IPLCs (such as sago and ecotourism) and; prepare a sustainable funding mechanism (like Carbon or Nature Crediting) for forest management in the community managed forests of four sub-tribes (Gemna, Nakna, Yaben, Afsya).

The detailed process can be seen in the following ArcGIS StoryMaps: Participatory Mapping of Customary Law Community (Eng. ver).

As the project continues, Konservasi Indonesia will continue to actively engage with IPLCs in our project location, ensuring that discussions around nature credits and benefit sharing are held with relevant IPLCs and local stakeholders. The FPIC process will continue to be integrated into as well as inform each activity to align with community needs, while making progress against our ultimate conservation and human wellbeing goal.

3 Project Design

3.1 Biodiversity Baseline

Biodiversity mapping results using Species Distribution Modelling (SDM) (Konservasi Indonesia, 2023a) identified South Sorong as having 416 plant species and 372 vertebrate species (58 mammal species, 280 bird species, 36 reptile species, and 14 amphibian species). Of the 416 plant species, one species is classified as Vulnerable (VU) and one as Endangered (EN): *Pericopsis mooniana* and *Pterocarpus indicus*, respectively. Meanwhile, of the 58 species of mammals, three are classifies as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), or Critically Endangered (CR): *Dendrolagus inustus*, *Pteropus conspicillatus*, and *Zaglossus bruijnii*. Furthermore, out of 280 bird species, six species are classified as Vulnerable (VU) or Endangered (EN): *Calidris acuminata*, *Calidris tenuirostris*, *Goura cristata*, *Harpyopsis novaeguineae*, *Hydrobates matsudairae*, and *Psittrichas fulgidus*. Of the 36 species of reptiles, five are classified as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), and Critically Endangered (CR): *Caretta caretta*, *Dermochelys coriacea*, *Lepidochelys olivacea*, *Chelonia mydas*, and *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

The results of the analysis of ecosystem types and assets (Konservasi Indonesia, 2023a) identified South Sorong Regency as having 36 ecosystem types and 2,155 ecosystem assets. Of the 36 ecosystem types, 32 types are natural ecosystem types, and 4 other types are human-made ecosystems. 16 of these natural ecosystem types were found to be in the 5 Village Forests, which form this project.

A 2023 preliminary field survey conducted by Konservasi Indonesia and University of Papua (Lense et al., 2024) surveyed six ecosystem types (alluvial lowland forest, lowland karst forest, lowland limestone forest, alluvial swamp forest, peat swamp forest, mangrove forest) and identified a total of nine mammal species, 52 bird species, 39 reptile and amphibian species, and 58 species of butterflies.

Without timely intervention, the ecosystems and biodiversity in this project area will face accelerating degradation due to unsustainable land use, exploitation of wildlife and/or natural resources, logging, and development pressures. The absence of this project would likely result in: 1) continued habitat loss and fragmentation, threatening the survival of endemic and endangered species such as the Southern cassowary and tree kangaroo; 2) declines in wildlife population due to habitat degradation, hunting, and reduced availability of food and breeding grounds; 3) disruption of ecological connectivity between coastal, riverine, and forest systems, undermining critical breeding and foraging grounds; 4) loss of biodiversity data and local ecological knowledge, as no monitoring or community documentation systems would be in place.

One of the evidence related to biodiversity loss happening within the proposed project area is the result of an ethnozoological study that we conducted in early 2024 (Konservasi Indonesia, 2024). This study is one of the follow-up studies to the preliminary socio-economic study conducted in 2023 to find out more about the pattern of utilization of wildlife species (especially those that are threatened, protected, and have special value/relationship with the community) by the community (Tehit and Yaben tribes) in the proposed project location. From the study, it is known that there are several wildlife species that have **Vulnerable (VU)** conservation status according to the IUCN (e.g., *Goura cristata*, etc.) and/or **Protected** according to applicable national regulations (PermenLHK no. P.106/2018) (e.g. *Goura cristata*, *Cacatua galerita*, *Talegalla fuscirostris*, etc.) that are routinely utilized by the community. These animals are usually obtained from hunting activities, both active hunting and using snares. In addition to personal/family consumption (for food/protein source),

there are also species whose meat is sold or further processed into cultural accessories or other art attributes (e.g., traditional musical instruments (tifa), crowns, etc.) to fulfil economic and cultural needs. This potential for unsustainable utilization is likely due to the low knowledge of the community regarding protected species and their importance in the ecosystem. Levels of harvest and alternative options, like harvest of introduced species will be further explored and addressed in this project.

Figure 3.1a Hunting practice done by local communities.

Another evidence of biodiversity loss in the proposed project area is the occurrence of peatland fires whose peaks were recorded in 2015 and 2020 over the past decade (SIPONGI KLHK, 2024). In June 2025, a thematic study on forest and peatland fires was conducted (by KI and University of Pattimura), focusing on Manelek Village, one of the villages affected by the extensive fires. From the thematic study involving local community respondents (using semi-structured interviews), it can be concluded that there are several main causes of fires in the Manelek Village area, namely: 1) the practice of land clearing with fire (a habit that is still commonly practiced by the local community); 2) low environmental awareness (especially the ecological function of peat); 3) lack of training and institutions related to forest and land fire management; 4) the influence of climate and seasonal changes.

Figure 3.1b Burnt area condition post-fire in Manelek Village (2024).

In addition to the two evidence above, there is one potential unsustainable land use practice (which is certainly not expected to occur in the proposed project area) beyond the Village Forests boundaries. There is an estate crop concession that is proposed on their native lands (outside the proposed project boundary), which can contribute to significant planned deforestation in the Konda District. The Konda communities are still strongly opposed to the development of industrial scale concessions on their traditional lands (Djauhari, 2022; Fabanyo, 2025; Safwan, 2025; TIFAPOS.id, 2025).

3.2 Socioeconomic Baseline

The local stakeholders identified in Section 2.1, including the representatives of communities residing within the project area (Konda District) – including the community of Wamargege, Konda, Nakna, Bariat, and Manelek Villages. Currently, there is no official updated data from relevant regional government institutions regarding the socioeconomic conditions or status for local stakeholders, but Konservasi Indonesia did a study on socioeconomic conditions of the communities in Konda during 2023 (Konservasi Indonesia, 2023b). A few notes from that survey are included below:

- The welfare level of households (categorized into “pre-prosperous,” “near prosperous” or “prosperous”, considering 10 relevant indicators/criteria, such as: House status, House condition, Source of clean water, Electricity, Cooking fuel, Final disposal of faeces, Land ownership, Ownership of electronic goods, Ownership of livestock (for sale), and Expenditure per capita per month (where these data are collected using questionnaire-based interview) in Konda is still dominated by the “pre-prosperous” group. The majority of people have livelihoods that depend on natural resources such as farmers, fishermen and forest product seekers. However, there are no communities in our target areas that can be categorized as “near prosperous” or “prosperous”.

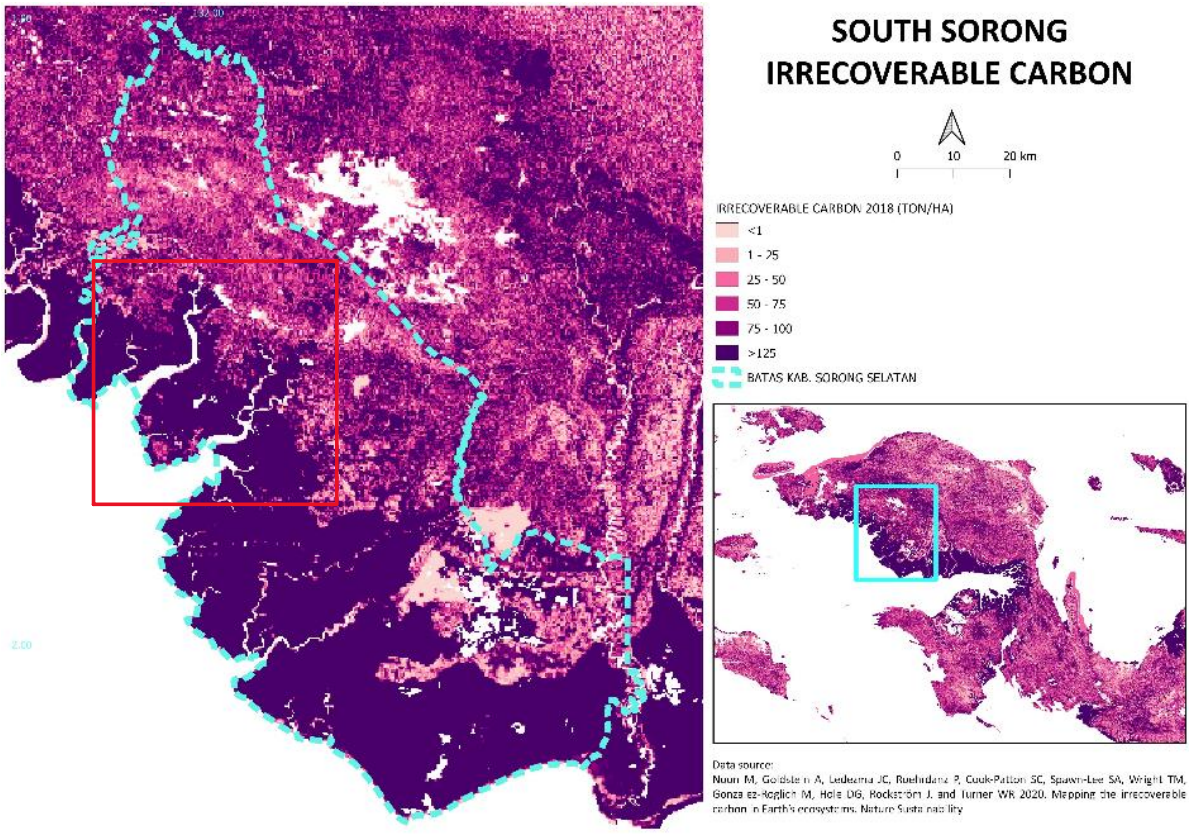
- Surveys on community consumption show that natural resources from forests, rivers, or the local environment are vital in supporting food needs. In Konda, foraging practices form a core part of the community's food security system.
- People in Konda mainly work in the agricultural sector (including plantations, fisheries and forestry).
- Communities in Konda have begun to encounter narratives about forest management introduced by external actors, such as NGOs and government institutions. However, this exposure remains limited and has not yet fostered consistent positive attitudes toward sustainable forest practices. Community perceptions tend to shift based on immediate needs and the nature of external interventions. This pragmatic outlook also influences how forests are managed in practice. Current forest utilization remains vulnerable to unsustainable exploitation, particularly when communities are presented with alternatives perceived as more economically beneficial.

In the absence of the project, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in the area will continue to face socio-economic vulnerabilities, such as: 1) limited access to sustainable livelihood options, pushing communities toward extractive and short-term income sources like illegal logging, overfishing, or selling land rights; 2) erosion of customary land rights and traditional knowledge, particularly if external actors exploit the land without community involvement or legal safeguards; 3) youth disempowerment and migration, as opportunities for skill development, employment, and cultural pride diminish.

3.3 Environmental Baseline

Forests in this regency are also ecosystems of high carbon value (Figure 3.3a), estimated to contain around 200 million tons of carbon, of which 112 million tons are classified as irrecoverable (Noon et al., 2021). Most of this irrecoverable carbon is sequestered in the peat and mangrove forest areas, which are also critical sources of subsistence and livelihoods for local Indigenous communities.

Figure 3.3a. Extent of irrecoverable carbon in the South Sorong Regency where darker shades of purple indicated high quantities of irrecoverable carbon.



The results of an analysis and estimation of biomass and CO_2 sequestration in mangrove, peat swamp, and alluvial lowland forest ecosystems in Konda District based on preliminary study in 2023 (Konservasi Indonesia, 2023c) are shown in Table 3.3a below.

Table 3.3a. Estimated biomass and CO_2 sequestration values in mangrove, peat swamp, and alluvial lowland forest ecosystems in Konda District.

Ecosystem Type	Area (ha)	Carbon Stock (mg ha^{-1})	Total Carbon Stock (mg)	Total CO_2 Sequestration (mg)
Mangrove	16,346	1,181.20	19,307,577.20	70,858,808.20
Peat swamp	5,873.27	844.30	4,958,805.20	18,198,815.20
Alluvial lowland forest	608.56	233.60	142,158.90	521,723.10

The analysis indicates that the Konda mangrove ecosystem has the highest CO_2 equivalent (CO_2-eq) sequestration value (more than 70 million mg ha^{-1}) and is significantly different from other ecosystem types. This high sequestration capacity is primarily due to the extensive mangrove cover in this area. Additional contributing factors include a high total basal area (13 m^2 ha^{-1}) and the presence of numerous of large trees with diameters above 40 cm, both of which contribute to the high carbon storage in the area.

Between 2011 and 2022, available data show that mangrove, peat swamp, and lowland forest ecosystems in Konda experienced approximately 102.95 ha of deforestation, resulting in significant CO_2 emissions. The estimated total emissions of CO_2-e from forest loss in Konda District during this

period are approximately 232,574 mg CO_2-e with an average annual emission of 55,902 mg CO_2-e. While this figure remains relatively low compared to the overall carbon sequestration capacity, it underscores the importance of preserving these ecosystems. The region still maintains significant carbon storage, providing an opportunity for sustainable financing though the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission offset scheme.

If ecosystems degradation in the project area continues unaddressed, the environmental consequences will be far-reaching, and include: 1) large-scale carbon emissions from peat decomposition and mangrove deforestation, contributing to climate change rather than mitigating it; 2) increased vulnerability to disasters, such as coastal erosion, flooding, and saltwater intrusion, especially in lowland and coastal villages; 3) declining water quality and ecosystem services, negatively affecting both human health and aquatic productivity.

One of the latest news documentations (Abi, 2025) proves that one of the impact of ecosystems degradation in the proposed project area (natural disasters) is already occurred. The article stated that the coastal retaining walls in several areas in South Sorong, including Konda District, were damaged due to coastal abrasion. In February 2025, extreme weather (very high rainfall) occurred and caused flooding, inundating houses in Konda District.

3.4 Project Logic

IF local communities are empowered to manage the ecosystems, **AND** they are provided with knowledge, tools, and incentives for sustainable livelihoods, **THEN** biodiversity will be better conserved, ecosystems will function more effectively, and local socio-economic conditions will improve, **LEADING TO** long-term environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and strengthened community stewardship.

Table 2 Initial Project Logic

	Description	**Assumptions/Risks**
Outcomes – Intended overall project aim		
Biodiversity Benefit	**Biodiversity Conservation Enhanced** Improved protection of ecosystems, leading to the survival of key endemic species and ecological connectivity, including: • Protection of endemic and threatened species, such as Southern cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius*) and tree kangaroos. • Conservation of key habitats for biodiversity in project area.	Assumptions: • There are sufficient baseline data (this will be gathered as part of the approved PV Nature methodology) and capacity to monitor biodiversity indicators. • Local communities are willing to participate in conservation activities and respect protection zones. • No major external threats (e.g. industrial development, mining concessions) proceed

	Description	Assumptions/Risks
		unchecked in project areas (threats remain manageable). • Institutional support for conservation is present.
Socioeconomic Benefit	**Community Livelihoods Strengthened, as well as Institutional Capacity and Collaborative Governance Strengthened** Increased local income through sustainable value chains such as ecotourism, sago processing, and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs), as well as improved local governance structures, community-based natural resource management systems, and multi-stakeholder collaboration, including: • Recognition of customary land tenure and incorporation of traditional ecological knowledge in conservation planning. • Livelihood diversification through sustainable commodities (e.g., sago, other non-timber forest products), and community-led ecotourism. • Skill development and empowerment of local youth and women in conservation monitoring and green business models.	Assumptions: • Community members are interested in and able to adopt sustainable livelihood alternatives. • Markets or supply chains for sustainable products and services (e.g., ecotourism, NTFPs) are accessible and viable. • Legal and policy frameworks support IPLC land rights and economic inclusion. • Government and traditional institutions are open to co-management approaches. • Long-term support exists for institutional development.
Environmental Benefit	**Ecosystem Services Secured for Climate Resilience** Enhanced climate mitigation and adaptation capacity through carbon storage, flood control, and improved water regulation, including: • Significant carbon storage and sequestration in peat soils and mangrove biomass, supporting climate mitigation targets. • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from peat oxidation and fires through protection and hydrological restoration of high-risk peatland areas. • Increased resilience of ecosystems and communities to climate change and natural hazards through improved landscape connectivity, hydrological	Assumptions: • There is effective coordination with government agencies and relevant stakeholders for landscape-level management. • Climate and hydrological conditions remain within a range that allows protection measures to succeed.

	Description	Assumptions/Risks
	stability, and fire risk reduction in peatland and mangrove ecosystems.	
Outputs		
Output 1	**Improved protection in the project area through integrated management plans**	Risks: • Lack of coordination among stakeholders • Conflicting land use priorities • Limited technical capacity for plan development Mitigation Measures: • Early multi-stakeholder engagement • Integration of customary and scientific knowledge • Capacity-building for local authorities and communities
Output 2	**Sustainable livelihoods established for communities** - including ecotourism (bird watching, river cruises, swimming holes, etc.), sustainable sago production, and development of potentially marketable NTFPs	Risks: • Market volatility • Community fatigue or lack of entrepreneurial skills • Insufficient start-up resources Mitigation Measures: • Linkage with experienced partners • Ongoing mentorship and capacity-building • Co-financing mechanisms and phased scaling
Output 3	**Improved community engagement and awareness to value local ecosystems and reduce threats of ecological degradation**	Risks: • Cultural barriers or low participation from marginalized groups

	Description	Assumptions/Risks
		• Competing priorities (e.g. basic needs over conservation) Mitigation Measures: • Culturally sensitive communication • Targeted engagement of women and youth • Incentives and recognition for conservation stewards
Output 4	**Strengthened institutional frameworks for co-management and conservation financing** - including village regulations, local conservation forums, and sustainable financing mechanisms	Risks: • Weak legal support or resistance to new governance models • Dependency on short-term funding Mitigation Measures: • Legal capacity development • Participatory governance structures • Pilot models for long-term financing (e.g. conservation trust funds, PES)

3.5 Proposed Biodiversity Monitoring

Table 5 Prospective Biodiversity Monitoring

Selected Biodiversity Monitoring Tool	Target Groups(s) the Biodiversity Monitoring Tool will target	Reason why this tool has been selected	Monitoring activities. Detail project specific considerations for monitoring this target group.
Required Target Groups			

Selected Biodiversity Monitoring Tool	**Target Groups(s) the Biodiversity Monitoring Tool will target**	**Reason why this tool has been selected**	**Monitoring activities. Detail project specific considerations for monitoring this target group.**
Passive Acoustic Monitoring (& In-person Survey)	Birds	• This multi-method approach will be done as an effort to cover the birds' biodiversity data in the area comprehensively (because there is limitation regarding the database for acoustic recording in the area). The in-person survey will be done as a complementary method using the data collection tools and/or platforms meeting PV Nature data principal of digitalisation. • Fits data collecting requirements for tropics.	• Required in Plan Vivo PV Nature scheme. • Potential to be explored (published studies related to this target group in the area are still relatively rare; high endemicity area for this target group). • Passive Acoustic Monitoring devices and/or in-person survey will be deployed or done using the provisions that will be provided/generated by PV Nature and the data analytic partner.
High Resolution Imagery (& In-person Survey)	Plants (herbaceous and woody plants <2m in height) **+ Trees*** ***Trees = Additional Target Groups**	• This multi-method approach will be done as an effort to cover the plants' biodiversity data in the area comprehensively, as many species of plants in this region is not widely known. The in-person survey will be done as a complementary method using the data collection tools and/or platforms meeting PV Nature data principal of digitalisation. • Fits data collecting requirements for tropics.	• Required in Plan Vivo PV Nature scheme. • Potential to be explored (high endemicity area for this target group). • High Resolution Imagery analysis and/or in-person survey will be done using the provisions that will be provided/generated by PV Nature and the data analytic partner.

Selected Biodiversity Monitoring Tool	Target Groups(s) the Biodiversity Monitoring Tool will target	Reason why this tool has been selected	Monitoring activities. Detail project specific considerations for monitoring this target group.
Additional Recommended Target Groups			
Camera Trapping (& In-person Survey)	Mammals	• This multi-method approach will be done as an effort to cover the mammal's biodiversity data in the area comprehensively (because there is limitation regarding the database for camera trap photograph in the area). The in-person survey will be done as a complementary method using the data collection tools and/or platforms meeting PV Nature data principal of digitalisation. • Fits data collecting requirements for tropics.	• Potential to be explored (published studies related to this target group in the area are still relatively rare). • Camera traps and/or in-person survey will be deployed or done using the provisions that will be provided/generated by PV Nature and the data analytic partner.
Passive Acoustic Monitoring (& In-person Survey)	Herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians)	• This multi-method survey will be done as effort to cover the herpetofauna biodiversity data in the area comprehensively (because there is limitation regarding the database for acoustic recording in the area). The in-person survey will be done as a complementary method using the data collection tools and/or platforms meeting PV Nature data principal of digitalisation. • Fits data collecting requirements for tropics.	• Potential to be explored (published studies related to this target group in the area are still relatively rare; high endemicity area for this target group). • Passive Acoustic Monitoring devices and/or in-person survey will be deployed or done using the provisions that will be provided/generated by PV Nature and the

Selected Biodiversity Monitoring Tool	Target Groups(s) the Biodiversity Monitoring Tool will target	Reason why this tool has been selected	Monitoring activities. Detail project specific considerations for monitoring this target group.
			data analytic partner.

3.6 Additionality[1]

Table 6 Initial Barrier Analysis

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers (currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs)	Activities to mitigate threat (will be driven and/or enhanced with the issuance of the PVBCs)
Enter the type and description of the project intervention.	Enter a summary of the main barriers project participants face to implementing the project intervention in the absence of the project.	Describe how the project is currently enabling project participants to overcome the barriers identified.	Describe how the project will enable project participants to overcome the barriers identified.
Establishing integrated management plan	Lack of technical capacity for planning; Absence of participatory mechanisms; Overlapping claims between customary and formal governance	Facilitate multi-stakeholder planning workshops; Provide technical support for mapping & zoning; Support formal recognition of customary plans	Operationalize management plan; Support community-led monitor and enforcement activities; Integrate the management plan with relevant planning documents at various level of government
Capacity building to improve stakeholder (including community)	Low awareness of conservation benefits; Weak coordination between communities & government; Limited rights literacy	Develop locally relevant learning materials (e.g., modules, study materials); Develop capacity of local champions in conservation, sustainable	Conduct training on conservation, governance, and rights; Establish coordination platforms; Promote local champions; Provide financial and

[1] See Baseline Scenario and Additionality Assessment Tool

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers (currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs)	Activities to mitigate threat (will be driven and/or enhanced with the issuance of the PVBCs)
engagement and awareness		livelihood, environmental education	technical support for coordination entities and/or platforms
Forest-positive and sustainable livelihood programs	Dependence on extractive activities; Limited market access for sustainable products; Lack of skills for enterprise development	Supply chain and value chain analysis; Assess business development opportunities; Assess sustainability thresholds and develop best practices (e.g. sago, honey, ecotourism)	Support value chain and product development (sago, honey); Business development and incubation for products and ecotourism; Marketing & market linkages
Youth and school-based environmental education programs	Limited environmental content in curricula; Weak institutional support for youth initiatives; Generational disconnect from traditional knowledge	Engage youth leaders in project activities; Develop locally relevant learning materials; Promote cultural heritage linked to conservation	Establish nature school model with necessary infrastructure and resources; Support eco-clubs and school partnerships; Integrate environmental education into local schools
Community-based patrol and biodiversity monitoring	Lack of equipment & training; No formal recognition of community patrols; Insufficient incentives for participation	Provide tools and training; Formalize patrol groups via village or government decree	Operationalize regular patrols and biodiversity monitoring; Develop community-led scheme of incentives and penalties for infringements; Disseminate monitoring alerts and reports to communities
Prohibition of hunting, sand mining, and illegal logging	Weak enforcement; Low community buy-in; Economic reliance on destructive practices	Raise awareness of ecosystem services; Promote alternative livelihoods	Strengthen village regulations and customary laws that build on community-led patrolling framework above

Table 7 Threat Analysis

Major threat to biodiversity	Main Barriers	Activities to mitigate threat (currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs)	Activities to mitigate threat (will be driven and/or enhanced with the issuance of the PVBCs)
Deforestation and land conversion into large-scale, non-forestry utilization, (mainly for oil palm plantation)	• Insecure or unrecognized customary land tenure • Top-down land use planning processes • Economic incentives and pressures from industry • Weak enforcement of environmental and spatial planning laws • Limited access to information and decision-making related to zoning/permitting • Lack of viable, forest-positive development alternatives • Inadequate environmental safeguards and transparency • Conflict between customary and formal land governance systems	• Secure community rights to manage critical forest ecosystem through Social Forestry program • Support advocacy and impactful media coverage, to strengthen narrative for the urgency of community rights acknowledgement	• Gain recognition for Native Title tenure on non-forest estate lands as soon as possible. This complex issue may take time due to private concession claims on Indigenous lands • Integrate the Village (or Customary) Forests management plans with relevant planning documents at various level of government (e.g., Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW), Regional Management Planning (RPJMD))
Illegal logging and resource extraction	• Weak law enforcement and monitoring capacity • Ambiguity or lack of recognition of customary land rights	• Customary land mapping and recognition • Community forest monitoring inititated • Alternative livelihoods development	• Operationalize community-led forest patrols and biodiversity monitoring • Strengthen village regulations and customary rules to

Major threat to biodiversity	Main Barriers	Activities to mitigate threat (currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs)	Activities to mitigate threat (will be driven and/or enhanced with the issuance of the PVBCs)
	• Economic pressures and limited livelihood alternatives • Limited awareness of legal frameworks and conservation values • Low deterrence or consequences for illegal behaviour		reward good actions and penalise infringements • Improve production quality and secure market linkages for sustainable products like sago or honey
Lack of awareness about conservation	• Limited access to environmental education • Disconnect between traditional knowledge and modern conservation • Short-term livelihood priorities override long-term environmental thinking • Lack of communication tools and platforms • Absence of visible, direct benefits from conservation efforts • Limited participation in planning and decision-making • Generational knowledge gaps	• Develop locally relevant learning materials (e.g., modules, study materials) • Facilitate training of local champions on environmental education • Involve youth, elders, and women as awareness ambassadors	• Integrate environmental education into schools and informal village education • Prepare and promote local champions or “experts” from indigenous peoples related to each program (conservation, sustainable livelihood, environmental education, etc.) • Develop a “nature school” model as the main environmental education implementation space • Develop a dedicated digital media platform related to the efforts of indigenous peoples in Konda in biodiversity protection and management • Organize exchange visits between villages

Major threat to biodiversity	Main Barriers	Activities to mitigate threat (currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs)	Activities to mitigate threat (will be driven and/or enhanced with the issuance of the PVBCs)
			to learn from peer experiences • Highlight success stories where conservation improved incomes (e.g., ecotourism)
Sand mining	• Lack of awareness of ecological impacts • Weak or unenforced regulations • Economic dependency and short-term income needs • Inadequate monitoring and oversight • Ambiguity in land and resource ownership	• Alternative income-generating options (e.g., ecotourism, sustainable NTFPs) • Mapping and recognition of customary water/land rights • Participatory spatial planning and conflict resolution mechanisms	• Encourage indigenous peoples to rehabilitate locations that have been cleared for sand mining • Regulation and enforcement capacity at the village/district level • Community awareness campaigns on the hidden costs of sand mining
High-risk peatland area	• Lack of community knowledge on peatland ecology and fire risks • Lack of early warning or response systems • Drained peatlands vulnerable to ignition	*No activities to mitigate these threats are currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs	• Mapping and preparation of peat protection and management plans for each Village (or Customary) Forests • Develop peat monitoring system (including monitoring of peat water, fire, etc.) • Establish infrastructure for peatland fire management/ suppression • Facilitate capacity building of indigenous peoples for peatland

Major threat to biodiversity	Main Barriers	Activities to mitigate threat (currently ongoing without the issuance of the PVBCs)	Activities to mitigate threat (will be driven and/or enhanced with the issuance of the PVBCs)
			fire prevention and suppression

3.7 Exclusion List

Please refer to Annex 3 for a complete Exclusion List.

3.8 Environmental and Social Screening

Please refer to Annex 4 for a complete Environmental and Social Screening.

3.9 Stacking and Double Counting

The project, focused on Village Forests, is unlikely to involve payments for any other type of ecosystem services with carbon benefits. Initial assessments of carbon project feasibility studies have shown that the project area has a very low baseline rate of unplanned deforestation and is therefore unlikely to be a feasible Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD) project using current methodologies Current Avoided Planned Deforestation (APD) project methodologies also do not support this particular situation where Indigenous Communities have actively prevented areas previously zoned for conversion to now being used for community managed forestry schemes because the baseline deforestation plan (or zoning) was not developed by the project proponents but by government agencies or private concessionaires.

Beyond the Village Forests boundaries, there is an estate crop concession that can contribute to significant planned deforestation in the Konda District. The Konda communities are opposed to the development of industrial scale concessions on their traditional lands and any payments from this project will incentivise the communities to value the natural capital not just in the Village Forests but across their whole native title claim that overlaps with the planned deforestation.

3.10 Relevant Legislation and Policies

Table 9 National Level Legislation, Policies and Instruments

	Yes/No/ Unsure	Details
Does the country receive or plan to receive results-based biodiversity or climate finance through bilateral	Yes	Indonesia is well-integrated into the global results-based finance system across forestry, coral reefs, and landscape-level conservation. This includes payments from international development banks (FCPF, GCF), innovative debt-for-nature swaps, GEF grants, and newly formed domestic blended finance mechanisms like the DINFRA-CRF. • REDD+ Results-Based Payments:

	Yes/No/ Unsure	Details
or multilateral programs?		a. World Bank's FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) In November 2022, Indonesia received an advance payment of US$20.9 million for reducing emissions from deforestation in East Kalimantan, as part of a potential US$110 million payout pending full third-party verification. b. Green Climate Fund - Approved a US$103.8 million REDD+ RBP proposal for 2014-2016. - Received the first disbursement of US$46 million in late 2022/early 2023. - Funds are used to strengthen REDD+ architecture, forest management units, and social forestry programs. • Debt-for-Nature Swaps - US-Indonesia Coral Reef Debt Swap (July 2024): The US forgave US$35 million of Indonesian debt in exchange for commitments to protect and restore two key coral reef regions, with support from Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy. - Indonesia has previously engaged in similar debt-for-nature swaps since 2009 for forest conservation. • Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grants • Domestic Climate Finance Innovation Climate Resilience Fund (DINFRA-CRF) launched in May 2025 to mobilize private and public investment in nature-based solutions (including mangrove and peatland restoration).
Are there any other relevant regulations, policies or instruments?	Yes	Although at the time of submission of this PIN there were no specific regulations, policies, or instruments in Indonesia related to Nature Credits (as discussions related to Nature Credits in Indonesia are still ongoing at a high level), the closest existing national regulation to the implementation of Nature Credits is the regulation that recognizes the Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme (one of which is related to biodiversity conservation), namely Government Regulation (PP) No. 46 of 2017 on Environmental Economic Instruments. There are several other applicable regulations that are relevant to biodiversity conservation and management. Below is a list of these regulations: • **Law (UU) No. 5 of 1994** on Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Legal basis for

	Yes/No/ Unsure	Details
		Indonesia's commitment to global biodiversity conservation through the UN CBD, covering the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use, and fair sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. • **Law (UU) No. 5 of 1990 in conjunction with Law (UU) No. 32 of 2024** on the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems: This foundational law regulates in-situ and ex-situ conservation, protection of wildlife and habitats, outlines penalties for violations, including incentives and disincentives in biodiversity conservation. • **Law (UU) No. 32 of 2009** on Environmental Protection and Management: Serves as a comprehensive legal framework for environmental governance, including ecosystem protection, environmental impact assessments (AMDAL), and pollution control. • **Law (UU) No. 31 of 2004 in conjunction with Law (UU) No. 45 of 2009** on Fisheries: Regulates the sustainable use and protection of fisheries resources, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, marine conservation zones, and coastal resource governance. • **Law (UU) No. 27 of 2007 in conjunction with Law (UU) No. 1 of 2014** on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands: Provides guidelines for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), including rights-based marine space allocation and protection of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and coral reefs. • **Law (UU) No. 41 of 1999** on Forestry: Governs forest classification, licensing, management, and conservation, and supports community forest schemes. Recognizes protection forests, production forests, and conservation forests. • **Government Regulation (PP) No. 7 of 1999** on Preservation of Plant and Animal Species: Specifies the procedures for designating protected species and prohibits activities that may threaten their survival. • **Government Regulation (PP) No. 8 of 1999** on Utilization of Wild Plant and Animal Species: Regulates sustainable and controlled use of wild species, including trade permits, quotas, and captive breeding mechanisms. • **Government Regulation (PP) No. 23 of 2021** on Forestry Implementation: A more recent omnibus-style regulation that streamlines forestry permits, strengthens forest governance, and includes provisions for ecosystem restoration and social forestry.

	Yes/No/ Unsure	Details
		• **Presidential Instruction (InPres) No. 1 of 2023** on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Sustainable Development: Directs ministries and agencies to integrate biodiversity considerations into all planning and development activities, emphasizing cross-sectoral coordination. • **Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (PermenLHK) No. P.20/2018**, updated by **P.92/2018** and **P.106/2018**, on Protected Plant and Animal Species: Provides an updated list of species legally protected in Indonesia, including criteria for protection and obligations for public and private actors. • **Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (PermenLHK) No. 9/2021** on Social Forestry Management: Sets out procedures for granting, managing, and supporting social forestry permits (Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Hutan Adat, etc.) aimed at empowering local communities in forest stewardship. • **Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) of West Papua Province No. 1 of 2019** on Sustainable Development: Declares West Papua as a "Conservation Province," committing to a sustainable development model that integrates biodiversity conservation, Indigenous rights, and low-carbon development. • **Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025–2045**: A national strategic planning document guiding Indonesia's biodiversity conservation targets, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the SDGs. It outlines priority ecosystems, species, and cross-cutting policy actions for 20 years.

4 Governance and Administration

4.1 Governance Structure

This project will include the five villages of Wamargege, Konda, Nakna, Bariat, and Manelek. Communities residing within those village areas are included as both local stakeholders and project participants in the project. Each village's Village Forest Management Organization (*LPHD*) will be responsible for selecting, managing, and coordinating representatives of local stakeholders. These *LPHD*s will serve as the primary liaison, ensuring community voices – including inputs, opinions and concerns – are effectively channelled into the project planning and implementation.

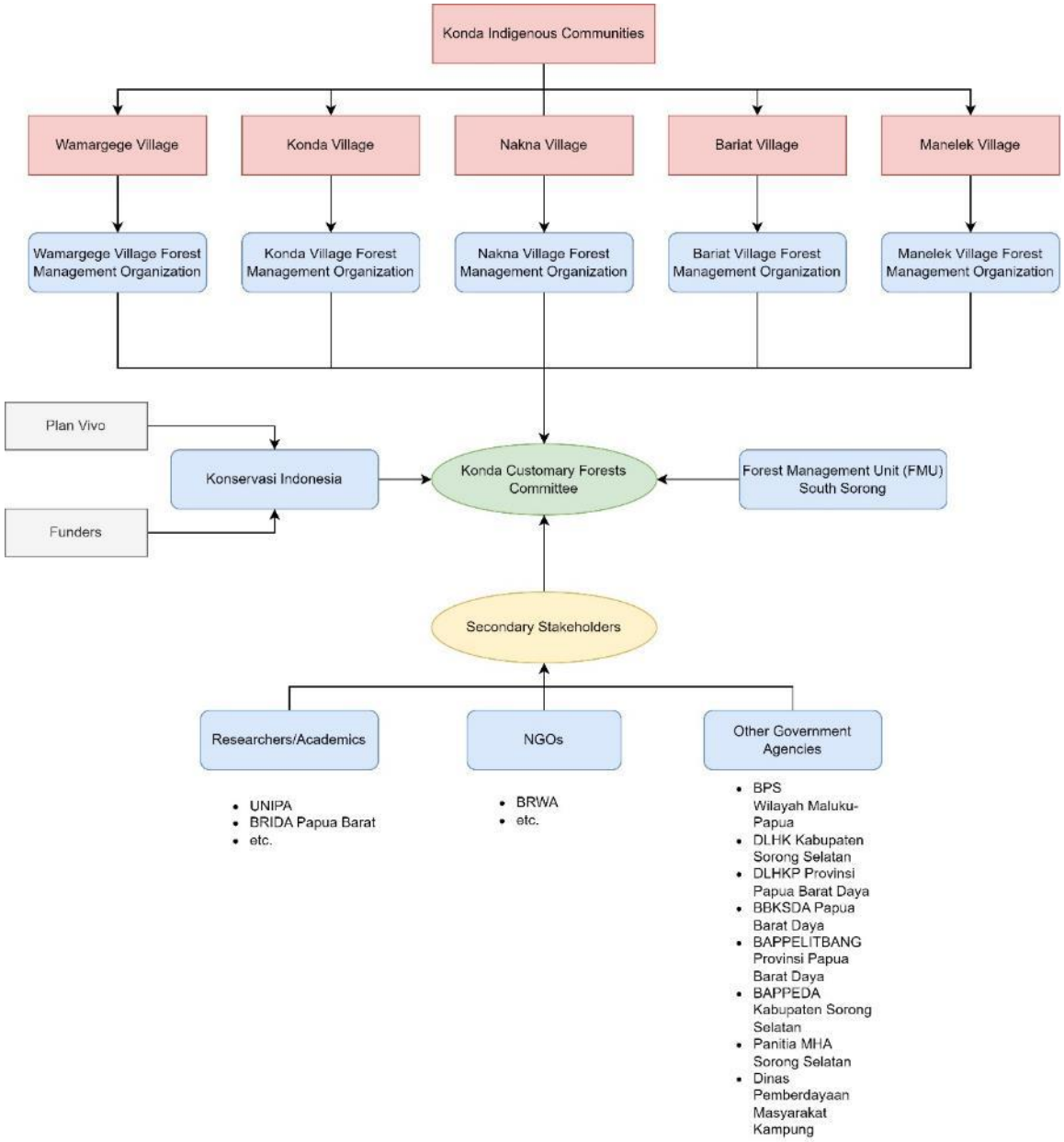
Project governance will be overseen by the "Konda Customary Forests Committee," which is comprised of the five *LPHD*s, Konservasi Indonesia, and the Forest Management Unit of South Sorong.

- Konservasi Indonesia will serve as the main project coordinator who will provide overall technical support and responsible project management

- FMU South Sorong will provide direct support for monitoring and protection as well as community engagement.

Additional stakeholders will also be invited to participate in the project through the "Konda Customary Forests Committee." A visualization of the coordination and governance structure is provided in Figure 4.1a below.

Figure 4.1a. Organigram demonstrating the project governance structure.



This governance structure is designed to ensure inclusive, participatory decision making, particularly prioritizing the active involvement of more vulnerable groups within the villages (including women, youth, and other marginalized community members). To support this, there are some processes that will be implemented, including:

- Village-level consultations and planning meetings will adopt participatory approaches that create safe and inclusive spaces for all voices to be heard. Meeting will be scheduled at time accessible to women and youth and will use method suited to different literacy level, small group dialogues and separate focus group, such as women/youth-only focus groups with clear mechanism to bring their voices into joint decision forum.

- Feedback and decision-making loops will be formalized through written documentation such as minutes, community notice boards, and digital channels where available. A publicly accessible record will summarize the concern raised and the responses provided that have been reflected in planning. The committee will assign a monitoring sub-group, including at least one woman and one youth representative to verify this process.

- Capacity-building efforts will specifically target vulnerable groups not only technical project but also leadership, negotiation and monitoring skills, enabling them to actively influence decision-making and represent their interests effectively. Partnership with local women/youth organisation and universities will be established to sustain mentoring and knowledge sharing.

- Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) will be explicitly followed, including early and accessible information sharing, sufficient time for community deliberation, the right to withhold or negotiate consent and formal documentation of agreements.

- Sustainability will be ensured by embedding this process into the committee's statutes and village regulation, thereby institutionalizing inclusive governance beyond the life of the project.

This approach aims not only to listen to vulnerable groups but also to institutionalize their decision-making role in shaping project strategies, implementation, and monitoring, in line with the principles of FPIC and equitable conservation.

4.2 Legal and Regulatory Compliance

The key authorities responsible for land management and natural resource governance in the project area include: 1) Department of Environment, Forestry, and Land Affairs Southwest Papua Province (*DLHKP Provinsi Papua Barat Daya*); 2) Social Forestry Agency Maluku-Papua Region (*BPS Wilayah Maluku-Papua*); 3) Natural Resources Conservation Agency of Southwest Papua Province (*BBKSDA Papua Barat Daya*).

At the time of submitting this PIN, formal and detailed socialization of the Nature Credits initiative in Konda is in underway with these authorities. However, as part of earlier engagement efforts, components of sustainable financing mechanisms related to the broader KASUARI project (including the Nature Credits scheme) were introduced to relevant stakeholders during the "KASUARI (Kuatkan Adat, Sumber Daya Alam Lestari) Workshop" held in October 2024. This event, titled "Multi-stakeholder Collaboration for Sustainable Forest Management in South Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua Province" (attached in Annex 5) included the government agencies noted above (Banafanu, 2024; Raharusun, 2024; Widowati, 2024).

Figure 4.2 KASUARI Workshop in October 2024.

Letters of support from these authorities are expected to be provided at a later stage. However, at this stage, we have included a statement/acknowledgement letter from the Konda Customary Forests Committee regarding KI's role as committee representative (Annex 2) which can serve as evidence that this PV Nature certification process has the full support of the Konda Customary Forests Committee.The Konda Village Forests Project will operate in full compliance with all applicable national and international policies, laws, and regulations.

4.3 Financial Plan

The project development is currently financed through seed funding from ongoing initiatives implemented by Konservasi Indonesia. The existing program budgets cover key components such as the development of project design documents and biodiversity monitoring for both baseline and the first crediting period.

The sale of Plan Vivo Biodiversity Certificates may be facilitated by Conservation International, and proceeds will be used to fund ongoing project activities through a benefit sharing agreement with the "Konda Customary Forests Committee," consisting of the five Village Forest Management Organizations (*LPHD*). The specific terms of benefit sharing mechanism will be negotiated prior to the sale of certificates. After unavoidable fees such as taxes and bank fees, at least 60% of the gross revenues will be distributed to the five Village Forest Management Organizations (*LPHD*) and the Konda Customary Forests Committee. A percentage of these revenues may be allocated to in kind benefits, which will be decided on with the participants through the project's participatory approach. The operational costs of the project will be kept to a maximum of 40%.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 – Project Boundaries and Habitat Types

Geospatial data files for the current boundaries of project areas and project region is provided to Plan Vivo.

Annex 2 – Registration Certificate

The copy of the registration certificate of Konservasi Indonesia is provided below.

UNIT PENGELOLA PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU
KELURAHAN PEJATEN BARAT

TANDA DAFTAR YAYASAN SOSIAL

NOMOR 1/F.2.7/31.74.04.1006.K-1.29.b/4/-1.848/e/2022

Berdasarkan Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 6 Tahun 2012 tentang Tata Cara Pendaftaran Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial dan Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 47 Tahun 2017 tentang Petunjuk Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu, dengan ini Kepala Unit Pengelola Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kelurahan Pejaten Barat memberikan Tanda Daftar Yayasan kepada:

Nama Yayasan	: YAYASAN KONSERVASI CAKRAWALA INDONESIA
Nama Ketua	: MEIZANI IRMADHIANY
Alamat	: GRAHA INTI FAUZI LT. 9, JL. BUNCI RAYA NO.22 RT 02 / RW 07, PEJATEN BARAT, PASAR MINGGU, KOTA JAKARTA SELATAN, DKI JAKARTA, 12510
Bidang Usaha/Kegiatan	: SOSIAL; KEMANUSIAAN;

Telah terdaftar pada Dinas Pengelola Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta. Tanda Daftar ini berlaku terhitung mulai tanggal 16 November 2021 sampai dengan 16 November 2026

Dikeluarkan di : JAKARTA
Pada tanggal : 09 November 2022

KEPALA UNIT PENGELOLA PENANAMAN MODAL
DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU
KELURAHAN PEJATEN BARAT

CALSARIA AGUSTINA
NIP. 198708152010012015

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The statement/acknowledgement letter from Konda Customary Forests Committee regarding KI's role as committee representative and/or KI is acting on the project's behalf during the certification process is attached as separate file.

Annex 3 – Exclusion List

Activities	**Included in Project ('Yes' or 'No')**
Any project activities leading to or requiring the destruction [1] of critical habitat [2] or any forestry project which does not implement a plan for improvement and/or sustainable management.	No
Any activity which could be associated with the significant impairment of areas particularly worthy of protection of cultural heritage (without adequate compensation in accordance with international standards).	No
Trade in animals, plants or any natural products not complying with the provisions of the CITES/Washington convention [3].	No
Illegal, harvesting or trading in any wildlife resources.	No
Destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing with a net more than 2.5 km in length, explosives and/or poison.	No
Large-scale commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.	No
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests [4].	No
Exploitation of diamond mines and marketing of diamonds where the host country has not adhered to the Kimberley Process, and exploitation of other conflict minerals [5]	No
Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour, [6] harmful child labour [7], modern slavery and human trafficking [8].	No
Projects that include involuntary physical displacement and/or forced eviction.	No
Production or activities that encroach on lands owned, or claimed or occupied by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of such peoples [9].	No
Harmful and unsafe production, use, sale or trade of pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone layer depleting substances [10], and other toxic [11] or dangerous materials such as asbestos or products containing PCB's [12], wildlife or products regulated under CITES, including all products that are banned or are being progressively phased out internationally	No
Production or trade of arms, ammunition, weaponry, controversial weapons, or components thereof (e.g., nuclear weapons and radioactive ammunition, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, cluster bombs, anti - personnel mines, enriched uranium).	No
Procurement and use of firearms.	No
Provision of finances to military institutions involved in conservation or security activities.	No
Production or trade of strong alcohol intended for human consumption or other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).	No
Production or trade of tobacco and other drugs	No
Gambling, gaming establishments, casinos or any equivalent enterprises and undertaking [13].	No
Any trade related to pornography, prostitution or sexual exploitation of any form.	No
Production or trade in radioactive material. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other	No

application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded	
Production or trade in unbound asbestos. This does not apply to the purchase or use of cement linings with bound asbestos and an asbestos content of less than 20%.	No
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.	No
Transboundary trade in wastes, except for those accepted by the Basel Convention and its underlying regulations [14].	No
Any activity leading to an irreversible modification or significant displacement of an element of culturally critical heritage [15].	No
Production and distribution, or investment in, media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against a part of the population.	No
Projects involving the planting or introduction of invasive species	No
Projects that increase the dependency of primary participants and other stakeholders on fossil fuels.	No

Notes:

[1] Destruction means (1) the elimination or severe reduction in the integrity of a habitat/area caused by a major and long-term/prolonged change in land-use or water resources or (2) the modification of a habitat such that this habitat's ability to fulfil its function/ role is lost.

[2] The term critical habitat encompasses natural and modified habitats that deserve particular attention. This term includes (1) spaces with high biodiversity value as defined in the IUCN's classification criteria, including, in particular, habitats required for the survival of endangered species as defined by the IUCN's red list of threatened species or by any national legislation; (2) spaces with a particular importance for endemic species or whose geographical range is limited; (3) critical sites for the survival of migratory species; (4) spaces welcoming a significant number of individuals from congregatory species; (5) spaces presenting unique assemblages of species or containing species which are associated according to key evolution processes or which fulfil key ecosystem services; (6) and territories with socially, economically or culturally significant biodiversity for local communities. Primary forests or high conservation value forests must also be considered as critical habitats.

[3] https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php

[4] Sustainably managed forests are forests managed in a way that balances ecological, economic and socio-cultural needs.

[5] Conflict minerals, including tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold, can be used to finance armed groups, fuel forced labour and other human rights abuses, and support corruption and money laundering. See the EU Regulation on conflict minerals: https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/development-and-sustainability/conflict-minerals-regulation/regulation-explained_en

[6] Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

[7] Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Employees must be at least 14 years of age, as defined in the ILO's Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (C138 – Minimum Age Convention, Article 2), unless local laws require compulsory school attendance or a minimum working age. In such circumstances, the highest age requirement must be used.

[8] Modern slavery is comprised two key components: forced labour and forced marriage. These refer to situations of exploitation that a person cannot leave or refuse due to threats, violence, deception or coercion. (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_854733.pdf)

[9] https://www.fao.org/Indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en/

[10] Any chemical component which reacts with, and destroys, the stratospheric ozone layer leading to the formation of holes in this layer. The Montreal Protocol lists Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), their reduction targets and deadlines for phasing them out.

[11] Including substances included under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and WHO "Pharmaceuticals: Restrictions in Use and Availability".

[12] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a group of highly toxic chemical products that may be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

[13] Any direct financing of these projects or activities involving them (for example, a hotel including a casino). Urban improvement plans which could subsequently incorporate such projects are not affected.

[14] Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (1989).

[15] "Critical cultural heritage" is considered as any heritage element recognised internationally or nationally as being of historical, social and/or cultural interest

Annex 5 – Notification of Relevant Authorities

The statement of record and meeting minutes of KASUARI Workshop held in October 2024 is attached.

Appendix 1 – Criteria for Key Biodiversity Areas

A. Threatened biodiversity		
A1 Threatened species		Assessment parameters
A1a	≥0.5% of global population size and ≥5 reproductive units (RU) of a CR/EN species	(i) no. of mature individuals (ii) area of occupancy (iii) extent of suitable habitat (iv) range (v) no. of localities (vi) distinct genetic diversity
A1b	≥1.0% of global population size and ≥10 RU of a VU species	
A1c	≥0.1% of global population size and ≥5 RU of a species listed as CR/EN due only to past/current decline [= Red List A1, A2, A4 only]	
A1d	≥0.2% of global population size and ≥10 RU of a species listed as VU due only to past/current decline [= Red List A1, A2, A4 only]	
A1e	Effectively the entire population size of a CR/EN species	
A2 Threatened ecosystem types		
A2a	≥5% of global extent of a CR or EN ecosystem type	
A2b	≥10% of global extent of a VU ecosystem type	
B. Geographically restricted biodiversity		
B1. Individual geographically restricted species	≥10% of global population size and ≥10 RU of any species	(i) no. of mature individuals (ii) area of occupancy (iii) extent of suitable habitat (iv) range (v) no. of localities (vi) distinct genetic diversity
B2. Co-occurring geographically restricted species	≥1% of global population size of each of a number of restricted range species in a taxonomic group: ≥2 species or 0.02% of the total number of species in the taxonomic group, whichever is larger	
B3. Geographically restricted assemblages		
B3a	≥0.5% of global population size of each of a number of ecoregion-restricted species in a taxonomic group: ≥5 species or 10% of the species restricted to ecoregion, whichever is larger	(i) no. of mature individuals (ii) area of occupancy (iii) extent of suitable habitat (iv) range (v) no. of localities
B3b	≥5 RU of ≥5 bioregion-restricted species or ≥5 RU of 30% of the bioregion-restricted species known from the country, whichever is larger	
B3c	Site is part of the globally most important 5% of occupied habitat for ≥5 species in the taxonomic group	(i) relative density of mature individuals (ii) relative abundance of mature individuals
B4. Geographically restricted ecosystem types		
	≥20% of the global extent of an ecosystem type	
C. Ecological integrity		
	Site is one of ≤2 per ecoregion with wholly intact ecological communities	composition and abundance of species and interactions
D. Biological processes		
D1. Demographic aggregations		
D1a	≥1% of global population size of a species, over a season, and during ≥1 key stage in life cycle	no. of mature individuals
D1b	Site is among largest 10 aggregations of the species	no. of mature individuals
D2. Ecological refugia	≥10% of global population during periods of environmental stress	no. of mature individuals
D3. Recruitment sources	Produces propagules, larvae or juveniles maintaining ≥10% of global population size	no. of mature individuals
E. Irreplaceability through quantitative analysis		

Appendix 2 – Criteria for Important Plant Areas

Sub-criterion	Threshold
(A) Threatened species	
A(i) Site contains one or more **globally threatened** species	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥1%** of the global population AND/OR **≥5%** of the national population OR the **5 "best sites"** for that species nationally, whichever is most appropriate
A(ii) Site contains one or more **regionally threatened** species	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥5%** of the national population, OR the **5 "best sites"** for that species nationally, whichever is most appropriate
A(iii) Site contains one or more **highly restricted endemic** species that are potentially threatened	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥1%** of the global population AND/OR **≥5%** of the national population, OR the **5 "best sites"** for that species nationally, whichever is most appropriate
A(iv) Site contains one or more **range restricted endemic** species that are potentially threatened	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥1%** of the global population AND/OR **≥5%** of the national population, OR the **5 "best sites"** for that species nationally, whichever is most appropriate
(B) Botanical richness	
B(i) Site contains a **high number of species** within **defined habitat or vegetation types**	For each habitat or vegetation type: up to 10% of the national resource can be selected within the whole national IPA network OR the **5 "best sites"** nationally, whichever is the most appropriate
B(ii) Site contains an **exceptional number of species of high conservation importance**	Site known to contain **≥3%** of the selected national list of species of conservation importance OR the **15 richest sites** nationally, whichever is most appropriate
B(iii) Site contains an **exceptional number of socially, economically or culturally valuable species**	Site known to contain **≥3%** of the selected national list of socially, economically or culturally valuable species OR the **15 richest sites** nationally, whichever is most appropriate
(C) Threatened habitat	
C(i) Site contains **globally threatened or restricted** habitat/vegetation type	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥5%** of the national resource (area) of the threatened habitat type OR site is among the best quality examples required to collectively prioritise **20–60%** of the national resource OR the **5 "best sites"** for that habitat nationally, whichever is the most appropriate
C(ii) Site contains **regionally threatened or restricted** habitat/vegetation type	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥5%** of the national resource (area) of the threatened habitat type OR site is among the best quality examples required to collectively prioritise **20–60%** of the national resource OR the **5 "best sites"** for that habitat nationally, whichever is the most appropriate
C(iii) Site contains **nationally threatened or restricted** habitat/vegetation type, AND/OR habitats that have **severely declined in extent** nationally	Site known, thought or inferred to contain **≥10%** of the national resource (area) of the threatened habitat type OR site is among the best quality examples required to collectively prioritise up to **20%** of the national resource OR the **5 "best sites"** for that habitat nationally, whichever is most appropriate

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