



ANNUAL REPORT

Plan Vivo

2021/2022



Conservation Program at Nanga Lauk Village Forest

"Rimbak Pakai Pengidup | Forest for Life"

Submitted by

|

On Behalf of

| Date of Submission

Conservation Program at Nanga Lauk Village Forest

"RIMBAK PAKAI PENGIDUP | FOREST FOR LIFE"

ANNUAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2021 - AUGUST 2022

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**PONTIANAK
2022**

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Summary

Reporting period	From 1 st September 2021 to 31 st August 2022
Geographical area	Nanga Lauk Village Forest, Nanga Lauk, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
Technical specification(s)	Prevention of deforestation and forest degradation

Project indicators	Historical	Added/Issued this period	Total
Number of Plan Vivo Agreements	1	1	1
Number of households	226	7	233
Area under management (ha)	1,430	0	1,430
Payments from certificate sales made to participants (USD)*	176,340.23		176,340.23
Amount held in trust for future payments to participants*	NA	NA	1,290,978.11
Total Emission Reductions (tCO ₂)	5,544	1,512	7,056
Unsold stock (PVC)	0	0	0
Certificates for Saleable emissions reductions requested (tCO ₂)	3,488 ¹	0**	3,488
Buffer certificates requested (tCO ₂)	544	0	544
Certificates for Saleable emissions Reductions available for future issuance (tCO ₂)	1,308	1,308	2,616
Buffer Certificates available for future issuance (tCO ₂)	612 ²	204	816

*For internal reporting purposes only

** There have been no Plan Vivo Certificates issued (PVC) since 2021.

*** Funds remaining in trust to be allocated to participants (project communities) are estimated as the product of total funds remaining in trust X .65 (estimated 65% allocation of total performance-based payments to communities over project life).

Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date	3,488
Plan Vivo Certificates request for issuance (September 2021 – August 2022 vintage)	0
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance	2,616
Total PVCs issued (including this report)	3,488

¹ The Plan Vivo program year is calculated from Jan 2018, but the program year for SCCM financing starts in Sep 2019, so there is an adjustment to the PV and SCM program years. In the 2020 period, we just calculate eight months (Jan-Aug 2020) not 12 months because it adjusts to the period of the SCCM year program. The rest will be counted in the next program year period (Sep 2020 – Aug 2021).

² (Y1) 204 + (Y2) 204 + (Y3) 204 + (Y4) 204 = 816

Part A: Project Updates

A1 Key Events

Implementation of the Nanga Lauk Village Forest Conservation Program (Nanga Lauk village), Kapuas Hulu Regency, using the Plan Vivo Standard in the period September 2021 – August 2022, has completed Project Year 4. Cargill and Lestari Capital support this program via the Sustainable Commodity Conservation Mechanism (SCCM), and through a long-term financing scheme for 25 years. Total use of funds until 31st August 2022 has reached 95% of funds.

The program's goal is long-term protection and sustainable management of all forest areas within Nanga Lauk village (including the current Village Forest (*Hutan Desa*—HD) and the surrounding Limited Production Forest (*Hutan Produksi Terbatas*—HPT), to prevent the loss of biodiversity, degradation of forest ecosystems, to retain and enhance carbon stocks, and to strengthen the livelihoods of the Nanga Lauk community. To achieve this, the program aims to achieve five main objectives, as follows:

1. Build the Village Forest Management Institution (*Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa*—LPHD) capacity, develop and maintain the management rights and local support needed to effectively implement forest protection activities and sustainable forest management plans.
2. Conduct regular patrols to deter and detect unsanctioned use by community members and outsiders, monitor biodiversity, and detect and respond to fires
3. Plant trees to provide nectar, timber, and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for use by the Nanga Lauk community in sustainable livelihood activities
4. Generate additional income for the Nanga Lauk community from sustainable natural resource-based livelihood activities
5. Provide technical support to the LPHD in project coordination and management to fulfill the monitoring and reporting requirements needed to access finance for forest protection and sustainable management activities

Activities in the third year have been carried out for 12 months, from September 2021 to August 2022. The implementation of activities has contributed to the five planned outputs, which are as follows:

- ***Output #1: LPHD has the capacity, resources, and support to effectively implement sustainable forest management plans***

In output 1 has conducted facilitating the annual work plan (2023), drafting village regulations on village forest management, monthly meetings, quarterly meetings, annual meeting, LPHD Independence Assessment, selection of LPHD management for the 2022-2025 period, handover of LPHD management 2022-2025, and discussion of village forest expansion with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). Details of activities achieved in Output 1:

- a. Drafting of Village Regulations on Village Forest Management
Draft village regulations are compiled and submitted to the Village Head and BPD (Village Consultative Agency). Village Regulation signed by BPD and Head of Nanga Lauk Village on 1st August 2022.
- b. Facilitation to Prepare Annual Work Plan for 2023
This activity generates the LPHD Annual Work Plan Document for 2023, which has been validated by the Head of FMU North Kapuas Hulu. The activity was implemented from 22nd – 24th April 2022.
- c. LPHD Monthly Meetings
LPHD monthly meetings have been held 11 times (Oct. 2021 – Aug. 2022). There is no meeting in May 2022. This meeting discussed the progress of the implementation of forest management activities and activity plans for the next month.
- d. LPHD Quarterly Monitoring
Quarterly monitoring was carried out every 3 months (Dec. 2021, Feb. 2022, and June 2022) and LPHD monthly meeting. The contents of the discussion include scheduled activities, planned activities, preparation of activity, problems/obstacles encountered, and challenges that appeared during the running of the program.
- e. LPHD Annual Evaluation
An annual evaluation was carried out in Jul. 2022. LPHD attended the activity and the PRCF Indonesia team. Discussions in activities regarding program achievements, analysis of program impacts on social, economic, and ecology, as well as suggestions from the community to LPHD (in writing, using an impact assessment form). The PRCF Indonesia team with the Lestari Capital Team conducted an annual evaluation of the LPHD Lauk Bersatu implementation performance.
- f. LPHD Independence Assessment
The LPHD independence assessment is carried out at the end of the LPHD management 2019-2022 period. The results of the independence assessment show that 67% of LPHD independence is classified as medium. The activity was implemented on 25th-26th Feb. 2022. Aspects of the Independence Assessment of LPHD Lauk Bersatu are (**Annex 6.1**):
 - Institutional
 - Baseline data on the potential of Village Forest areas
 - Legality
 - Administration (secretarial)
 - Finance
 - Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting
 - Regeneration/ Regeneration Process
 - Capacity Building related to Village Forest

- Level of satisfaction with KUPS (Note: a feedback form will be created)
- Legality
 - Market/Economic, Social and Cultural
- Partnerships/ Synergy
 - Government
 - Other parties (Business Entities, Universities, CSOs)
- Group Dynamics
 - Internal and External Conflicts
 - Participation
- Technical Knowledge
 - Compliance with SOPs/ICS and Number of Group Members Who Implement SOPs

g. Election of LPHD Management for the 2022-2025 Period

The management election of the Lauk Bersatu LPHD for the 2022-2025 period was done in Mar. 2022. Direct elections were conducted to select the chairperson, with 522 voters from 525 permanent voters (*Daftar Pemilih Tetap - DPT*). Thereafter, the election of other LPHD administrators was carried out using initial selections by the village government. The election results set Hariska as chairman of the LPHD Lauk Bersatu. It is a new history in West Kalimantan and perhaps in Indonesia that LPHD is led by women. It is hoped that the new LPHD Chair with a bachelor's background and a young woman can bring LPHD towards independence and develop much better. The member of LPHD administrators for the 2022-2025 period is 10 people, 5 men (50%) and 5 women (50%).

h. Discussion of Village Forest Expansion

Discussion of Village Forest Expansion had been carried out 3 times. Topics of discussion were the explanation of the aims and objectives of the planned expansion of village forest/other schemes. The result of the discussion was to postpone the expansion of the village forest, which was already stated in the minutes of 27 Mar. 2022 (provisional decision). Deliberation was held again on Jul. 4, 2022, facilitated by the village government, and an agreement for the expansion of the Village Forest. The agreement was ratified based on the Minutes of the Nanga Lauk Village Head on 10 Aug. 2022. The proposed expansion document will be submitted to the Minister of Environment and Forestry on 15-18 Aug. 2022, and discussion with MoEF staff (16 Aug. 2022):

- need to emphasize the reasons for the expansion of village forests
- added some other documents as administrative attachments
- increase the member of LPHD Lauk Bersatu and record the number of beneficiaries to match the amount of the proposed area

In Sep. 2022, the Village Head and LPHD Head will submit various other documents for approval of village forest expansion, including:

- Letter proposing the expansion of village forests, stating strong reasons to support the expansion of village forests.
- The old Certificate of Village Forest Management Rights (*Surat Keterangan Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa* or HPHD).
- Explain the proposed location and ensure there are no problems with village boundaries (map).
- Make a letter of agreement signed by the parties and known by the head of FMU Kapuas Hulu Utara.
- Increase the number of LPHD administrators and record direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Besides facilitating activities for the LPHD staff, patrol team, rehabilitation team, KUPS, and others, there were payments for LPHD staff, procurement of Work Accident Insurance (Jasa Raharja Putra Ltd.), and payments for LPHD operations and maintenance. Insurance costs are paid annually and are budgeted for 25 years to LPHD Staff and Patrol Team.



Figure 1. Village Regulation Drafting Meeting



Figure 2. Facilitation Preparing Annual Work Plan for 2023



Figure 3. LPHD Monthly Meeting



Figure 6. LPHD Independence Assessment



Figure 4. Monitoring Quarter



Figure 7. Selection of LPHD Management for the 2022-2025 Period



Figure 5. Preparation of LPHD Selection Mechanism



Figure 8. Annual Evaluation



Figure 9. Discussion of Village Forest Expansion



Figure 10. Submission of Village Forest Expansion Documents to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

- ***Output #2: Regular forest patrols are conducted to deter and detect unsanctioned use and prevent fires***

In the third year of the program, 152 stakes were installed on the boundaries of HD and HPT, 26 boundary marks, and 4 information boards were installed. Forest patrolling took place 12 times in village forests, 6 times in Limited Production Forest, and 2 times in village forest boundaries.

Village forest boundary markers and installation of information boards are carried out by the village forest patrol team, while conducting routine village forest patrols simultaneously. The total of markers installed is 26 plates at the boundaries of the Village Forest and Limited Production Forest. Meanwhile, 4 units of information boards were installed around the Nanga Lauk Village settlement. The information board contains a definitive map of the boundaries of the village forest and limited production forest in the Nanga Lauk village area. During this period, 152 boundary markers were also installed between the Nanga Lauk Village Forest and the Limited Production Forest. This activity involved 20 men who are members of the Village Forest Patrol Team. The distance between the marker stakes is ± 100 meters, with a total boundary line of 15,200 meters. The plan after installing the boundary marking between Nanga Lauk Village Forest and Limited Production Forest is to disseminate information about the boundary to local stakeholders. Next, the community can use the forest according to its designation, providing boundaries clarity, and therefore is expected to avoid forest boundary conflicts.

The patrol team recorded summary patrol distance, including animal encounters (**Annex 5.1 – 5.3**), plant encounters (**Annex 5.4 – 5.6**), environment conditions (weather, water level) and threats (felling, land, fire and hunting). Village forest patrol has been conducted 1-time

monthly, Limited Production Forest patrol 1 time every 2 months, and boundary village 2 times each year. Total patrol for 1 year of the program is 12 times HD, 6 times HPT, and 2 times BD. To Aug. 2022, the patrolling distance in village forests recorded 441.18 km, patrols in the HPT recorded 464.39 km, and patrols in joined boundaries recorded 153.20 km. The total distance recorded was 1,058.77 km, equal to 29.41 km /day patrol.

In the first second years of the program, an inventory of animals based on the types of aves, herpetofauna, and mammals was carried out. Meanwhile, in the third year of patrols, the team focused on conducting an inventory of plants in Village Forest, Limited Production Forest, and Village Boundary. The purpose of this plant inventory is to enrich biodiversity data in Nanga Lauk Village. This causes animal encounter data to decrease from the previous year.

Akar bajakah (*Spatholobus littoralis hassk*) is one of the endemic plants in Borneo and the Nanga Lauk Village. The trunk of the steel tree is large, sturdy, and strong, but this plant grows by creeping. Akar Bajakah has many health benefits, and the people of Nanga Lauk Village use that as a medicine.

In the past, many people worked in the forest and cooked in the forest, bringing the potential of forest fires. Now, people are already working outside the forest and cooking in their “Lanting” or floating house. In addition, the villagers of Nanga Lauk village already have customary regulations and village regulations governing the prohibition of hunting in the village forest.

Patrol condition carried out with sunny and cloudy weather. There's no threat toward hunting and land fire. But there's just found some old tree stump in HD, HPT, and village boundary. Tree stumps in the village forest and village boundary of Nanga Lauk are remnants of long-standing logging activities (many years ago).



Figure 11. The Old Tree Stump

In PY2, the implementation of patrols is more than in PY3 to complete the target patrol period of 5 years. In the 3rd year, the team conducted a patrol in accordance with Vivo's PDD Plan document Nanga Lauk standard. In PDD Plan Vivo's standard Nanga Lauk, the patrol team must conduct regular patrols, HPT patrols and village boundary patrols. Until Aug. 2022, team patrols were conducted, 57 regular patrols, 16 HPT patrols and 5 village boundary patrols. There are 11 regular patrols, 7 HPT patrols and 7 BD patrols to be implemented in the Project Year 4 (Sep. 2022 – Aug. 2023) period to achieve the target.



Figure 12. Submission of Nanga Lauk Village HD and HPT Boundary Map to FMU North Kapuas Hulu



Figure 14. Boundary Stakes Installation



Figure 13. Manufacture and Installation of Name Plate



Figure 15. The Discovery Village Forest Patrols



Figure 16. The Discovery Limited Production Forest Patrol



Figure 17. The Discovery Village Boundary Forest

- ***Output #3: Trees planted to provide nectar, timber, and NTFPs for use and sale by the Nanga Lauk Community***

In Project Year 3, the rehabilitation team started to apply the agroforestry system. In Jan 2022, the rehabilitation team conducted an agroforestry training. Then in February-March, the team implemented the results of the training by doing agroforestry in rubber plantations. Another routine activity is plant monitoring, which was carried out 2 times in Nov. 2021 and Mar. 2022. While tree planting activities were carried out in Aug. 2022. The detail activities:

- Agroforestry Training**
Agroforestry Training was conducted on 24th – 26th Jan. 2022. Participants learn about peatland management techniques for agroforestry cultivation and the practice of planting high-yielding watermelon seeds.
- Agroforestry Planting**
Planting agroforestry on rubber plantations with an area of ± 1 ha. The plantation belongs to the residents of Nanga Lauk Village. The team cleared the land and installed 1200 planting poles. Then the team sprayed the land with herbicides to eradicate weeds (resam). The planting with 1200 pineapple seedlings in ± 1 ha area (1x2m distance on 32 planting lines).
- Plant Monitoring**
Monitoring Result on Nov. 2021:
 - Location in Ujung Danum area
 - The number of planting paths were 100 lanes
 - The number of live seeds was 4,139 stems
 - The number of dead seeds was 2,011 stems

Monitoring Result on Mar. 2022:

- Location in Ujung Danum area
- The number of planting paths were 109 lanes
- The number of live seeds was 3,454 stems
- The number of dead seeds was 1,306 stems

d. Land Measurement for Rehabilitation

Measurement Results is locations in other use areas (*Area Penggunaan Lain - APL*) along the Palin River, consisting of 19 landowners. The total area for rehabilitation is 22.37 Ha.

e. Planting

Planting was carried out in Jul. 2022, with 7,000 seedlings consisting of Petai, Jengkol, durian and rambutan seedlings. The seeds are sourced from (*Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai – BPDAS*) seedbeds of Melawi Regency. From the 7,000 seedlings, they planted into 3 locations:

- 4.400 seedlings in APL (± 22 Ha)
- 2.000 seedlings in HPT (± 10 Ha)
- 600 seedlings for Nanga Lauk Village Forest



Figure 18. Agroforestry Training



Figure 19. Pineapple Preparation Seeds for Agroforestry Planting



Figure 20. Agroforestry (Pineapple) Planting



Figure 22. Land Measurement for Rehabilitation (PY3)



Figure 21. Plant Monitoring



Figure 23. Seedbed of Planting Seedlings



Figure 24. Planting Seedlings

- **Output #4: Income generated from sustainable natural-resource based livelihood activities**

In the third year, KUPS began to prepare the 2022 annual work plan, establish relationships with various agencies for business development (government and private), participate in exhibitions, follow-up training to increase the capacity of KUPS ecotourism and business on a regular basis.

Facilitation business assistance is routinely carried out by discussing activity plans, business strategies and financial reporting (cash books, bank books and journals, as well as profit/loss balance). KUPS revenue is sourced from 2 exhibitions carried out in the third year. The products sold were DÉNALA honey, fish crackers and salted fish.

KUPS Rubber

Progress

On Jun. 16-18, 2022, rubber production training from SASCI+ was conducted for rubber farmers in Nanga Lauk Village to encourage rubber production and sales. The results of the training are expected to improve community skills to produce dry rubber.

KUPS Rattan

Progress

- KUPS Rattan made some products like wardrobes, TV cabinets, corner cabinets, paddles, and hats for ecotourism, made from Rattan products and sold in Nanga Lauk Village.
- KUPS Rattan made an initial 1000 Eco-polybag (bags for planting material made from Rattan) for rehabilitation in Jul. 2022.
- KUPS Rattan collaborated with KUPS Ecotourism in Gallery Tenun Ikat Dayak in Pontianak for the promotion of rattan products to KUPS ecotourism guests or to bring it to exhibitions

KUPS Ecotourism

Progress

- KUPS Ecotourism received assistance with productive tools from the Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (*Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan - BPSKL*) through the Assistance for Productive Economic Tools (*Bantuan Alat Ekonomi Produktif – BAEPRO*) program. The facilitation support for the ecotourism business is tourist boats, speed machines, cameras, canoes, and personal protective equipment worth IDR 50,000,000.00. The facilitation supports were already in Nanga Lauk Village on Jul. 2022.
- The addition of income from guest accommodation in January, Apr. and Jul. 2022.

KUPS Honey

Progress

- Bulk honey sales sold well and increased KUPS revenue. KUPS bought 400 kg of honey from group members at a price of IDR 120,000/kg worth IDR 48,000,000.
- In Jun. 2022, KUPS Honey distributed the remaining operating income (*Sisa Hasil Usaha - SHU*) to the LPHD, for return on capital.
- Sales through exhibition activities brought by PRCF Indonesia.
- DÉNALA products sold out every exhibition.

KUPS Fish

Progress

- Collaborate with KUPS Ecotourism for guest consumption.
- Sales through exhibition activities brought by PRCF Indonesia companion institutions.
- Fish Crackers, Salted Fish, and Smoked Fish products sold out every exhibition.

Other KUPS activities include Training Courses of Knowledge Management for Ecotourism on 21st – 22nd Jan. 2022. The results of the training were (i) Preparation of tour costing, tour planning and marketing strategies on social media; (ii) A travel pattern and tour itinerary for a 2-night tour package; and (iii) Trainer recommendations regarding amenities, attractions, and accessibility.



Figure 25. Training Courses of Knowledge Management for Ecotourism



Figure 26. Facilitating Business Assistance



Figure 27. PRCF Indonesia Staff Journalism Training



Figure 30. Presentation of DeNALA Honey to International Buyer



Figure 28. Promotion of KUPS Product in Exhibition on Jan. 2022



Figure 31. KUPS Rubber's Dry Products



Figure 29. Promotion of KUPS Product in Exhibition on Aug. 2022



Figure 32. Facilitation Support (Tourist Boat and Cano)

- ***Output #5 Effective project coordination and management***

In addition to regular program payments to PRCF Indonesia personnel, as well as payment for routine office management costs, PRCF Indonesia routinely conducts monthly meetings to discuss developments, obstacles, and monthly activity plans. In addition, a Forestry Service and the West Kalimantan Working Group on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). At the end of the program (Y3), there will also be a financial audit with external auditors.

Coordination of program implementation has been carried out regularly by the Environment and Forestry Services of the Province of West Borneo, the Regional Development Planning Agency of the Province of West Borneo, FMU North Kapuas Hulu, the Regional Development Planning Agency of the District of Kapuas Hulu and district government. Furthermore, the program coordinated the progress of program implementation with the Directorate General of Pollution and Environmental Damage Control, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Social Forestry and Environmental Centers for West Region, and the Regent of Kapuas Hulu. At the end of the program (Y3), PRCF Indonesia will give the annual report to relevant government agencies.

Administrative payments have also been made, such as staff salaries, office rental payments in Pontianak and Putussibau health insurance payments, and office operational needs.

A2 Successes and Challenges

Successes

- ***Output #1: LPHD has the capacity, resources, and support to effectively implement sustainable forest management plans***
 - The Annual Work Plan (*Rencana Kerja Tahunan* - RKT) for 2023 in the process of ratification in the North Kapuas Hulu Forest Management Unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan* - KPH).
 - Drafting of village regulations on village forest management was ratified by the Village Head and Village Consultative Agency (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* – BPD) on 1st August 2022.
 - Regular meetings and monitoring of the activities are regularly conducted, Monthly LPHD meeting (11 times); Quarter LPHD meeting (3 times); and Annual LPHD meeting (1 time).
 - The LPHD independence assessment is carried out at the end of the LPHD management 2019-2022 period. The results of the independence assessment show that 67% of LPHD independence is classified as medium.

- Selection of LPHD management for 2022-2025 period.
- On 15-18 Aug. 2022, the Village Head of Nanga Lauk and representatives of the Department of Environment and Forestry of West Borneo Province submitted village forest expansion documents to the Minister of Environment and Forestry.
- ***Output #2: Regular forest patrols are conducted to deter and detect unsanctioned use and prevent fires***
 - 12 mandatory patrols have been implemented in the Village Forest (*Hutan Desa* - HD). The total number of patrols conducted from Jan. 2018 to Aug. 2022 was 57, so the number of mandatory patrols in the Village Forest exceeded the target.
 - Six patrols were conducted at HPT during the reporting period. There are 16 mandatory patrols from 2018 to 2022 (Aug.). The number of patrols has not met the target. In the PY5 period, the patrol team must carry out 7 patrols to achieve the target for patrolling in HPT.
 - Two village boundary patrols were mandatory in PY4. In period PY5, the patrol team must carry out 7 patrols to reach the patrol target in village boundary patrols.
 - The distance covered by the patrol team at Village Forest (Sep. 2021 to Aug. 2022) was 441.18 km. Meanwhile, during the same period, the patrol distance covered at the Limited Production Forest (HPT) was 464.39 km, and at the Boundary Village was 153.20 km). The total distance that has been through is 1,058.77 km, equal to 29.41 km/day patrol.
 - The present species and biodiversity have been recorded during the village forest patrol:
 - Aves: 78.38% (29 bird species from 81 animals encountered).
 - Herpetofauna 10.81% (4 species herpetofauna from 5 animals encountered).
 - Mammals: 10.81% (4 species mammal from 11 animals encountered).
 - Plants: 1 endemic plant and 53 non endemic plants.
 - There's no threat toward hunting and land fire because the villagers of Nanga Lauk village already have customary regulations and village regulations governing the prohibition of hunting in the village forest.

Table 1. Patrol Plans and Realizations in HD, HPT and Village Boundaries

Years	HD Patrol		HPT Patrol		BD Patrol	
	Plan	Realization	Plan	Realization	Plan	Realization
2018	12	2	4	1	2	0
2019	12	13	4	1	2	0
2020	12	22	4	5	2	1
2021	12	12	4	5	2	2
2022 *	8	8	3	3	2	2
Total	56	57	19	15	12	5
Gaps	+1		-4		-5	
%	102		79		50	

Notes: HD = Village Forest, HPT= Limited Production Forest, BD = Village Boundary

* Realization Jan to Aug 2022. In Sep-Des 2021, it has entered the following year's period.

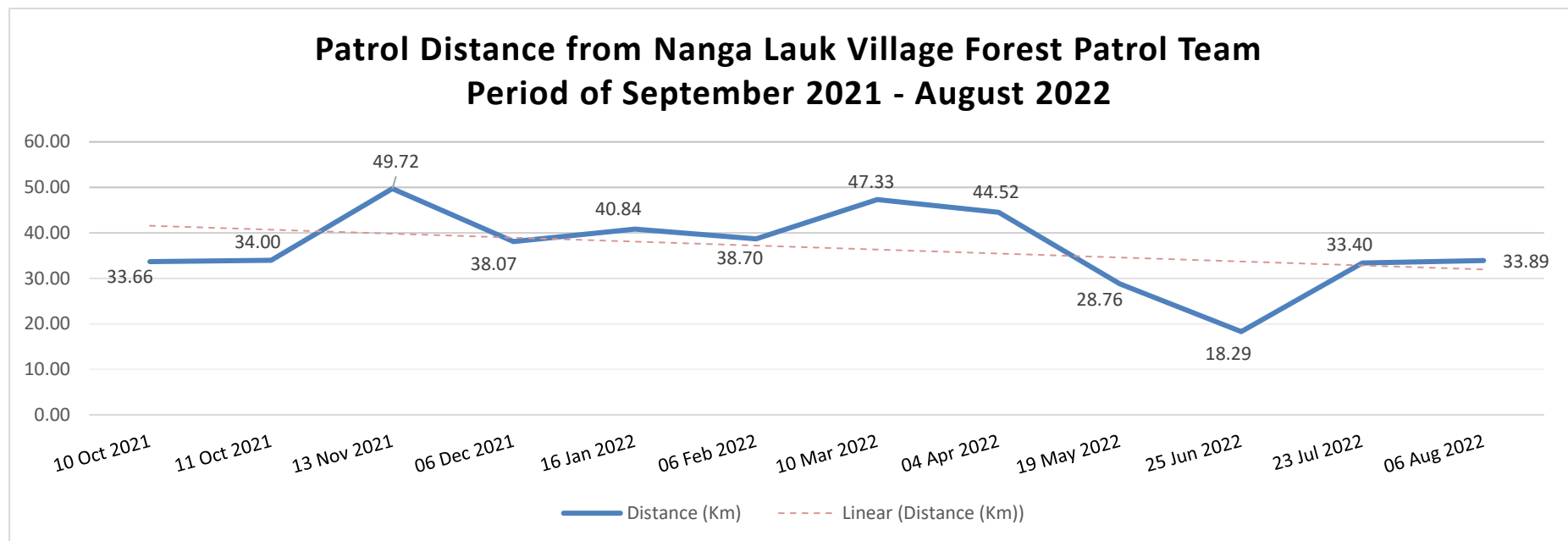


Figure 33. Patrol Distance During One Year (Sep 2021 – Aug 2022); Total 1,058.77 Km and Average 29.41 Km

- **Output #3: Trees planted to provide nectar, timber, and NTFPs for use and sale by the Nanga Lauk Community**

In the 3rd year, the Rehabilitation team carried out agroforestry training, nursery, agroforestry planting, land measurement for rehabilitation (PY3) and planting. The detail of activities:

- Agroforestry Training to understand about peat soil management techniques for agroforestry cultivation. Participants practice planting sites, processing soil and seeding superior watermelon seeds.
- Nursery with land clearing for agroforestry development ± 1 ha from ferns.
- Agroforestry planting with 1200 pineapple seedlings in ±1 ha (1x2m spacing on 32 planting lines.
- Land Measurement for Rehabilitation (PY3) in other use areas (*Area Penggunaan Lain* - APL) with total area: 22,37 Ha.
- Planting was carried out in Jul. 2022, with 7,000 seedlings in 3 locations (APL, HPT and community land).

In PY4, the rehabilitation team has been monitoring plants. The result in **Table 2**:

Table 2. Plans and Realization of Planting in Nanga Lauk Village

Years	Planting			Monitoring (Number of Live Seeds)	
	Plan	Replanting	Realization	I	II
2019/2020	4,400	-	2,220	1,441	1,128
2020/2021	4,400	2.180	6,733	4,139	3.454
2021/2022	4,400	2.000	6.400	-	-

- **Output #4: Income generated from sustainable natural-resource based livelihood activities**

- Implementation of trainings:
 - Training Courses of Knowledge Management for Ecotourism
 - Reporting and Journalism writing for PRCF Indonesia staff
- Promotion and sale of KUPS Nanga Lauk products
 - Exhibition in Forest Products Gallery of West Kalimantan Province
 - Exhibition of Lewis Organic Market from Lewis Organic and Aliansi Organic Indonesia in Tangerang (Banten Province)
- Rubber sales cooperation with SASCI+ program (*Sustainability and Value-Added in Agricultural Supply Chains in Indonesia*) begins in the period 2022/2023.
- KUPS Ecotourism received assistance with productive tools from the Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (*Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan* - BPSKL) through the Assistance for Productive Economic Tools (Bantuan Alat Ekonomi Produktif – BAEPRO) program.

- Income from the five KUPS:
 - a. KUPS Ecotourism : IDR 11,909,179.00
 - b. KUPS Rattan : IDR 830,201.00
 - c. KUPS Rubber : IDR 21,713.00
 - d. KUPS Fish : IDR 515,729.00
 - e. KUPS Honey : IDR 10,600,439.00

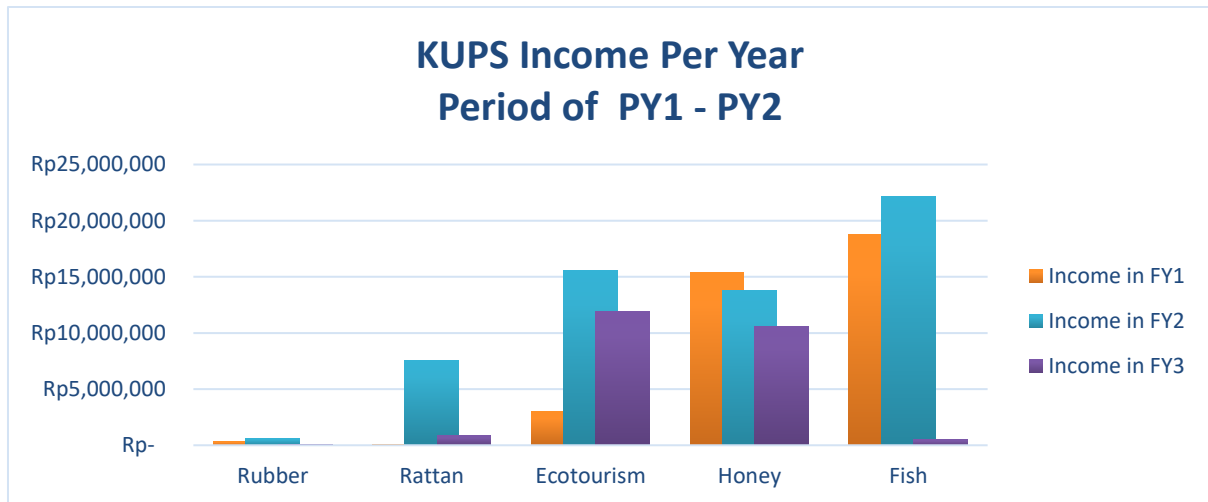


Figure 34. Income KUPS Nanga Lauk (September 2019 - August 2022)

- **Output #5: Effective project coordination and management**

- PRCF Indonesia monthly coordination meeting eight times
- Payment of salaries and holiday allowances as much as 13 times for Indonesian staff
- Payment of health insurance (BPJS)
- Periodic coordination on the progress of program implementation has been carried out to relevant stakeholders, such as the Environment and Forestry Service of Kalbar Province, the Regional Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah* - BAPPEDA) of West Borneo Province, the Regional Development Planning Agency Kapuas Hulu District, FMU North Kapuas Hulu, Village Consultative Agency, and Other Village Administration Agency.

Challenges

- **Socio-Political Conditions in Nanga Lauk Village**

The socio-political situation in Nanga Lauk Village is dynamic. This condition stems from the enthusiasm of the community in selecting the new LPHD management. Some community leaders were considering the proposed expansion of the Village Forest and the preparation of Village Regulations on the Management of the Nanga Lauk Village Forest.

- **Involvement of Youth Member in Village Forest Management**

LPHD management for the 2022-2025 period is dominated by young members (fresh graduate) and still unfamiliar with the social forestry program, so capacity building is required or upgrading.

- **LPHD Lauk Bersatu is runner up in the Wana Lestari Competition 2022**

LPHD Lauk Bersatu participated in the 2022 Wana Lestari Competition organized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The activity starts from the preparation of administrative requirements in April-May 2022. The assessment was conducted on 5th – 6th July 2022. Due to the assessment, LPHD Lauk Bersatu was declared the second winner at the national level for the Village Forest category. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry invited the Head of LPHD Lauk Bersatu to Jakarta on 15th – 17th Aug. 2022 to attend the Celebration of Wana Lestari Competition for the Category of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership in 2022.



Figure 35. The Winner Up Wana Lestari Competition

A3 Project Developments

Table 3. Project Design Document (PDD) Updates

PDD version:		
PDD section	Date changed	Short description of update

Table 4. Progress Against Corrective Actions

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
2018 Annual Report	CA01 Repair or replace damaged water pump	Done in PY3
2018 Annual Report	CA02 Initiate monthly meetings for LPHD and quarterly reporting to the project coordinator	Done in PY3
2018 Annual Report	CA03 Formalize village regulations.	Done in PY3
2018 Annual Report	CA04 Re-start regular patrols	Done in PY3
2018 Annual Report	CA05 Initiate support to forest honey group	Done in PY3
2018 Annual Report	CA06 Initiate support to rubber produce development group	Done in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR01 Provide police record statement letters for key staff members from PRCF-Indonesia	Done in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR02 Incorporate a check-before-you-plant mechanism into agroforestry activities to ensure that potentially invasive species are not introduced. And to ensure that Kratom (<i>Mitragyna speciosa</i>) is not cultivated in any of the agroforestry plots.	Done in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR03 Register the project in the national REDD+ project registry http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/srn/index.php?r=site%2Findex	Done in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR04 Ensure that sufficient outreach activities are implemented to allow all community members to comment on and contribute to management activities in Nanga Lauk Village Forest	Done in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR05 Develop SOP for conflict resolution that involves an independent third party when necessary	Done in PY3

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR06 Ensure that outreach activities include clear briefing available to all community members on the grievance mechanism	Done in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR07 Secure required permit for sale of emission reduction certificates	Certificate not sold, but retired in PY3
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR08 Provide or develop relevant policies e.g.: Code of Conduct, Anti-corruption policies and procedures; Policies on training, entertainment, travel or gifts for customers or government officials; Policies regarding anti-money laundering; Due diligence procedures regarding its grantees and business partners; Conflict of interest policy.	Existing supporting policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRCF Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy • PRCF Conflict of Interest Policy • PRCF Sexual Harassment Policy • PRCF Whistleblower Policy
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR09 Ensure the Forest Management Unit is fully involved in the development of management plans for the Limited Production Forest and kept informed and involved regarding Village Forest management	The HPT area in Nanga Lauk Village is included in the Environmental Service Utilization Block in the Long-Term Forest Management Plan; (RPHJP) The North Kapuas Hulu KPH The FMU is obliged to examine and approve the RPHD and RKT, to be involved as a monitoring team and resource person in training
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR10 Provide or develop policies that: i) do not allow for employment or involvement in project activities of individuals under 15 years of age (except as recipients of awareness raising); ii) provide opportunities for employment and involvement in project activities without discrimination based on gender, race, religion or socio-economic status; iii) provide worker's rights that meet or exceed national requirements; iv)	Supporting policies in place: PRCF's Equal Employment Opportunity Policy

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
	prevent discrimination or sexual harassment; v) ensure the health and safety of project staff and participants; and vi) uphold the human rights of all individuals involved in or affected by project activities.	
SCCM Due Diligence Report	FAR11 Develop village regulations on sustainable natural resource use inside the Village Forest and HPT area. These regulations must specify that Kratom (<i>Mytragyna speciose</i>) cannot be cultivated within the Village Forest and HPT area.	Facilitation has been carried out in PY3 and PY4; there is a Village Regulation draft document on Village Natural Resource Management

A4 Future Developments

The activity plan (2022/2023) was prepared in the 2023 Annual Work Plans and on process approved by the head of UPT KPH Kapuas Hulu Utara. The following activities will be carried out:

The Division of Institutional Strengthening and Human Resources will continue to carry out capacity building through study visits, conservation awareness events and competitions. Village forest management is further strengthened in the 2024 village forest management plan, village regulations, submission of village forest expansion to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry by bringing other supporting documents.

In the 5th year, the Protection and Supervision Sector will continue to carry out direct village forest protection activities through patrols, installation of boundary markers and rehabilitation of critical lands. The number of patrols will be increased to achieve the Plan Vivo target. The observations and data collection on biodiversity were also upgrade.

Forest Product Utilization and Business Development Sector continues to improve the quality and quantity of products with the support of several facilities and infrastructure in PY4:

a. KUPS Ecotourism

- Institutional strengthening and capacity of ecotourism managers.
- Increased promotion on social media (Facebook and Instagram).
- Building Networking, Government (Tourism Office, Badan Usaha Milik Negara - BUMN and private sector such as hotel owners, travel agents and adventurous communities).

b. KUPS Fish

- Managing the legality of fish products to Home Industry Food Permit Certificate (PIRT), Halal labels to related agencies.
- Increased stock and production of processed fish.
- Improvement of product quality (taste, shape, packaging and shelf life)

c. KUPS Rubber

In the PY4 period, KUPS Rubber is also expected to sell rubber according to standards (quantity and quality).

d. KUPS Honey

- Managing the legality of honey products to Home Industry Food Permit Certificate (PIRT), Halal labels to related agencies.
- Planning to sell bulk honey products and standard packaging in various sizes (1.5 kg, 1 kg, 300 ml, 100 ml).
- Promoting and marketing outside the Regency through direct and indirect purchases (social media and by phone).
- Building business networks with related agencies, Asosiasi Periau Danau Sentarum Supermarkets, and other business institutions.

e. KUPS Rattan

- Expansion of rattan product sales market outside Nanga Lauk Village.
- Improvement of product type with training making bag, chair, and furniture.
- Making some product from another material (banana- pandan).

Table 5. Activity Plan PY5 of the Program (2022-2023)

Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1. LPHD has the capacity, resources and support to effectively implement sustainable forest management plans				
1.1 Provide salary and benefits to LPHD members	•	•	•	•
1.2 Construct and maintain LPHD office	•	•	•	•
1.3 Supply and maintain office equipment, survey and patrol equipment, and office furniture and supply consumables for LPHD office	•	•	•	•
1.4 Supply, maintain and provide fuel for vehicles used by LPHD officers and forest patrol and monitoring teams	•	•	•	•

Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.5 Provide expenses for travel on LPHD business	•	•	•	•
1.6 Provide training to LPHD members on sustainable forest management	•	•	•	•
1.8 Conduct regular monitoring and management activities	•	•	•	•
1.9 Conduct Forest conservation awareness raising activities in Nanga Lauk village			•	
1.11 Apply for extension of village forest to include HPT area	•	•	•	•
Output 2. Regular forest patrols conducted to deter and detect unsanctioned use and prevent fires				
2.1 Mark village forest and HPT boundary	•	•		
2.2 Train forest patrol and monitoring teams	•	•	•	•
2.3 Conduct regular forest patrols	•	•	•	•
Output 3. Tress planted to provide nectar, timber and NTFPs for use and sale by the Nanga Lauk Community				
3.2 Planting and maintenance of trees	•	•	•	•
Output 4. Additional income generated from sustainable natural-resource based livelihood activities				
4.3 Establish and support business facilitation unit	•	•	•	•
4.4 Promotion and marketing of community products	•	•	•	•
Output 5. Effective project coordination and management				
5.1 Contribution towards rent for PRCF offices	•	•	•	•
5.2 Provide salary and benefits to PRCF staff for time spent on the project	•	•	•	•
5.3 Plan Vivo reporting and verification				•
5.4 Supply and maintain office furniture and supply consumables for PRCF office	•	•	•	•
5.5 Rent or supply and provide fuel for vehicles used for project activities by PRCF	•	•	•	•
5.6 Provide PRCF with expenses for travel on project business	•	•	•	•
5.7 Contribute to external audit of PRCF				•

Part B: Project Activities

B1 Project Activities Generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Table 6. Project Activity Summary

Name of technical specification	Area (ha)	Number of communities	Number of households
Prevention of deforestation and forest degradation in NLVF	1,430	1	233

Note: Certificates are not being claimed for NLHPT due to the uncertainty of extension of rights in this area

No Plan Vivo Certificates are being claimed for this reporting period, in accordance with MoEF requirements. Certificates generated from the activities may be claimed later, if allowed by MoEF.

B2 Project Activities in Addition to Those Generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance Submission

C1 Contractual Statement

This issuance is based on a Plan Vivo agreement dated 4 April 2019, signed by representatives of all relevant Plan Vivo project activity groups of the Nanga Lauk Village Community, and is in accordance with the conditions of issuance described in the agreement(s). See **Annex 1**.

C2 Issuance Request

Table 7. Statement of tCO₂ emission reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for the reporting period September 2021 to August 2022.

Area ID	Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	Saleable ER's (tCO ₂) available from previous periods*	Total ER's (tCO ₂) achieved this period**	% Buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to buffer from ER's achieved this period	Saleable ER's (tCO ₂) from this period	Issuance request (PVCs)	ER's (tCO ₂) available for future issuances***
NLVF	1,430	Prevention of deforestation and forest degradation in NLVF	0	1,512	13.5	204	1,308	0	1,308

*Number of tCO₂ sequestered or avoided emission through participants' activities in previous reporting periods, which have not yet been issued as PVCs.

**Number of tCO₂ sequestered or avoided emission through participants' activities this reporting period.

*** If allowed by MoEF

C3 Allocation of Issuance Request

Table 8. Allocation of Issuance Request

Buyer name/ Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available) or Project ID if destined for Unsold Stock	Tech spec(s) associated with issuance
NA	0	104000000026277	Prevention of deforestation and forest degradation in NLVF

C4 Data to Support Issuance Request

Monitoring results for activity-based indicators linked to the issuance of Plan Vivo certificates are summarized in Section E1.

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D1 Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

Table 9. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

Vintage	Buyer	No of PVCs	Price per PVC (\$) *	Total sale amount (\$) *	Price to participants per PVC (\$) *	% Sale price received by participants	Total to Participants
Jan – Dec 2018	Lestari Capital	1,308	157.87	206,495.00	100.33	63.5	131,232.3
Jan – Dec 2019	Lestari Capital	1,308	48.67	63,660.80	20.68	42.5	27,055.84
Jan - Aug 2020***	Lestari Capital	872 ³	48.67	42,440.50	20.68	42.5	18,037.21
Sep 2020 – Aug 2021		0	NA				
Sep 2021 – Aug 2022		0	NA				

*Pricing reported for internal monitoring purposes only. Pricing information will be removed from the final published document.

***% sale price received by participants is calculated by dividing the total amount of project funds allocated for community expenditure by the total expended budget, then multiplying the total price per PVC by this factor. No figures are reported for the 4th and 5th reporting periods, as no PVCs were issued. Nevertheless, project funding was provided by Lestari Capital according to the implementing budgets for these periods.

Percentage received by participants over the first 5-year project period is lower than in future periods due to the relatively high support needed from the project coordinator in the early years of the project. In financial planning, the percentage of funds received or managed by participants does not ensure the minimum allocation is 60% per year, because there are costs that must be incurred in certain years, where in that year the funds received or managed are more than 60% or less than 60%. PYR2, PYR3, PYR4, PYR5, PYR9, PYR10, and PYR 15, % sale price received by participants is less than 60% (28% of 25 years) and PYR1, PYR6, PYR7, PYR8, PYR11, PYR12, PYR13, PYR14, PYR16, PYR17,

³ This period we just calculate eight months (Jan-Aug 2020) not 12 months. This is because it adjusts to the period of year program. The remainder will be calculated in the next program year period (Sep 2020 – Aug 2021).

PYR18, PYR19, PYR20, PYR21, PYR22, PYR23, PYR24 and PYR25 are more than 60% (72% of 25 years). But overall, in 25 years, the sales price received by participants is 64.48%.

***For Tabel 9. Sales of PV Certificate

This period we just calculate 8 months (Jan-Aug 2020) 872 PVCs, not 12 months.

Because it adjusts to the period of year program. The remaining 436 PVCs will be counted in the next program year period (September 2020 – August 2021).

Part E: Monitoring Results

E1 Activity-Based Indicators

Table 10. Activity-Based Indicators

Indicators	Thresholds	Results	Corrective actions
1) Securing rights	In the last 12 months, progress has been made towards securing rights to management (for NLHPT) and utilization (for NLVF and NLHPT) of the project areas.	In the 12 months reporting period, the following progress has been made: i). Discussion of Village Forest Expansion had been carried out 3 times. Topic of discussion was the explanation of the aims and objectives of the planned expansion of village forest/other schemes. The agreement was ratified based on the Minutes of the Nanga Lauk Village Head on 10 th August 2022. The proposed expansion document will be submitted to the Minister of Environment and Forestry on 15 th – 18 th August 2022.	In September 2022, the Village Head and LPHD Head will submit various other documents for approval of village forest expansion, such as: - Letter proposing the expansion of village forests, stating strong reasons to support the expansion of village forests. - The old Certificate of Village Forest Management Rights (<i>Surat Keterangan Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa</i> or HPHD). - Explain the proposed location, ensure there are no problems with village boundaries (map). - Make a letter of agreement signed by the parties and known by the head of FMU Kapuas Hulu Utara. - Increase the number of LPHD administrators and record direct and indirect beneficiaries
2) Forest management institution functioning	LPHD office has equipment and LPHD members can implement management plans. In the last 12 months, members have met at least once a month, and reported to the project coordinator	The LPHD independence assessment was carried out at the end of the LPHD management 2019-2022 period. The results of the independence assessment show that 67% of LPHD independence is classified as medium. The new member of LPHD administrators for the 2022-2025 period is 10 people, 5 men and 5 women.	Missing a monthly meeting and a quarterly meeting. LPHD regular meeting have been held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly meeting 11 times; Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Jun, Jul, and Aug Quarterly meeting 3 times; Dec 2021, Feb 2022, and Jun 2022

Indicators	Thresholds	Results	Corrective actions
	at least once every three months.	LPHD regular meeting have been held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly meeting 11 times Quarterly meeting 3 times Annual meeting 1 time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note:⁴ Annual meeting 1 time; Jul 2022
3) Village regulations	Regulations on the use of forest resources are in place and are sufficient to ensure sustainable forest management, prevent deforestation and forest degradation, and conserve biodiversity.	Draft village regulations are compiled and submitted to the Village Head and BPD (Village Consultative Agency). Village Regulation signed by BPD and Head of Nanga Lauk Village on 1 st August 2022.	None required.
4) Boundary marking	<p>For the NLVF, 25% of the boundary of the project areas is clearly marked in year-2 after the start of the project, 50% in year-3, 75% in year-4, and 100% in year-5;</p> <p>for NLHPT, the boundary of the project areas will be marked 20% in year-1 after the rights are secured; 40% in year-2, and 40% in year-3;</p> <p>sign boards with details of village regulations on use of forest resources</p>	<p>The implementation plan for installing boundary markers in the Nanga Lauk Village Forest is:</p> <p>Y2: 25% Y3: 50% Y4: 75% Y5: 100%</p> <p>In the third year of the program, the achievements are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 152 stakes were installed, 48 boundary marks and 4 information boards were installed on the boundaries of HD/NLVF and in HPT <p>Realization of the installation of Nanga Lauk Village Forest boundary markers was carried out on December 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 2021 (PY3). The length of Village Forest boundaries is 15,200 meters, the distance between stakes is 100</p>	The project will aim to improve this threshold by focusing on maintenance and monitoring of the boundary signs of each patrol.

⁴ Regarding the LPHD Monthly Report in Q3, after cross checking there was 1 activity that was not reported in May 2022 to coincide with the fasting month of Ramadan. This activity is only carried out internally by the LPHD without the presence of the Program Facilitator, so the facilitator does not record it as an activity that must be reported. There is also no cost to hold this meeting. Notes on the results of the meeting in May 2022: Preparatory discussion - On Monday 23 May, we LPHD members held technical preparation discussions and at the same time will check the pineapple and watermelon plants at the Putat River location. The result of the discussion is that we will travel from Nanga Lauk Village to the Putat River in approximately 10 minutes using a 15 PK speed boat. After arriving at Sungai Putat, we will continue our journey on foot to the location, a distance of approximately 1 hour to reach the location. Once we arrive, we will check the pineapple and watermelon plants one by one. Checking result - After checking the results, we saw that the pineapple and watermelon plants were growing and developing well, but there were several wild plants which were obstacles to the growth and development of these plants. For the 4th quarter meeting, activities and funding were combined with annual evaluation activities, so that program facilitators only reported on one joint activity. This could be done separately if needed.

Indicators	Thresholds	Results	Corrective actions
	and fire monitoring tower are in place.		
5) Forest patrol and monitoring	Forest patrol teams can complete effective patrol and monitoring activities. They have conducted two boundary patrols, and 12 routine patrols in NLVF and six times in NLHPT, within the last 12 months.	<p>The forest patrol team still has good patrol equipment and capacity. The results for 12 months (September 2021 – August 2022):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 NLVF patrols • six NLHPT patrols • two patrols at the village boundary <p>Patrol team to increase biodiversity inventory.</p>	
6) Rattan and bamboo	In the last 12 months, progress has been made in the development of rattan and bamboo management, processing and marketing activities.	<p>KUPS Rattan makes some products, like wardrobes, TV cabinets, corner cabinets, paddles, and hats for eco-tourism. Rattan product sold in Nanga Lauk Village. KUPS Rattan make 1000 polybag for rehabilitation</p> <p>KUPS Rattan income PY4 on May 2022: IDR 830,201.00</p> <p>KUPS Rattan will bring in rattan craftsmen from Java who can provide training and assist KUPS in producing various products.</p>	
7) Forest honey	In the last 12 months, progress has been made in the development of forest honey enterprises and marketing.	<p>In June 2022, KUPS Honey distributed the remaining operating income (<i>Sisa Hasil Usaha</i> – SHU) to LPHD Village, return on capital, management and members of KUPS. Sales DÉNALA honey in some exhibition activities brought by PRCF Indonesia.</p> <p>KUPS Honey income PY4 on May 2022: IDR 10,600,439.00</p> <p>Future goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving and maintaining the quality and quantity of products - Registering the name of the business with the government - Presenting a halal certificate for food - Applying for a permit “Home Industry Food – PIRT” - Complete various other business licenses 	

Indicators	Thresholds	Results	Corrective actions
8) Ecotourism	In the last 12 months, progress has been made in the development of ecotourism facilities and program.	<p>KUPS Ecotourism has started to get income from room rentals, food, and beverage sales.</p> <p>KUPS Ecotourism received assistance with productive tools from the Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (<i>Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan – BPSKL</i>) through the Assistance for Productive Economic Tools (Bantuan Alat Ekonomi Produktif – BAEPRO) program. The facilitation support for the ecotourism business are tourist boats, speed machines, cameras, canoes, and personal protective equipment worth IDR 50,000,000.00. The facilitation supports were already in Nanga Lauk Village in July 2022.</p> <p>KUPS Ecotourism income PY4 on May 2022: IDR 11,909,179.00</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring has been carried out.</p>	Increased promotion on social media (Facebook and Instagram).
9) Forest rehabilitation	In the last 12 months, progress has been made in the development of nursery facilities, nursery maintenance, and implementation of planting.	<p>The rehabilitation team monitored three times on the plants that had been planted in July 2021 (6,733 seedlings). The percentage of plants that live until March 2022 were 3,454 seedlings (51.3%).</p> <p>The rehabilitation team also planting in July 2022 with 7,000 seedlings consisting of petai, jengkol, durian and rambutan seedlings. The seeds are sourced from (Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai – BPDAS) seedbeds of Melawi Regency. From the 7,000 seedlings, they planted into 3 locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.400 seedlings in APL (\pm 22 Ha) • 2.000 seedlings in HPT (\pm 10 Ha) • 600 seedlings for Nanga Lauk Villagers <p>Quarterly monitoring has been carried out.</p> <p>For 2023:</p>	

Indicators	Thresholds	Results	Corrective actions
		Monitoring 7,000 seedlings in 2022-2023 period.	
10) Rubber product development	In the last 12 months, progress has been made in the development of rubber products marketing plan and marketing activities.	<p>No rubber sales in this year period to market distributors, this year sales were within the village. KUPS Rubber have been training from SASCI+ (<i>Sustainability and Value-Added in Agricultural Supply Chains in Indonesia</i>)</p> <p>KUPS Rubber income PY4 on May 2022: IDR 21,713.00</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring has been carried out.</p> <p>For 2022-2023: Establish cooperation with SASCI+ team for rubber sales.</p>	
11) Fish product development	In the last 12 months, progress has been made in the development of fish products marketing plan and marketing activities.	<p>KUPS Fish has been selling fish cracker products, salted fish, and salai fish at several exhibition events. The product always sells well. KUPS has distributed the remaining business proceeds.</p> <p>KUPS Fish income PY4 on May 2022: IDR 515,729.00</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring has been carried out.</p> <p>For 2022-2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving and maintaining the quality and quantity of products - Registering the name of the business with the government - Presenting a halal certificate for food - Applying for a permit "Home Industry Food – PIRT" - Complete various other business licenses 	
12) Environment and conservation education	In the last 12 months there have been two environmental awareness raising and conservation	<p>Conducted in PY2 – PY3 and will be repeated in Y5</p> <p>Need to add some activities here and freq.</p>	None required. ⁵ 2020, 15-17/7 (Y1); 2021, 27-29,30/3 (Y2); 2021, 12/6, 1-6/7 (Y2); 2021, 11-31/10 (Y3).

⁵ In this period conservation awareness activities were not carried out through events, but through a process of learning together with children or the younger generation in an introduction to their environment in English and computers.

Indicators	Thresholds	Results	Corrective actions
	events in Nanga Lauk Village		

E2 Socio-Economic Monitoring

Assessment of the impact of the program on the socio-economic community of Nanga Lauk is carried out annually during the program period. In 2022, PRCF Indonesia conducts the 4th participatory welfare assessment for SSCM Program in Nanga Lauk Village. The Project Design Document (PDD) states the project coordinator, namely the PRCF Indonesia Foundation, will conduct an annual Participatory Wellbeing Assessment for 65 stratified randomly selected households. The same household will be assessed annually to determine the proportion of households whose welfare has increased or decreased.

The objectives of participatory wellbeing assessment are:

1. to determine the impact of the project on household welfare and
2. to get input for project improvement, so that it can be more beneficial for the people of Nanga Lauk Village.

The Participatory Welfare Assessment Indicators that have been agreed upon with the community are used as the Socio-Economic Monitoring indicators listed in the Project Design Document (Sub-chapter K.2.1), as summarized in **Table 11**.

Table 11. Socio-Economic Monitoring Indicators

Indicators	Level		
	Capable / High	Intermediate / Medium	Less Able / Low
1) Home Quality	Large house (minimum 12 x 6 m ²), walls made of high quality / class I wood (kawi, belian, cerinak, tekam, bengkirai), tiled floors, plated zinc metal roof.	A medium sized house (approximately 5 x 10 m ²), walls and floors made of medium quality / class II wood (meranti, kelansau), and zinc roof (Apollo brand).	Small house (4 x 8 m ² or less), walls and floors made of low quality / class III wood (beach wood, rotten bujang, tebedak), and zinc roof (Gajah brand).
2) Transportation	Boat with 40 PK or more outboard engine, and owning 1 or more motorbikes.	Boat with outboard engine, and owning at least 1 motorbike.	Do not have an outboard engine boat or a motorbike.
3) Land Assets	More than 2 hectares of land, for each rubber plantation and <i>pemudak</i> .	Around 1 hectare of land, for each rubber plantation and <i>pemudak</i> .	Less than 1 hectare of rubber plantation land and <i>pemudak</i> .
4) Fishing Equipment	Complete fishing equipment, including one or more of the following: <i>Jermal</i> , <i>Temilar</i> , <i>Pukat</i> , and <i>Rabai</i>	Net (<i>Pukat</i>)	Fishing rod

Indicators	Level		
	Capable / High	Intermediate / Medium	Less Able / Low
5) Source of Incomes	The source of income consists of two or more of the following options:	The source of income consists of two or more of the following options:	Income sources consist of one or more of the following options:
	Great grocery store; catch fish > 5kg per month; 2 or more fish cages; > 1000 tikung fruit, > 5000 rubber trees.	Small grocery store; catch fish > 2.5 kg per month; 1 fish cage; > 300 tikung pieces; > 1000 rubber trees.	Catch fish < 2.5 kg per month; < 300 tikung pieces; < 1000 rubber trees.
6) Education	Children are schooled outside West Kalimantan Province.	Children are schooled in West Kalimantan Province.	Children are schooled in Nanga Lauk Village.
7) Household Appliances	The household has all the following equipment: 5000 watts generator, TV, refrigerator.	Households have one or more of the following equipment: generator, TV, refrigerator.	Housekeeping has no generator, TV, refrigerator.
8) Savings	More than 30 grams of gold jewelry and / or bank savings of more than Rp. 5 million.	More than 1 gram of gold jewelry and / or bank savings of more than Rp. 1 million.	No jewelry or savings in the bank.

From the survey carried out over two days (8-9 Aug. 2021) by interviewing 70 respondents. The results of the welfare assessment survey in 2021 are as follows (**Table 12**)

Table 12. Socio-Economic Monitoring Results

Indicator	Monitoring Result PY 2019			Monitoring Result PY 2021			Monitoring Result PY 2022			Remarks
	H (%)	M (%)	L (%)	H (%)	M (%)	L (%)	H (%)	M (%)	L (%)	
1. House Quality	51	43	6	71	23	6	53	47	0	Improved quality of houses as some families build new houses and renovate their houses.
2. Transportation	14	76	10	11	87	1	11	86	3	No significant changes.
3. Land Assets	21	50	29	53	41	6	31	61	7	There was a change in the function of rubber plantations to become pemudak or unproductive land. Thus, affecting the level of public welfare.
4. Fishing Equipment	79	13	9	84	7	9	91	4	4	The community's ability to buy and produce fishing gear increases
5. Source of Income	16	24	60	9	10	81	13	81	6	The increase in the percentage of people's income from sources of income is an increase in fish catches and the number of cages. There are still several other sources of income that have not been recorded in the indicators, so there is a potential

Indicator	Monitoring Result PY 2019			Monitoring Result PY 2021			Monitoring Result PY 2022			Remarks
	H (%)	M (%)	L (%)	H (%)	M (%)	L (%)	H (%)	M (%)	L (%)	
										that the source of income can continue to increase. Some new livelihoods are not included in the assessment indicators. Like the wallet bird's nest business, the investment value and returns from selling swallow nests are relatively high.
6. Education	0	50	50	3	39	59	3	50	47	Education indicators are relatively increasing because awareness of education in the community is developing and children studying outside the district/province are also increasing.
7. Household Equipment	0	94	6	1	80	19	0	87	13	Currently, many families already depend on the electricity provided by the village. 87% of villagers have a TV for entertainment.
8. Savings	3	39	59	1	59	39	4	47	49	The factor of decreasing savings is that many people do not provide the savings data they have.

Table 13. Nanga Lauk Village Community Welfare Level

Indicator	Monitoring Result 2019 (Y2)	Monitoring Result 2021 (Y3)	Monitoring Result 2022 (Y4)
High	16 people	27 people	12 people
Medium	40 people	32 people	55 people
Low	14 people	11 people	3 people

In general, the results of monitoring in 4th year of the program (2022) showed an increase in the welfare of the people of Nanga Lauk Village.

E3 Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring

A summary of environmental and biodiversity monitoring results recorded by forest patrol teams is provided below. For full details, see **Annex 5**.

Table 14. Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring Results

Indicators	2020-2021	Monitoring Results 2021-2022
Encounters with priority species*	Aves Endangered (EN): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Green Leafbird, <i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i> Grey-cheeked Bulbul, <i>Alophoixus bres</i> 	Aves Endangered (EN): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grey-Cheeked Bulbul, <i>Alophoixus bres</i>

Indicators	2020-2021	Monitoring Results 2021-2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm's Stork, <i>Ciconia stormi</i> <p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhinoceros Hornbill, <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i> Wreathed Hornbill, <i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i> <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black-and-Yellow Broadbill, <i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i> Green Iora, <i>Aegithina viridissima</i> Malay Blue-flycatcher, <i>Cyornis turcosus</i> Oriental Darter, <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> <p>Meanwhile, 18 other bird species have Least Concern (LC) status.</p> <p>Herpetofauna</p> <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian Leaf Turtle, <i>Cyclemys dentata</i> <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Water Monitor, <i>Varanus salvator</i> <p>Mammals</p> <p>Endangered (EN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Long-tailed Macaque, <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> Bornean White-bearded Gibbon, <i>Hylobates albibarbis</i> <p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun Bear, <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevost's Squirrel, <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i> Sunda Flaying lemur, <i>Galeopterus variegatus</i> 	<p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhinoceros hornbill, <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i> <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p> <p>Green Iora, <i>Aegithina viridissima</i> Oriental Darter, <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i></p> <p>Meanwhile, 26 other bird species have Least Concern (LC) status.</p> <p>Herpetofauna</p> <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian Leaf Turtle, <i>Cyclemys dentata</i> <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reticulated Python, <i>Python reticulatus</i> <p>Mammals</p> <p>Endangered (EN):</p> <p>Common Long-tailed Macaque, <i>Macaca fascicularis</i></p> <p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <p>Proboscis Monkey, <i>Nasalis larvatus</i></p> <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p> <p>Pale Giant Squirrel, <i>Ratufa affinis</i></p> <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <p>Prevost's Squirrel, <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i></p>
Signs of priority species*	<p>Aves</p> <p>Endangered (EN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Green Leafbird, <i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i> (voice) <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p>	<p>None found</p> <p>Aves</p> <p>Endangered (EN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Green Leafbird, <i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i> (voice) Grey-cheeked Bulbul, <i>Alophoixus bres</i> (voice)

Indicators	2020-2021	Monitoring Results 2021-2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green lora, <i>Aegithina viridissima</i> (voice) • White-chested Babbler, <i>Trichastoma rostratum</i> (voice) <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahminy Kite, <i>Haliastur indus</i> (voice) • Brown-throated Sunbird, <i>Anthreptes malacensis</i> (voice) • Crested Serpent-eagle, <i>Spilornis cheela</i> (feather) • Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo, <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> (voice) • Oriental Pied Hornbill, <i>Anthraceroceros albirostris</i> (voice) • Oriental Magpie-robin, <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (voice) • Red-billed Malkoha, <i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>, (voice) • Slender-billed Crow, <i>Corvus enca</i> (voice) <p>Herpetofauna</p> <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Water Monitor, <i>Varanus salvator</i> (claw) <p>Mammals</p> <p>Critically (CR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bornean Orangutan, <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> (nest) • Sunda Pangolin, <i>Manis javanica</i> (footprints, former eatery) <p>Endangered (EN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Long-tailed Macaque, <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> (voice) • Bornean White-bearded Gibbon, <i>Hylobates albibarbis</i> (voice) <p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearded Pig, <i>Sus sarbatus</i> (nest, puddle, footprints, poop); • Red Langur, <i>Presbytis rubicunda</i> (voice) • Sun Bear, <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> (claw, footprints, puddle) <p>Least Concern (LC):</p>	<p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhinoceros hornbill, <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i> (voice) <p>Near Threatened (NT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green lora, <i>Aegithina viridissima</i> (voice) • Lesser Green Leafbird, <i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i> (voice) • Black-and-yellow Broadbill, <i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i> (voice) <p>Least Concern (LC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Hill Myna, <i>Gracula religiosa</i> (voice) • Greater Coucal, <i>Centropus sinensis</i> (voice) • Asian Fairy-bluebird, <i>Irena puella</i> (voice and Nest) • Brahminy Kite, <i>Haliastur indus</i> (voice) • Slender-billed Crow, <i>Corvus enca</i> (voice) • Black-and-red Broadbill, <i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i> (voice) • Red-billed Malkoha, <i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>, (voice) • Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo, <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> (voice) • Sooty-headed Bulbul, <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i> (voice) • Brown-throated Sunbird, <i>Anthreptes malacensis</i> (voice) • Olive-winged Bulbul, <i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i> (voice) • White-rumped Shama, <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (voice) • Stork billed Kingfisher, <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> (voice) • Banded Woodpecker, <i>Picus miniaceus</i> (voice, nest) • Oriental Pied Hornbill, <i>Anthraceroceros albirostris</i> (voice) • Black Drongo, <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> (voice)

Indicators	2020-2021	Monitoring Results 2021-2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevost's Squirrel, <i>Callosciurus prevostii</i> (nest); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oriental Magpie-robin, <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (voice) Oriental Dollarbird, <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> (voice) <p>Mammals</p> <p>Critically (CR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bornean Orangutan, <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> (nest) Sunda Pangolin, <i>Manis javanica</i> (claw, former eatery) <p>Endangered (EN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-tailed Macaque, <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> (voice) <p>Vulnerable (VU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun Bear, <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> (claw) Bearded Pig, <i>Sus barbatus</i> (puddle) Red Langur, <i>Presbytis rubicunda</i> (voice)
Unsanctioned animal traps located and removed		None found
Other threats to biodiversity		None found
Unsanctioned opening of fields	There are 14 tree felling points (three points in HD and 11 points in HPT). All the felling of trees that occurs aims to use wood for building materials.	There are 6 points of old tree stump in HD.
Unsanctioned trees felled		None found
Area affected by forest fire		None found

Notes:

IUCN Conservation Status

EX: Extinct

EW: Extinct in the Wild

CR: Critically Endangered

EN: Endangered

VU: Vulnerable

NT: Near Threatened

LC: Least Concern

Part F: Impacts

F1 Evidence of Outcomes

The results of performance-based monitoring required in Schedule 6 of the SCCM Project Services Agreement are summarized below.

Table 15. Performance-Based Indicators

Indicator	Threshold	Result	Corrective Actions
1. Plan Vivo Registration	Plan Vivo Registration and third-party verification maintained	The Forest for Life program has been registered with Plan Vivo standards.	Currently unnecessary
2. Plan Vivo Certificates and Plan Vivo	The number of Plan Vivo certificates produced is equal to: = > (Sum of Compliance Periods – 1) * 1,050 credit. The number of credits issued in a given year can be below 1,050 credits, however the sum of the credits produced must be larger than an average of 1,050 credits a year.	1,050 credits have received Plan Vivo certificates	Currently unnecessary
3. Benefit Sharing Agreements	Benefit-sharing has taken following with TABLE C – Benefit Sharing Agreement Summary of Plan Vivo Agreement between PRCF and community of Nanga Lauk Village.	Benefit-sharing in TABLE C has received benefits from the implementation of the Forest for Life program from the first year (Sep. 2019) until the 4 th year (Aug. 2022).	Currently unnecessary
4. Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Deforestation within the Nanga Lauk Village Forest is less than ten ha per year, and degradation is less than 5 ha per year.	Based on the results of forest studies in village forests, in 2018 there was no deforestation and forest degradation. Monitoring village forest data were collected from 2019 until Aug 2022. There is no new forest deforestation and degradation in Nanga Lauk Forest Village. while data on deforestation and forest degradation for 2019 had not been issued by the government (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)	Currently unnecessary

Part G: Performance-Based Support

G1 Summary of Support by Year

Table 16. Summary of Payments Made and Held in Trust

This table reports on what are known as performance-based payments received in terms of implementation budgets from Lestari Capital. It does not have information on prices to participants rather Table 9 does.**

1. Reporting Period	2. Total payments in previous reporting periods	3. Total ongoing payments (in this reporting period)	4. Total payments made (2+3)	5. Total payments held in trust****	6. Total payments withheld
Jan - Dec 2018	0	206,495.25	206,495.25	2,290,274.64	0
Jan 2019 – Aug 2020 (20 months)	206,495.25	106,101.25	312,596.50	2,184,173.39	0
Sept 2020 - Aug 2021	312,596.50	98,982.11	411,578.61	2,085,191.28	0
Sept 2021 – Aug 2022	411,578.61	98,982.11	510,560.72	1,986,209.17	0

*For internal reporting purposes only

**Performance-based support is provided by Lestari Capital for project implementation after its review of the Plan Vivo Annual Report. This is provided irrespective of the issuance of PVCs.

***The remaining budget for the life of the project is held in trust by Lestari Capital.

****Remaining funds for the duration of the project held in trust by Lestari Capital.

***** We have corrected the amount to be USD 98,982.11 for this period. The remaining funds for the year are USD 4,556.38. These funds will first be returned to Lestari Capital and if there are activities that require additional funding, the Project Operator can propose to Lestari Capital for the corresponding funds to be transferred again after obtaining approval.

Part H: Ongoing Participation

In this period, it is still the process of applying for the expansion of the Village Forest area. In the future, this project can be expanded to cover several HPT areas in Nanga Lauk village (NLHPT), as described in the PDD. The proposed expansion document will be submitted to the Minister of Environment and Forestry on 15-18 Aug. 2022. The expansion of village forests is certainly related to the addition of LPHD Lauk Bersatu members and beneficiaries to match the number of proposed areas.

H1 Recruitment

If the project area is expanded, the project participants will remain the same.

H2 Project Potential

Table 17. Details of Potential Project Participants

Number of communities with Plan Vivo management plans	1 – same community as in the current agreement for NLVF
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these communities (if known)	233 HHs – There are 7 HHs added as new participant in the Summary Table, page 4

Note on households: Data on households for 2018, 2020-2021 and 2021 -2022 are based on the Nanga Lauk village government database. While the data source of household in 2019-2020 is based on a direct village survey to each household.

There was a significant increase in households from 2018 to 2019-2020 and a significant decrease in 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 because of the different data sources.

There are households that have not been recorded administratively at the Civil Registration Office and therefore the corresponding data has not been entered in the village government database. In general, the increase in the number of households is due to marriages and the new households coming into the village from outside. Meanwhile, the decline in households is primarily due to the moving residence to outside the village.

Number of households			
2018	0	195	195
2019 -2020	195	48	243
2020 – 2021	243	-17	226
2021 - 2022	226	7	233

H3 Community Participation

Table 18. Community Meeting/Activities

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
Meeting			
Drafting of Village Regulations	15 th – 18 th February 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 people (25 Men, 5 women) in 4 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This meeting resulted in a village regulation which was ratified by the Village Head and BPD on Aug. 1, 2022.
Annual Work Plan 2023	22 nd – 24 th March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 people (21 Men, 15 women) in 3 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the LPHD Lauk Bersatu Annual Work Plan (2023) • The annual work plan document of LPHD Lauk Bersatu (2023) was on process approved by the head of the North Kapuas Hulu Forest Management Unit (<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan - KPH</i>).
Monthly Meeting LPHD	19 th – 20 th September 2021 9 th October 2021 11 st November 2021 13 rd December 2020 9 th January 2022 14 th , 25 th , 26 th February 2022 26 th March 2022 17 th April 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2021: 17 people (13 men and 4 women) in 2 days • October 2021: 8 people (6 men, and 2 women) • November 2021: 40 people (34 men and 6 female) in 2 days • December 2021: 14 people (12 men and 2 women) • January 2022: 13 people (8 men and 5 women) • February 2022: 40 people, (27 men and 13 women) in 3 days • March 2022: 11 people (8 men and 3 women) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints, challenges and monthly program plans

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
	17 th June 2022 16 th – 17 th July 2022 02 nd August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 2022: 16 people (9 men and 7 female) ● June 2022: 16 people (4 men and 2 women) ● July 2022: 24 people (15 men and 9 women) in 2 days ● August 2022: 9 people (8 men and 1 woman) 	
Quarterly Monitoring #1	4 th – 5 th December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 34 people (26 men and 8 women) in 2 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fund Absorption of 12% ● Submission of progress reports by LPHD and KUPS. ● The following activities were carried out in Sep. – Nov. 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LPHD monthly meetings held three times ○ Village Forest Patrol three times ○ Limited Production Forest Patrol one time ○ Facilitation assistance business three times ○ Discussion of agroforestry preparations ○ Creation of boundary marking stakes ○ Drafting of village regulations ○ Monitoring or forest rehabilitation areas one time
Quarterly Monitoring #2	28 th February 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 22 people (11 men and 11 women) in 2 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fund Absorption of 46% ● Submission of progress reports by LPHD and KUPS. ● The following activities are carried out in Dec. 2021 – Feb. 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LPHD monthly meetings held three times ○ Quarterly Monitoring #1 and #2 ○ Installation of village forest boundary signs and information boards ○ Village forest patrols carried out three times

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited production forest patrols carried out two times ○ Village boundary patrols carried out one time ○ Facilitation assistance business three times ○ Training Courses of Knowledge Management for Ecotourism ○ Agroforestry Training ○ Exhibition in Forest Products Gallery of West Kalimantan Province ○ Drafting of village regulations ○ Preparation of LPHD selection mechanism ○ Agroforestry Planting with 1200 pineapple seeds
Quarterly Monitoring #3	21 st , 23 rd June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 33 people (20 men and 13 women) in 33 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fund Absorption of 64% ● The following activities were carried out from Mar. to May 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LPHD monthly meetings held two times ○ Selection of LPHD Management for the 2022-2025 Period ○ Meetings with FMU/MoEF about village forest expansion plan ○ Facilitating LPHD Annual Work Plan 2023 ○ Village forest patrols carried out three times ○ Limited production forest patrol one time ○ Land measurement for agroforestry plantings ○ Monitoring of rehabilitation plants one time ○ Facilitation assistance business carried out two times
Annual Meeting	28 th - 29 th July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 38 people (26 men and 12 women) in two days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fund Absorption of 95% ● The following activities were carried out from Jun. – Aug. 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LPHD monthly meetings held three times ○ Training Courses (Journalistic Training for PRCF Indonesia Staff) ○ Quarterly Monitoring #3 ○ Village forest patrols carried out two times

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited production forest patrols carried out two times ○ Village boundary patrols carried out one time ○ Annual Meetings ○ Planting 7,000 seedlings
LPHD Independence Assessment	14 th February 2022	● 10 people (8 men and 2 women)	● The results of the independence assessment show that 67% of LPHD independence is classified as medium.
Preparation of LPHD Selection Mechanism (2022-2025)	21 st February 2022	● 13 people (7 men and 6 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The election of the chairman of the LPHD is carried out by voting. ● Selection of LPHD members using selection based on qualifications. ● The selection committee and team are determined by the village head, namely from the Village Consultative Agency of 5 people and the Village Government of 2 people.
Selection of LPHD Management for the 2022-2025 Period	18 th - 22 nd March 2022	● There were 522 voters from 525 permanent voter lists (<i>Daftar Pemilih Tetap</i> - DPT).	● The member of LPHD administrators for the 2022-2025 period is 10 people, 5 men and 5 women
Apply for extension of village forest to include HPT area	25 th March 2022 27 th March 2022 4 th July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 40 people (29 men and 11 women) ● 64 people (52 men and 21 women) ● 40 people (37 men and 3 women) 	● On 15-18 Aug. 2022, the Village Head of Nanga Lauk and representatives of Department of Environment and Forestry of West Borneo Province submitted village forest expansion documents to the Minister of Environment and Forestry.
Facilitating Business Assistance #1	8 th - 10 th November 2021	● 22 people (16 men and 6 women) in 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluation of KUPS activities ● Develop short-term plans to increase business productivity ● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance)
Facilitating Business Assistance #2	12 th – 13 th December 2021	● 29 people (19 men and 10 women) in 2 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluation of the 2021 business work plan ● Drafting of KUPS annual work plan 2022 ● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance)
Facilitating Business Assistance #3	1 st March 2022	● 13 people (7 men and 6 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance) ● Discussion of KUPS annual work plan 2022

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
Facilitating Business Assistance #4	17 th , 18 th , 22 nd April 2022	● 16 people (9 men and 7 women) in 3 days	● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance).
Facilitating Business Assistance #5	18 th , 22 nd – 24 th June 2022	● 41 people (25 men and 16 women) in 4 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance). ● KUPS Income Report in PY3 (May 2022): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ KUPS Ecotourism: IDR 11,909,179.00 ○ KUPS Rattan: IDR 830,201.00 ○ KUPS Rubber: IDR 21,713.00 ○ KUPS Fish: IDR 515,729.00 ○ KUPS Honey: IDR 10,600,439.00
Facilitating Business Assistance #6	16 th July 2022	● 15 people (8 men and 7 women)	● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance).
Facilitating Business Assistance #7	1 st August 2022	● 4 people (2 men and 2 women)	● KUPS Financial Report (cash books, bank books and journals as well as profit/loss balance).

Training			
Agroforestry Training	24 th – 26 th January 2022	● 78 people (56 men and 22 women) in 4 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participants understand about peat soil management techniques for agroforestry cultivation. ● Participants practice making planting sites, processing soil and seeding superior watermelon seeds. ● The community implements an Agroforestry system in Nanga Lauk Village. The implementation is by planting pineapples (1,200 seeds) in rubber farm.
Training Courses of Knowledge Management for Ecotourism	20 th – 22 nd January 2022	● 55 people (38 men and 17 women) in 4 session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparation of tour costing, tour planning and marketing strategies on social media. ● There is a travel pattern and tour itinerary for a 2-night tour package. ● There are trainer recommendations regarding amenities, attractions, and accessibility.
Journalistic Training for PRCF Indonesia Staff	05 th – 06 th July 2022	● 46 people (34 men and 12 women) in 2 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participants understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ journalistic writing techniques ○ depth reporting writing techniques ● Participants can write features and events.

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
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Events*			
		•	•

*Reading boat-In the initial plan, the event was to be held every year, but after the first year the plan was revised and the intention is now to hold the event once every 2 years. So, the event was held in FY1 and FY2, and will be held in FY4, FY6, and so on. In this the third year, there was no event.

Mark Village Forest and HPT Boundary			
Boundary Makers Installation	16 th – 27 th February 2022	• 20 people (7 men and 13 women) in 2 days	• Installation of 26 units of border signs has been completed at Nanga Lauk Village Forest.
	12 nd – 13 rd December 2021	• 20 men (team patrol)	• Installation of 152 stakes for the boundaries of village forest areas with limited production forest.
Information Board Installation	16 th – 27 th February 2022	• 20 people (7 men and 13 women) in 2 days	• Installation of 4 units of information boards around the settlements of Nanga Lauk Village.

Village Forest Patrol			
Village Forest Patrol #1	10 th October 2021	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance: 33.66 km • Team 1 and team 2 patrol in the area Suak Kompas Belabuk • Encounters: 1 Aves, 1 Herpetofauna and 1 Mammal
Village Forest Patrol #2	11 st October 2021	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance: 34.00 km • Team 1 and team 2 patrol in the area Suak Kompas Belabuk • Encounters: 1 Herpetofauna
Village Forest Patrol #3	13 rd November 2021	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance: 49.72 km • Team 1 and team 2 patrol in the area Suak Kompas Belabuk • Encounters: 1 Mammal
Village Forest Patrol #4	6 th December 2021	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance: 38.07 km • Team 1 and team 2 patrol in the area Suak Kompas Belabuk • Encounters: 2 Aves and 1 Herpetofauna
Village Forest Patrol #5	16 th January 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance: 40.84 km • Team 1 patrol in the area Pintas Panjang and Gerantung • Team 2 patrol in the area Sungai Tunggal and Kelokak Tua • Encounters: 16 Aves, 1 Herpetofauna and 3 Mammals

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
Village Forest Patrol #6	6 th February 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 38.70 km Team 1 patrol in the area Gerantung and Suak Lanting Team 2 patrol in the area Kelokak Tua, Sungai Tunggal, Pintas Suak Pelaik and Kompas Belabuk Encounters: 8 Aves, 1 Herpetofauna and 1 Mammal
Village Forest Patrol #7	10 th March 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 47.33 km Team 1 patrol in the area Melampam, Rasau Panjang, Suak Kompas Belabuk, Suak Kompas and Kelokak Tua Team 2 patrol in the area Sungai Tunggal, Gerantung, Melampam, Rasau Panjang, Karinan Melampam, Suak Kompas Nelabok, Batang Danau and Suak Pelaik Encounters: 10 Aves and 3 Mammals
Village Forest Patrol #8	5 th April 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 44.52 km Team 1 and Team 2 patrol in the area Melampam, Suak Serugam, sungai Belidak, sungai Kematian, sungai Tunggal, sungai Temeru, Gerantung and Ujung Danum. Encounters: 22 Aves and 2 Mammals
Village Forest Patrol #9	19 th May 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 28.76 km Team 1 and team 2 patrol in the area Suak Kompas Belabuk, Sungai Temeru, Penyangkau Basin Encounters: 6 Aves
Village Forest Patrol #10	25 th June 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 18.29 km Team 1 and team 2 patrol in Pintas Belaik Encounters: 7 Aves and 4 Mammals
Village Forest Patrol #11	23 rd July 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 33.40 km Team 1 and team 2 patrol in Suak Kompas, Sungai Buaya, Pantai Danau, Melampam, and Ujung Danum Encounters: 12 Aves and 1 Mammal
Village Forest Patrol #12	6 th August 2022	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 33.89 km Team 1 and team 2 patrol in Tunggal River, Kerinan Gerantong, Pintas Gerantong, Kerinan Rangkai Encounters: 8 Aves and 2 Mammals

Limited Production Forest Patrol

Limited Production	12 nd , 13 rd , 14 th	10 members of the patrol team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance: 83.49 km Day 1: Pongkal Palin
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Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
Forest Patrol #1	October 2021		Day 2: Putat River, Mutan River, and Temeru Sungai Day 3: Lauk Kuntung and Putat River ● Encounters: 10 Aves and 3 Mammals
Limited Production Forest Patrol #2	8 th , 9 th , 11 st December 2021	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 138.74 km Day 1: Suak Kompas Belabuk Day 2: Karinan Biawan and Tunggal River Day 3: Melampam and Gerantung ● Encounters: 4 Aves, and 1 Mammal
Limited Production Forest Patrol #3	2 nd , 3 rd , 5 th February 2022	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 66.09 km Day 1: Suak Kompas and Karinan Melampam Day 2: Ujung Danum Day 3: Melampam and Sungai Putat ● Encounters: 8 Aves and 10 Mammals
Limited Production Forest Patrol #4	12 nd , 13 rd , 14 th March 2022	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 87.78 km Day 1 – Day 3: Suak Kompas, Kerinan Melampam, Ujung Danum, Melampam and Putat River ● Encounters: 12 Aves and 2 Mammals
Limited Production Forest Patrol #5	20 th , 21 st , 22 th June 2022	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 46.68 km Day 1 – Day 3: Putat River, Ujung Danum and Suak Kompas ● Encounters: 4 Aves and 1 Mammal
Limited Production Forest Patrol #6	02 nd , 03 rd , 04 th August 2022	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 41.61 km Day 1 – Day 3: Putat River, Lak Bangak River, Lauk Kuntung and Pongkal Palin ● Encounters: 20 Aves and 5 Mammals

Village Boundary Patrol			
Village Boundary Patrol #1	12 nd , 13 rd , 15 th January 2022	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 41.05 km Day 1: Nanga Lauk Village Boundari – Nanga Nyabau Village Day 2: Nanga Lauk Village Boundari – Nanga Palin Village Day 3: Nanga Lauk Village Boundari – Nanga Nyabau (Ulak Merdeka) Village ● Encounters: 10 Aves and 2 Mammals
Village Boundary Patrol #2	15 th , 16 th , 18 th June 2022	10 members of the patrol team	● Distance: 62.44 km

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
			Day 1 - Day 3: Batang Palin (Desa palin, Lauk (Desa Buluh, Temeru, Nanga Lauk, Belatung, and Lawik ● Encounters: 7 Aves

Critical Land Rehabilitation			
Nurseries and Planting	Nurseries 20 th – 29 th March 2021 Planting 1 st , 3 rd , 4 th July 2021	20 members of the land rehabilitation team	● Planting agroforestry on rubber plantations with 1,200 pineapple seedlings in of ±1 ha area (1x2m distance on 32 planting lines). ● Planting 7,000 seedlings in 3 locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4,400 seedlings in APL (± 22 Ha) ▪ 2,000 seedlings in HPT (± 10 Ha) ▪ 600 seedlings for Nanga Lauk Villagers
Monitoring of Rehabilitation Plants	22 nd – 24 th December 2020 31 st May, 2 nd , 3 rd June 2021 31 st July – 2 nd August 2021	2 Men	● Monitoring #1 The results of planting in the first year with 2,220 planted seeds. The percentage of surviving seedlings was 1,441 seedlings (78.24%) with a land area of about 7.2 Ha. ● Monitoring #2 The percentage of surviving seedlings was 1,128 seedlings (50.81%) with a land area of about 7.2 Ha. ● Monitoring #3 50 planting lines (29%) were monitored out of a total of 170 planting lines.

Marketing and Promotion			
Exhibition in Forest Products Gallery, West Kalimantan Province	28 th – 30 th January 2022	1 staff PRCF Indonesia and 1 Nanga Lauk village community	● Displayed products from KUPS Nanga Lauk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish crackers - Smoked fish - Salted fish - DèNALA Honey (100gr, 300gr, 1000gr) - Rattan tote bag ● All of fish products are sold out ● There are 3 bottle DèNALA Honey sold out

Activities	Date	Participants	Results and Corrective Actions
Exhibition of Lewis Organic Market from Lewis Organic and Aliansi Organic Indonesia in Tangerang (Banten Province).	18 th – 21 st August 2022	1 staf PRCF Indonesia and 1 Nanga Lauk village community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Displayed products from KUPS Nanga Lauk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish crackers - Salted fish - DèNALA Honey (100gr, 300gr) - Rattan had ● All of fish products are sold out ● Many DèNALA Honey sold

Part F: Project Operating Costs

I1 Allocation of costs

Table 19. Allocation of Costs

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
Output 1. LPHD has the capacity, resources and support to effectively implement sustainable forest management plans					
Activity 1.1 Provide salary and benefits to LPHD members	Salary LPHD • LPHD incentive payments carried out for 12 months (eight people)	\$11,314.29	\$11,314.23	\$11,314.23	\$0.00
	Accident Insurance • Personal Accident Insurance through the PT Asuransi Jasaraharja Putera (JP-Insurance) is covered	\$1,028.57	\$225.00	\$225.00	\$0.00
Activity 1.2 Construct and maintain LPHD office	LPHD Office Construction in 2019/2020	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	LPHD Office Maintenance in 2020/2021	\$214.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 1.3 Supply and maintain office equipment, survey and patrol equipment, and office furniture and supply consumables for LPHD office	Office equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Survey equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Office furniture	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Office Equipment Maintenance and Repairs in 2020/2021	\$178.57	\$153.57	\$153.57	\$0.00
	LPHD Communications and Consumables •Payment of LPHD office consumables costs (stationery,	\$728.57	\$710.82	\$710.82	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
	communication cost, electricity). •Purchase of fan for laptop (2 unit) and voice recorder (2 unit)				
Activity 1.4 Supply, maintain and provide fuel for vehicles used by LPHD officers and forest patrol and monitoring teams	Motorbike	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Long Boat and Boat Machine	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs • Vehicle maintenance of motorcycle and boat	\$300.00	\$258.57	\$258.57	\$0.00
Activity 1.5 Provide expenses for travel on LPHD business	Local Transportation (trips to Putussibau) • For coordination and meetings with related parties and managing funds to the Bank in the District	\$857.14	\$348.04	\$348.04	\$0.00
Activity 1.6 Provide training to LPHD members on sustainable forest management	Training courses and learning visits	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 1.7 Develop annual and long-term management plans, and	Meetings to Develop 10-year Mgt Plan and Annual Meeting • Facilitate the preparation of the LPHD 2023 annual	\$500.00	\$445.01	\$445.01	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
village regulations	work plan (22 nd – 24 th March 2022) • Drafting of Village Regulations (15 th – 18 th February 2022)				
Activity 1.8 Conduct regular monitoring and management activities	Regular Meetings and Workshops: • Monthly LPHD meeting (11 times) • Quarter LPHD meeting (three times) • Annual LPHD meeting (one time)	\$3,500.00	\$3,186.19	\$3,186.19	\$0.00
Activity 1.9 Conduct forest conservation awareness raising activities in Nanga Lauk village	Awareness Raising Event	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 1.10 Establish a library with books related to forest conservation	Awareness Raising Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Library Management Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 1.11 Apply for extension of village forest to include HPT area	Village Forest Extension Workshops	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Meetings with FMU/MoEF and Verification visit by MoEF: • Discussion on the Nanga Lauk Village	\$1,071.43	\$1,070.48	\$1,070.48	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
	Forest Expansion Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Village Head of Nanga Lauk and representatives of Department of Environment and Forestry of West Borneo Province submitted village forest expansion documents to the MoEF 				
Output 2. Regular forest patrols conducted to deter and detect unsanctioned use and prevent fires					
Activity 2.1 Mark village forest and HPT boundary	Boundary Marking and Information Board Installation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 152 stakes with a distance between stakes of 100m Installation of 4 units of information boards has been completed Manufacture and installation of 26 name plate for locations/regions in the village forest 	\$4,300.00	\$3,794.45	\$3,794.45	\$0.00
Activity 2.2 Train forest patrol and monitoring teams	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
Activity 2.3 Conduct regular forest patrols	Patrols of village forest, HPT and boundary patrol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Forest Patrol PY4 carried out 12 times HPT Patrol PY4 carried out six times Village boundary patrols carried out two times 	\$8,077.00	\$8,038.24	\$8,038.24	\$0.00
Activity 2.4 Provide forest and land fire control training and equipment	Fire control training courses	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Fire control equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Output 3. Tress planted to provide nectar, timber and NTFPs for use and sale by the Nanga Lauk Community					
Activity 3.1 Agroforestry training	Agroforestry training (24 th – 26 th January 2022)	\$835.76	\$785.43	\$785.43	\$0.00
Activity 3.2 Planting and maintenance of trees	Land Preparation, Planting and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery Land clearing for agroforestry development ± 1 ha from fern Agroforestry Planting (1200 pineapple seedlings) Land Measurement for Rehabilitation 	\$5,700.00	\$5,694.27	\$5,694.27	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting 7,000 seedlings 				
	Supervision, Fertilization, Weeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of rehabilitation plants carried out three times (November 2021 and March 2022) 	\$1,550.00	\$1,535.70	\$1,535.70	\$0.00
Output 4. Additional income generated from sustainable natural-resource based livelihood activities					
Activity 4.1 Training in sustainable natural resource-based livelihood activities	Training Courses	\$1,200.00	\$1,185.61	\$1,185.61	\$0.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Courses of Knowledge Management for Ecotourism (20th – 22nd January 2022) 				
	Training of trainers and training courses in knowledge management for ecotourism	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 4.2 Capital support for initial business expenses of livelihood activity groups	Capital Support	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Construct Rattan Production House in 2019/2020	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 4.3 Establish and support business facilitation unit	Training courses	\$1,000.00	\$1,021.60	\$1,021.60	\$0.00
	Meetings (Monthly and Annual) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting and Journalism writing 	\$1,100.00	\$1,101.46	\$1,101.46	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
	for PRCF Indonesia staff (5 th – 6 th January 2022) • Facilitation assistance business has been carried out seven times				
	Study on Village Forest Business Model	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 4.4 Promotion and marketing of community products	Marketing and Promotion • Exhibition in Forest Products Gallery of West Kalimantan Province (28 th – 31 st January 2022) • Exhibition of Lewis Organic Market from Lewis Organic and Aliansi Organic Indonesia in Tangerang - Banten Province (18 th – 21 st August 2022)	\$1,428.57	\$1,356.22	\$1,356.22	\$0.00
Output 5. Effective project coordination and management					
Activity 5.1 Contribution towards rent for PRCF offices	Rent Pontianak office • Pontianak office rental fee for PY4	\$857.00	\$857.14	\$857.14	\$0.00
	Rent Putussibau office • Putussibau office rental fee for PY4	\$1,200.00	\$1,214.29	\$1,214.29	\$0.00
	Bank fees • Monthly bank fees	\$120.00	\$112.78	\$112.78	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
Activity 5.2 Provide salary and benefits to PRCF staff for time spent on the project	Payments to PRCF staff for time spent on project • Coverage for annual salary costs for 5 five PRCF Indonesia staff	\$45,120.00	\$44,616.33	\$44,616.33	\$0.00
	Admin cost • Coverage for annual admin cost	\$1,350.06	\$1,350.00	\$1,350.00	\$0.00
Activity 5.3 Plan Vivo reporting and verification	Plan Vivo certificate issuance fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Land Cover Change Analysis	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Site visit and verification report by auditor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Activity 5.4 Supply and maintain office furniture and supply consumables for PRCF office	Office furniture	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Communications and Consumables • Communication and consumables Y4 for PRCF Indonesia Office (Office Supplies and Stationery)	\$600.00	\$598.03	\$598.03	\$0.00
Activity 5.5 Rent or supply and provide fuel for vehicles used for project activities by PRCF	Motorbikes	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Van rental • Coverage for Van rental for 13 days	\$1,800.00	\$464.29	464.29	\$0.00
	Travel and fuel • Travel for business in PY4	\$750.86	\$673.94	\$673.94	\$0.00
Activity 5.6 Provide PRCF with expenses for travel on	Study tour and Project Management Board Meetings - PRCFI Internal Meeting	\$500.00	\$369.83	\$369.83	\$0.00

Summary of Total Spending		Budget allocated PY4 total: \$98,982.11	Budget spent PY4 total: \$94,267.23	All funding from sales of PVCs	No funding from contribution of other sources
Expense	Narrative	Amount (USD\$)		Contribution from sale of PVCs	Contribution from other sources
		Budget allocated PY4	Budget Spent PY4		
project business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management Board Meetings / PRCF Internal Meetings have been held 8 times 				
Activity 5.7 Contribute to external audit of PRCF	Financial Audit	\$1,800.00	\$1,785.71	\$1,785.71	\$0.00

*Specific values are for internal reporting only and excluded from public reports

Annexes

Annex 1 Plan Vivo Agreements

Annex 1 in separate file and attached with this report:

- Annex 1.1. Project Design Document Plan Vivo
- Annex 1.2. Nanga Lauk Plan Vivo Agreement
- Annex 1.3. Nanga Lauk Plan Vivo Agreement (Amendment)

Annex 2 Monitoring Results for Issuance Request

- Provide the monitoring data for areas of land and participants which support your issuance request in Annex 2

Annex 3 Ongoing Monitoring Results for All Participants

- Provide results for ongoing monitoring for all participants/areas where Plan Vivo Certificates have been issued in Annex 3

Annex 4 Socio-Economic Monitoring Results

Annex 4.1: The Participatory Welfare Survey Result of Nanga Lauk Village Community 2019, 2021 and 2022

No	Name	Home Quality			Transportation			Land Asset			Fishing Equipment			Source of Income			Education			Household Appliances			Savings			Analysis Result		
		2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022
1	Acai	M	H	M	H	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	H	H	H
2	Saparudin	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	H	M
3	Saparkan	H	H	H	L	M	M	L	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	H	M
4	Bagong	M	H	M	M	M	H	L	H	M	H	H	H	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	M
5	Sahbidin	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	M	H	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M
6	Perak	M	M	H	M	H	H	L	H	M	M	H	H	L	L	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	H
7	Sanong	M	M	H	L	M	M	M	H	M	L	M	H	L	L	M	L	L	-	L	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	M
8	Bujak	H	H	M	M	M	M	L	H	M	H	H	H	H	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	H	H	M
9	Ados	H	H	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	L	M	M
10	Olok	M	M	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M
11	Sapardi	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M
12	Jainal	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	L	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	H	M	H	L
13	Yanto	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	H	L	L	M
14	Bakri	H	H	M	M	M	M	L	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M
15	Sayuti	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	-	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M
16	Kamarudin	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M
17	Asih Jainul	H	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
18	Wandi	H	H	H	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	M
19	Iwan	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M
20	Sukiman	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M
21	Rasidi	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	L
22	M Daud	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	M
23	Rusliadi	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M
24	Abdul Rahman	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	H
25	Abai	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M
26	Yanto	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	L	M	L	M
27	Samsudin	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M
28	Samsiah	M	M	H	M	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	M
29	Eno	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	H	L	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	M	M
30	Sunardi	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	H	M
31	Iskandar	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	M
32	Sukardi	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	H	H	M
33	Yosep	H	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M
34	Junaidi	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	L	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	H

No	Name	Home Quality			Transportation			Land Asset			Fishing Equipment			Source of Income			Education			Household Appliances			Savings			Analysis Result		
		2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022	2019	2021	2022
35	Tiar	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	M	M
36	Hamdi	H	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
37	Zulkifli	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	M
38	Zulkifli	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	M	L	M
39	Sabran	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	L	M	H	M
40	Saparudin	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M
41	Salamun	M	M	H	L	M	M	L	M	M	H	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M
42	Supirman	M	H	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	H	M	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M
43	Kamarudim	H	H	H	M	M	M	L	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M
44	Sunardi	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	L	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	L	H	H	M
45	Meran	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H
46	Junai	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	L	M	L	L	L	M	H	M	L	M	M	H	H	H
47	Rajali	M	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M
48	Dahar	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	H
49	Rusman	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H
50	Suminto	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M
51	Efendi	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H
52	Januardi	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	M
53	Sriwati	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M
54	Nong Sahril	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M
55	Limin	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	L	-	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	M
56	Iis Bambang S	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	L	M
57	Junaidi	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	M
58	Budiman	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H	M	L	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M
59	Hussani	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M
60	Dahlan	H	H	M	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M
61	Rahmat	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	L	L	M	M	L	-	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M
62	Sarifudin	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M
63	Senap	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	M	H	M
64	Saepul	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	L	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M
65	Ruslan	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L
66	Parman	M	H	H	M	H	M	L	M	M	L	H	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	M
67	Edos Dinata	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	H	H
68	Asmadi	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	H	M	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M
69	Dimas S	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	M
70	Maah	H	H	H	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	M	L	M

Notes: H : High M : Medium L : Low

Annex 5 Biodiversity Monitoring Results

Annex 5.1: Recapitulation Animals of Village Forest (HD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	Total Encounters	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							CITES Status		
					EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III
Aves				81	0	2	1	2	1	2	20	0	4	0
1	Bangak Topi	-	-	1					1					
2	Bangau	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	1					1					
3	Beo	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common Hill Myna	1					1		1			
4	Bubut	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	1					1					
5	Burung Biru	<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy-bluebird	4					1					
6	Cico	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	Green Iora	15				1						
7	Cucak Hijau	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	Greater Green Leafbird	1		1								1
8	Denang Air	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental Darter	3				1						
9	Elang Bau	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	4					1		1			
10	Elang Buak	<i>Otus lempiji</i>	Sunda Scops-owl	3					1					
11	Empuluk / Cucak janggut	<i>Alophoixus bres</i>	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	6		1								1
12	Gagak	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Slender-billed Crow	3					1					
13	Ganggang	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	Black-and-red Broadbill	1					1					
14	Ilai/ Manok Ilai	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	Red-billed Malkoha	2					1					
15	Kalau	-	-	1										
16	Ketilang Emas	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Sooty-headed Bulbul	1					1					
17	Kuncit	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	12					1					
18	Kujuk	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	2					1					
19	Merbah Belukar	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	Olive-winged Bulbul	1					1					
20	Murai	-	-	1										
21	Pekaka	-	-	1										
22	Pekakak	<i>Pelargopsis sinensis</i>	-	1										
23	Pelanduk	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Green-backed Heron	1					1					
24	Pelatuk	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	Banded Woodpecker	2					1					
25	Rui	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill	5					1		1			

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	Total Encounters	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							CITES Status		
					EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III
26	Sri Gunting/ Keciang	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	Black Drongo	2					1					
27	Tingang/Rangkong Badak	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros hornbill	1			1				1			
28	Tinjau	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-robin	3					1					
29	Tiong Lampu Biasa	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Oriental Dollarbird	1					1					
Herpetofauna				5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	Kura-Kura	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	Asian Leaf Turtle	2						1				
2	Ular Air	-	-	1										
3	Ular Kemeliang	-	-	1										
4	Ular Phyton	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Reticulated Python	1							1			
Mammalia				11	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
1	Bajing	<i>Callosciurus sp</i>	Prevost's Squirrel	6							1			
2	Bekantan	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Proboscis Monkey	1					1			1		
3	Engkabak	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	Pale Giant Squirrel	1						1				
4	Monyet Ekor Panjang	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Common Long-tailed Macaque	3					1				1	
Anthropoid														
1	Kupu – Kupu Gajah			1										
TOTAL				98	0	0	0	2	3	4	22	1	5	0

Note: Animals encounters from 12 patrols of village forest

IUCN Conservation Status

EX: Extinct VU: Vulnerable EN: Endangered EW: Extinct in the Wild
NT: Near Threatened CR: Critically Endangered LC: Least Concern

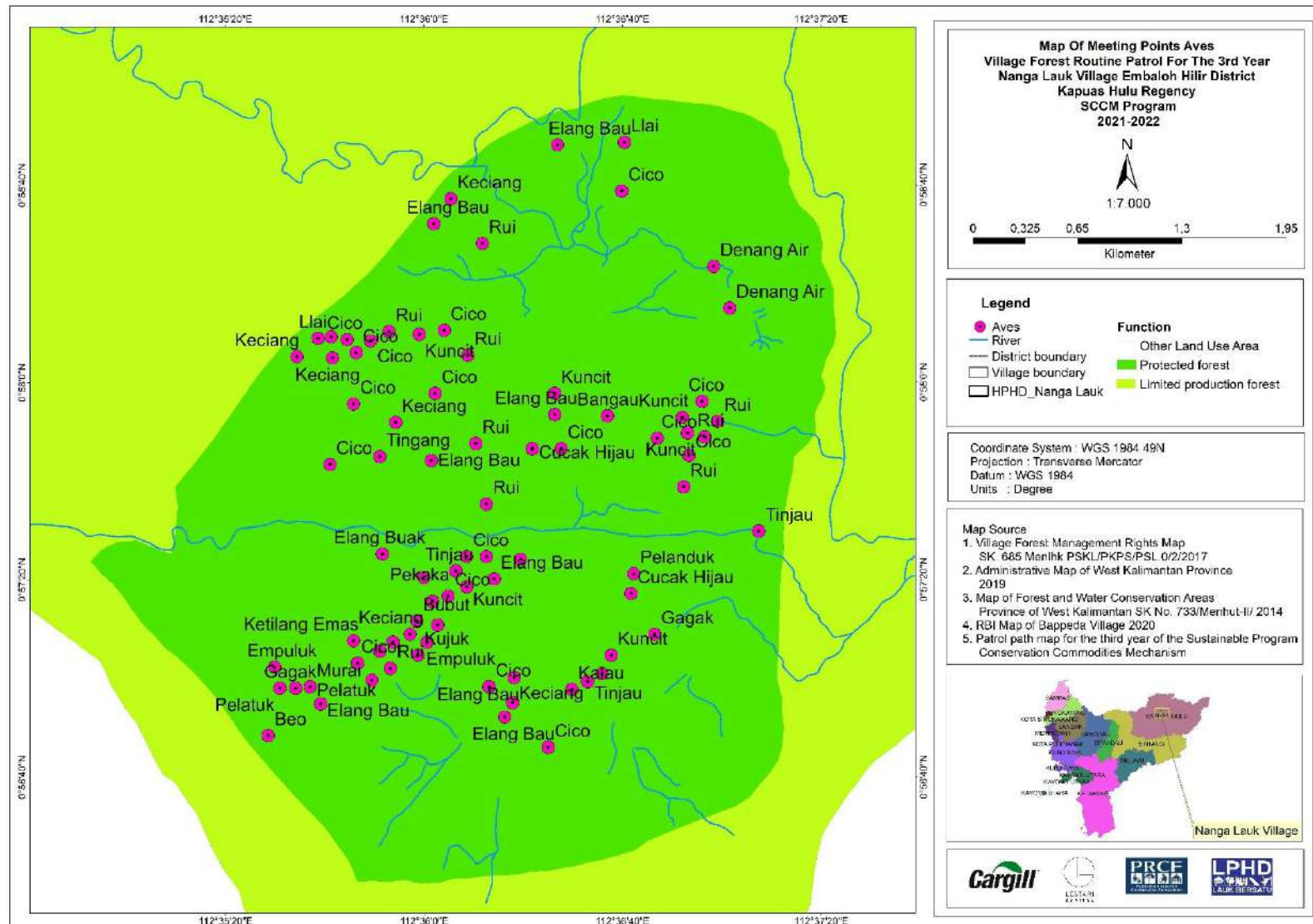
CITES Status

Appendix I : List of all wild plant and animal species prohibited in all forms of international trade

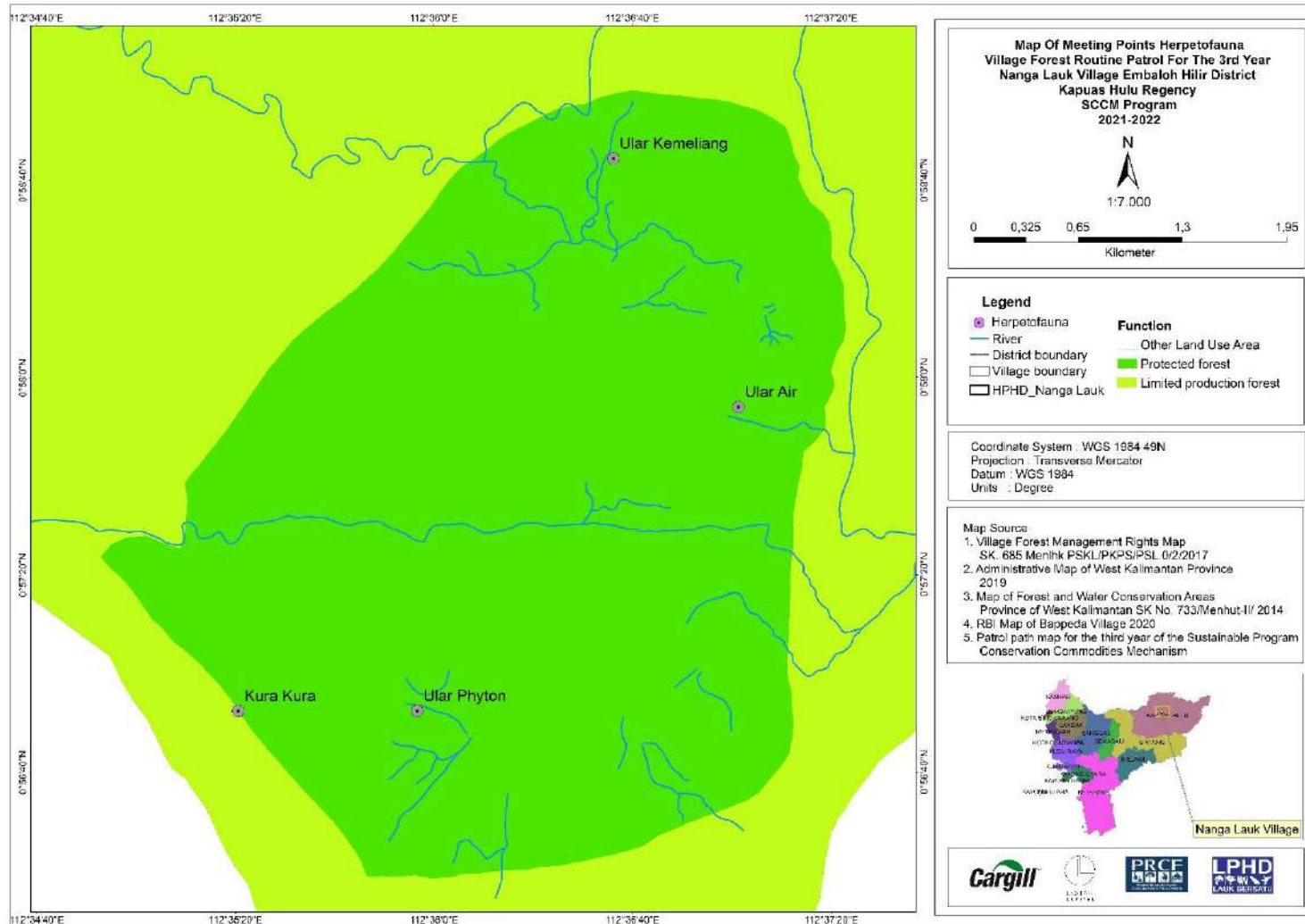
Appendix II : List of species that are not threatened with extinction, but may be threatened with extinction if trade continues without regulation

Appendix III : List of protected species of wild plants and animals in certain countries within the boundaries of their habitat areas, and at some point the ranking could be raised into Appendix II or Appendix I

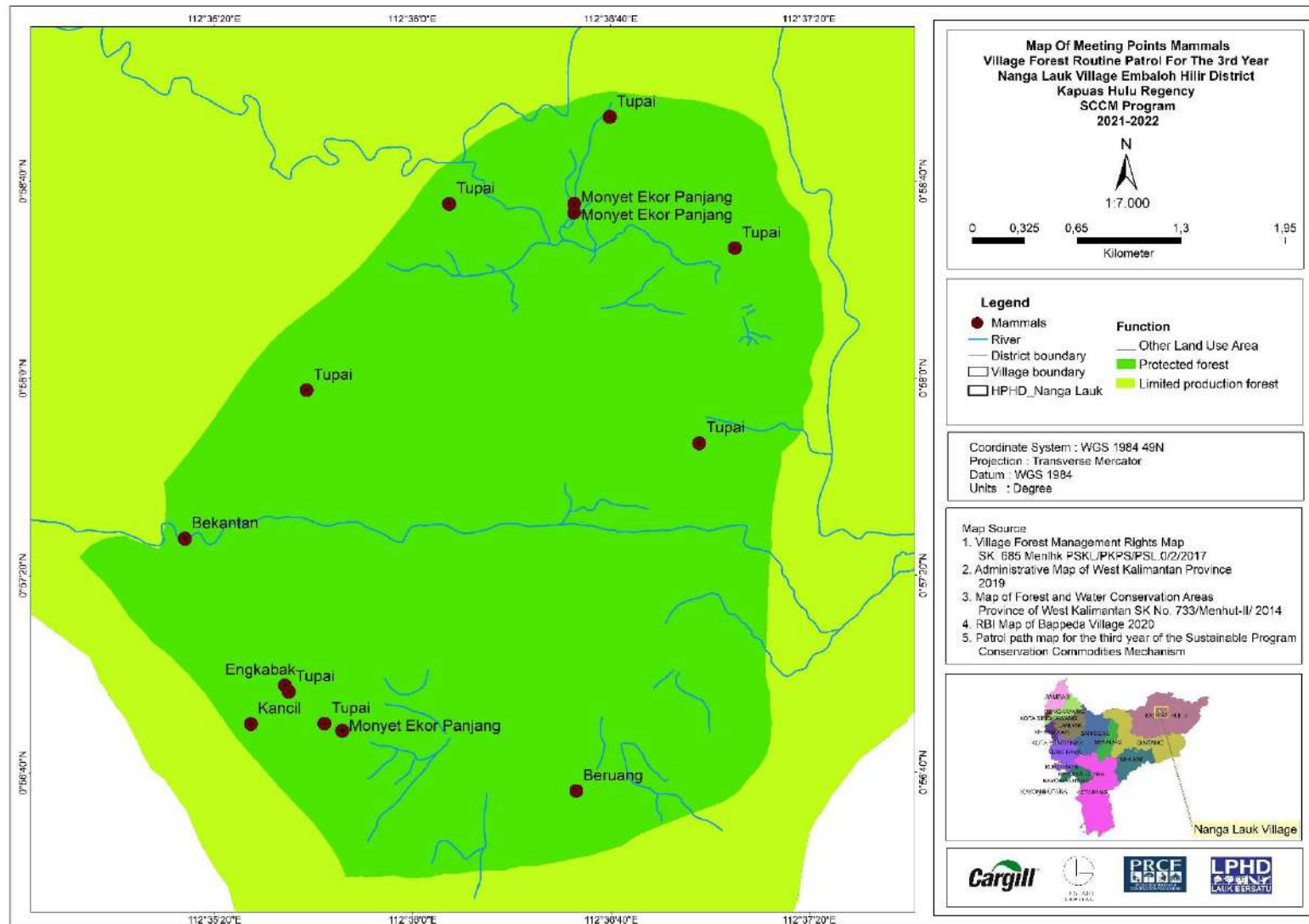
Annex 5.2: Map of Meeting Points Aves in Village Forest (HD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)



Annex 5.3: Map of Meeting Points Herpetofauna in Village Forest (HD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)



Annex 5.4: Map of Meeting Points Mammals in Village Forest (HD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)



Annex 5.5: Recapitulation Animals of in Limited Production Forest (HPT) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	Total Encounters	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							CITES Status		
					EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III
Aves				59	0	0	0	1	1	3	10	0	4	0
1	Beo	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common Hill Myna	4							1		1	
2	Burung Biru	<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy-bluebird	4							1			
3	Cico	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	Green Iora	3						1				
4	Cucak Hijau	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	Greater Green Leafbird	7				1						
5	Cucak Ranting	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	Lesser Green Leafbird	1						1				
6	Elang Bau	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	5							1		1	
7	Empuluk	-	-	3										
8	Keciang	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo	5							1			
9	Ketilang	-	-	1							1			
10	Kuncit	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	6							1			
11	Manok Ilai	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	Red-billed Malkoha	1							1			
12	Murai	-	-	1										
13	Marui	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	Black-and-yellow Broadbill	2						1				
14	Pelatuk	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	Banded Woodpecker	4							1			
15	Rangkong Badak/ Tinggang	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros Hornbill	4					1				1	
16	Rui	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill	5							1		1	
17	Srigunting	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	Black Drongo	3							1			
Herpetofauna				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mammalia				23	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	3	2	0
1	Babi	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded Pig	3					1					
2	Bajing/ Engkabak	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	Prevost's Squirrel	1							1			
3	Beruang	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun Bear	5					1			1		
4	Kelasi/ Langur Borneo	<i>Presbytis rubicunda</i>	Red Langur	3					1				1	
5	Mayas	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Bornean Orangutan	5			1					1		
6	Monyet Ekor Panjang/ Kera	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Common Long-tailed Macaque	1					1				1	
7	Trenggiling	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Sunda Pangolin	4			1					1		
8	Tupai/Poncen	<i>Tupaia sp</i>	-	1							1			

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	Total Encounters	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							CITES Status		
					EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III
TOTAL				82	0	0	2	1	5	3	12	3	6	0

Note: Animals encounters from 6 patrols of Limited Production Forest (HPT)

IUCN Conservation Status

EX: Extinct VU: Vulnerable EN: Endangered EW: Extinct in the Wild
NT: Near Threatened CR: Critically Endangered LC: Least Concern

CITES Status

Appendix I : List of all wild plant and animal species prohibited in all forms of international trade

Appendix II : List of species that are not threatened with extinction, but may be threatened with extinction if trade continues without regulation

Appendix III : List of protected species of wild plants and animals in certain countries within the boundaries of their habitat areas, and at some point the ranking could be raised into Appendix II or Appendix I

Annex 5.6: Recapitulation Animals of in Village Boundary Forest (BD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	Total Encounters	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							CITES Status		
					EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III
Aves				16	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	1	0
1	Gagak	<i>Corvus enca</i>	Slender-billed Crow	1							1			
2	Ganggang	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	Black-and-red Broadbill	2							1			
3	Ilai	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	Red-billed Malkoha	2							1			
4	Keciang	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo	1							1			
5	Kuncit	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	1							1			
6	Lomak	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Indian Paradise-flycatcher	1							1			
7	Punai	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green-pigeon	1							1			
8	Rangkong Badak/ Tinggang	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros Hornbill	5					1				1	
9	Srigunting	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	2							1			
Herpetofauna				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamalia				3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	Bajing/ Engkabak	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	Prevost's Squirrel	1							1			
2	Mayas	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Bornean Orangutan	2			1					1		
TOTAL				19	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	1	1	0

Note: Animals encounters from 2 patrols of village boundary forest

IUCN Conservation Status
EX: Extinct VU: Vulnerable EN: Endangered EW: Extinct in the Wild
NT: Near Threatened CR: Critically Endangered LC: Least Concern

CITES Status
Appendix I : List of all wild plant and animal species prohibited in all forms of international trade
Appendix II : List of species that are not threatened with extinction, but may be threatened with extinction if trade continues without regulation
Appendix III : List of protected species of wild plants and animals in certain countries within the boundaries of their habitat areas, and at some point the ranking could be raised into Appendix II or Appendix I

Annex 5.7: Recapitulation of Plants in Village Forest (HD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							Information
				EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	
Endemic				0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
1	Akar Bajakah	Spatholobus Littoralis Hassk	-							1	The bajakah roots that grow in the Nanga Lauk Village Forest are one of the endemic flora of Kalimantan. Akar bajakah has many health benefits and The people of Nanga Lauk Village use that as a medicine.
Non Endemic				0	0	4	10	5	2	20	
1	Anggrek	Appendicula sp.	Orchids							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
2	Bunga Hutan	Adenium spp	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
3	Cendana	Cinnamomum sp.	Cinnamon					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
4	Emasong	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
5	Empaik	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
6	Empiyang	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
7	Emutan	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
8	Gali Babi	Lithocarpus sp.	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
9	Iret Langit	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
10	Kantong Semar	Nepenthes	Nepenthes			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
11	Kawi	Cotylelobium burkii	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
12	Kayu Lilin	Urophyllum macrophyllum	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
13	Kayu Taun	Carallia bracteata (Lour.) Merr.	Corkwood							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
14	Kelansau	Dryobalanops abnormis	Borneo camphorwood			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
15	Kelapuk	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
16	Kenarin	Diospyros coriacea Hiern.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
17	Keretih	Cleistanthus sumatranus	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
18	Kerminit	Timonius salicifolius	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
19	Kompas	-	-								One of the trees that is a nesting place for forest bees in Nanga Lauk Village
20	Kumpang	Myristica glabra	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
21	Landak	Gardenia sp.	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
22	Mabang	Shorea sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
23	Masong	Syzygium claviflorum Roxb.	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
24	Medang	Gonystylus velutinus	-						1		It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
25	Melimau	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
26	Mengkuang	Pandanus sp.	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
27	Meranti	Shorea sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
28	Meranti Batu	Shorea sp.	Red Balau				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
29	Nyatoh	Ternstroemia cf. toguian	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
30	Pakis Sarang Burung	gymnospermae	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							Information
				EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	
31	Pandan	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i>	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
32	Ponguk	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
33	Putat	<i>Barringtonia acutangula ssp.</i>	-							1	One of the plants whose flowers are bee feed found in the Nanga Lauk Village Forest
34	Ramin	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	-			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
35	Ransik	<i>Garcinia sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
36	Rasau	<i>Pandanus helicopus</i>	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
37	Rengas	<i>Gluta rengas</i>	Renghas						1		It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
38	Resak	<i>Vatica sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
39	Rotan	<i>Calamus sp.</i>	-			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
40	Samak	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
41	Sempetir	<i>Kingiodendron sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
42	Sempiruk	<i>Cissus sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
43	Sengkuang	<i>Dracontomelon dao (Blanco)</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
44	Sibau Babi	<i>Nephelium cuspidatum</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
45	Sikup	<i>Garcinia bancana</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
46	Sumpit	<i>Digitaria sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
47	Tanjam Tebedak	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
48	Temau	<i>arborescens Cratoxylum glaucum Korth.</i>	orthographi c variant							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
49	Tengkurang	<i>Xanthophyllum</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
50	Tulung Ulur	<i>Carallia bracteata</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
51	Ubah	<i>Syzygium durifolium Merr. & Perry</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
52	Ubah Merah	<i>Tristaniopsis sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
53	Ubah Putih	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
TOTAL				0	0	4	10	5	2	21	

Note: Plants encounters from 12 patrols of village forest (HD)

IUCN Conservation Status

EX: Extinct VU: Vulnerable EN: Endangered EW: Extinct in the Wild
NT: Near Threatened CR: Critically Endangered LC: Least Concern

Annex 5.8: Recapitulation of Plants in Limited Production Forest (HPT) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							Information
				EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	
Non Endemic				0	0	1	8	2	2	11	
1	Asam Kandis	Garcinia xanthochymus	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
2	Bintangur	Calophyllum inophyllum	Tamanu tree							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
3	Empaik	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
4	Jelutung	Dyera polyphylla	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
5	Kawi	Shorea balangeran	Red balau					1			It is a tree that grows in Nanga Lauk Village and is used by the community as a building material
6	Kelansau	Dryobalanops rappa Becc.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
7	Kenarin	Diospyros coriacea Hiern.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
8	Klusuk Bujang	Pternandra galeata	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
9	Kompas	Shorea sp.	-				1				One of the trees that is a nesting place for forest bees in Nanga Lauk Village
10	Mabang	Shorea sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
11	Makajang	Shorea sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
12	Mengores	Koompassia malaccensis	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
13	Meranti	Shorea sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
14	Mores	Shorea sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
15	Nyato	Ternstroemia cf. toguian	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
16	Pekolik	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
17	Penyauk Nasi	Anisoptera grossivenia	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
18	Puduk	Artocarpus kemando	-						1		It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
19	Ramin Susu	Gonystylus bancanus	-			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
20	Rengas	Gluta renghas	-						1		It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
21	Resak	Vatica sp.	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
22	Rotan	Calamus sp.	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
23	Samak	Syzygium sp.	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
24	Sempetir	Kingiodendron sp.	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
25	Sikup	Garcinia bancana	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
26	Tebedak	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
27	Temau Laki	Arborescens Cratoxylum glaucum Korth.	Orthographic Variant							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
28	Ubah Merah	Tristaniopsis sp.	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village

Note: Plants encounters from 6 patrols of Limited Production Forest (HPT)

IUCN Conservation Status

EX: Extinct VU: Vulnerable EN: Endangered EW: Extinct in the Wild
 NT: Near Threatened CR: Critically Endangered LC: Least Concern

Annex 5.9: Recapitulation of Plants in Village Boundary Forest (BD) for 1 year (September 2021 – August 2022)

No	Species	Latin Name	English Name	IUCN Red Book Conservation Status							Information
				EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	
Non Endemic				0	0	1	3	1	0	4	
1	Anggrek	<i>Appendicula sp.</i>	Orchids							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
2	Belantik	<i>Mallotus sumatranus</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
3	Bintagur	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Tamanu tree							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
4	Cerinak	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
5	Kelansau	<i>Dryobalanops rappa Becc.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
6	Keranjik	<i>Dialium sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
7	Klusuk Bujang	<i>Pternandra galeata</i>	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
8	Kompas	<i>Shorea sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
9	Kumpang	<i>Myristica glabra</i>	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
10	Mabang	<i>Shorea sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
11	Majau	<i>Shorea palembanica</i>	-			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
12	Medang Burung	<i>Shorea sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
13	Meranti Bunga	<i>Shorea sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
14	Pandan	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i>	-					1			It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
15	Pelaik	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Indian Devil tree							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
16	Priok	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
17	Ramin	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	-			1					It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
18	Resak	<i>Vatica sp.</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
19	Rotan	<i>Calamus sp.</i>	-							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
20	Soruk	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
21	Tawik	-	-								It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
22	Tekam	<i>Hopea dasyrrhachis</i>	-				1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
23	Temau	<i>Arborescens Cratoxylum glaucum Korth.</i>	Orthographic Variant							1	It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village
24	Tengkawang	<i>Shorea sp.</i>					1				It is a plant found in Nanga Lauk Village

Note: Plants encounters from 2 patrols of Village Boundary Forest (BD)

IUCN Conservation Status

EX: Extinct VU: Vulnerable EN: Endangered EW: Extinct in the Wild
 NT: Near Threatened CR: Critically Endangered LC: Least Concern

Annex 6 Impacts

Annex 6.1: Impact Program to Independence LPHD Nanga Lauk

Aspects	Variable	Level		
		Less Able / Low	Intermediate / Medium	Capable / High
1) Institutional	Baseline data on the potential of Village Forest areas Data that must be available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area - Zoning - Land Cover - Biodiversity - LPHD Profile 	LPHD does not yet have baseline data or already has but is not yet complete, related to the potential of village forest areas for the management and development of KUPS.	LPHD has a baseline data on the potential of Village Forest areas to be a reference for the management and development of KUPS.	LPHD has a profile/data on the potential of village forests that are the basis for program interventions and are updated annually.
	Legality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articles of Association and Bylaws - Village Head's Letter of Management on LPHD Management - Governor's Decree on Village Forest Management Rights - Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry on the Determination of Village Forest Working Areas 	LPHD has an incomplete organizational structure and only has rules that are mutually agreed upon and obeyed by members.	LPHD has a complete organizational structure and has Articles of Association and Bylaws and legality from the government (Village / Regency / Ministry). <i>Notes:</i> <i>Articles of Association and Bylaws also accommodates local values that apply in the community. Articles of Association and Bylaws is also included in the SOP</i>	LPHD has a complete organizational structure and Articles of Association and Bylaws, which is used as a reference in the implementation of activities and decision making consistently and legally from the government (Villages/Regencies/Ministries)
	Administration (secretarial) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member's books* - Member's Cards - Guestbook - Minutes - Outgoing Mail and Incoming Mail Records - Activity Report 	LPHD does not yet have administrative completeness	LPHD has minimal administrative completeness and has not been well managed	LPHD has a well-managed administrative completeness and can be accessed by all members
	Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LPHD has a fixed and non-fixed source of funds - Financial Records/Statements 	LPHD does not yet have a financial system in the group	LPHD has a financial system and conducts financial records and is equipped with complete evidence	The financial system is implemented and LPHD conducts neat financial records, equipped with complete evidence and can be accessed by all members
	Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Forest Management Plan (every 10 years) 	LPHD has a work plan jointly prepared by members based on the potential of Village Forests and < 30% has been implemented	LPHD has a work plan that is jointly prepared by members based on the potential of Village Forests and 30% - 60% is implemented monitoring and evaluation, and reported in the report document	LPHD has a group work plan jointly prepared by members based on village potential and >60% implemented, monitored and evaluated

Aspects	Variable	Level		
		Less Able / Low	Intermediate / Medium	Capable / High
	- Annual Work Plan (annually)			consistently, and reported in the report document
		LPHD has a KUPS business management plan (business plan) and <30% implemented	LPHD has a KUPS business management plan (business plan) and 30% - 60% is implemented	LPHD has a KUPS business management plan (business plan) and >60% implemented
	Regeneration/ Regeneration Process	LPHD does not yet have a strategy for the preparation of organizational cadres (champions)	LPHD has a strategy for sensing in driving organizational dynamics	LPHD has a strategy for soldering and functioning effectively in driving organizational dynamics and creating cadres/champions in the organization
	Capacity Building related to Village Forest	LPHD members have never attended training or attended training but have not been applied in running the institution & KUPS	LPHD members have attended training and the institution is able to drive 50% of KUPS work and business plans to provide economic and ecological benefits	LPHD members have attended training and institutions are able to drive > 50% of KUPS work and business plans to provide economic and ecological benefits
		LPHD does not design women's involvement in the implementation of capacity building activities	Involvement of women in the implementation of capacity building activities <30% (by design)	Women's involvement in the implementation of capacity building activities >30%
		Unavailability of strategies for the development of business variety, quality of products and services as well as governance of tourist destinations	Availability of strategies for the development of business diversity, quality of products and services as well as governance of tourist destinations	The development of a variety of businesses, the quality of products and services as well as the governance of tourist destinations
	Level of satisfaction with KUPS Note: a feed-back form will be created	The level of satisfaction with the services (including the completeness of facilities and services) of the group in running the KUPS is below 5 or < 50%	The level of satisfaction with the services (including the completeness of facilities and services) of the group in running KUPS 5 - 7 or 51 - 70 %	The level of satisfaction with services (including completeness of facilities and services) of the group in running KUPS is more than 7 or > 71%
2) Legality	Market/Economic, Social and Cultural	LPHD does not yet have a strategy to build a KUPS business network	LPHD has a strategy to develop KUPS business networks and is connected to business actors and financial institutions	KUPS business development cooperation is built with a minimum of 30% of KUPS business planning that provides economic and ecological benefits
3) Partnerships/ Synergy	Government	The establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships with local villages but has not received program and budgeting support from the village government	Building profitable partnerships with village governments/local governments/ministries and getting support through programs and budgeting from the government	The establishment of profitable partnerships with village governments/local governments/ministries gets 30% greater support through programs and budgeting from the government
	Other parties (Business Entities, Universities, CSOs)	Other parties (Business Entities/Universities/NGOs) have not established a working relationship with LPHD	Other parties (Business Entities / Universities / NGOs) recognize the existence of LPHD and assist in achieving the goals <i>Notes: forms of support can be promotions, assistance of activities, sponsorships and upgrades</i>	Other parties (Business Entities/Universities/CSOs) build program cooperation for HD management and KUPS business development
4) Group Dynamics	Internal and External Conflicts	Groups have not been able to identify potential conflicts	Groups are able to identify and map potential internal and external conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPHD is able to manage internal and external conflicts the existence of conflict resolution mechanisms

Aspects	Variable	Level		
		Less Able / Low	Intermediate / Medium	Capable / High
	Participation	Less than 30% of LPHD members actively participate in activities and LPHD does not design women's involvement in the implementation of activities and capacity building	30 - 60% of LPHD members actively participate in activities and the involvement of women in the implementation of capacity building activities <30% (by design)	More than 60% of LPHD is actively involved in activities and the involvement of women in the implementation of capacity building activities >30%
5) Technical Knowledge	Compliance with SOPs/ICS	Do not have SOPs for LPHD activities and/or already have but the application <30%	Implementation of SOPs by members 30% - 50%	Application of SOP/ICS by LPHD/KUPS > 50%
	Number of Group Members Who Implement SOPs	Number of Group Members Who Implement SOPs <30%	Number of Group Members Who Implement SOPs 30-50%	Number of Group Members Who Implement SOPs >50%

Annex 6.2. LPHD Lauk Bersatu Independence Assessment in 2022

Aspects	Variable	Level			Condition LPHD Lauk Bersatu
		Less Able / Low	Intermediate / Medium	Capable / High	
1) Institutional	Baseline data on the potential of Village Forest areas Data that must be available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area - Zoning - Land Cover - Biodiversity - LPHD Profile 		1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHD has no documents on land cover • LPHD has no profile
	Legality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articles of Association and Bylaws - Village Head's Letter of Management on LPHD Management - Governor's Decree on Village Forest Management Rights - Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry on the Determination of Village Forest Working Areas 			1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHD has a Notarial Deed • Certificate of Village Head • Certificate of Village Forest Management Rights
	Administration (secretarial) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member's books* - Member's Cards - Guestbook - Minutes - Outgoing Mail and Incoming Mail Records - Activity Report 		1		LPHD has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guestbook • Minutes • Activity Report
	Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LPHD has a fixed and non-fixed source of funds - Financial Records/Statements 		1		LPHD has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-fixed source of funds • Finance Report
	Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Forest Management Plan (every 10 years) - Annual Work Plan (annually) 		1		LPHD has a Village Forest Management Plan and an Annual Work Plan
					KUPS has a Business Work Plan
	Regeneration/ Regeneration Process	1			LPHD has an environmental education program for children
	Capacity Building related to Village Forest		1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHD has held training, attended external training • Women's involvement in every activity is more than 30% • KUPS owns business and products, budget and business governance
	Level of satisfaction with KUPS Note: a feed-back form will be created		1		KUPS business conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups of honey and fish develop • Rattan, ecotourism and rubber groups are in the stage of working on the business
2) Legallity	Market/Economic, Social and Cultural		1		KUPS does not yet have a permanent partner and business profit

Aspects	Variable	Level			Condition LPHD Lauk Bersatu
		Less Able / Low	Intermediate / Medium	Capable / High	
3) Partnerships/ Synergy	Government		1		LPHD/KUPS has a good partnership relationship with the government, assistance in the form of funds from Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan or BPSKL): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KUPS Fish: IDR 80,000,000.00 • KUPS Honey: IDR 30,000,000.00 • Village Government: IDR 5,000,000.00 (2017, 2019)
	Other parties (Business Entities, Universities, CSOs)		1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHD and KUPS have partners with CSOs • LPHD and KUPS do not yet have a partnership relationship with business entities and universities
4) Group Dynamics	Internal and External Conflicts			1	LPHD already has SOPs for complaints and complaints handling mechanisms
	Participation			1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHD involvement in activities is more than 60% • Women's involvement in village forest activities is more than 30%
5) Technical Knowledge	Compliance with SOPs/ICS	1			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHD has Perjadin SOPs, patrol SOPs, asset management SOPs, down payment application SOPs
	Number of Group Members Who Implement SOPs		1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KUPS does not have Industrial Control System (ICS) business except KUPS honey • LPHD applies part of the SOP and the other part is not applied KUPS (especially honey) applies part of ics and some others are not applied
TOTAL VALUE		2	10	3	
		13%	67%	20%	

Annex 7 Community Meeting Records

No	Detail	Link
1.	Documentation of PY4 activities in Nanga Lauk Village	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1scblIhqY7YW85z5scrbi0mIQPBp3wBiuF?usp=sharing
2.	Patrol Map (Route, Animals and Boundary Signs)	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Ej-TTy3Q86Ccf_0bQVOEww8-GX9rmaZu?usp=sharing
3.	Activities Reports	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1c2GvB_rHg8Er1Xb7d026hrrfhgsxqsNP?usp=sharing
4.	Quarterly Report	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1D5FCuZbVe4osRehrCfZ7Hoq8zM0o72LD?usp=sharing
5.	Annual Report	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Mt3lpXKZKgU7-KyiZqWLgalJ053fhW-G?usp=sharing

Conservation Program at Nanga Lauk Village Forest

"Rimbak Pakai Pengidup | Forest for Life"

People Resources and Conservation Foundation Indonesia
Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Street, Sepakat 6 Alley,
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Program Location: Nanga Lauk Village, Embaloh Hilir Sub-District, Kapuas Hulu District

