

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-002
Project title	Conserving and restoring orangutan habitat and ecosystems, Gunung Palung, Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Fauna & Flora International
Project partner(s)	1. Gunung Palung National Park 2. Yayasan Palung 3. Manggala Agni
Darwin Initiative grant value	£360,610.00
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022/31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	June 2022 – Mar 2023, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Arief Hamidi
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Arief Hamidi, Rahmawati, Edy Noordiansyah, Edi Rahman, Jarian Permana - 30 th April 2023

1. Project summary

117,346ha of forest within Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP) and its adjacent areas provides critical habitat for orangutans and other endangered species, but over 22,000ha of buffer zone forest has been lost in the last decade. Building on proven collaborative protected area management interventions and sustainable financing mechanisms, the project aims to reduce forest loss, mitigate the climate change-related risk of fire, protect and restore orangutan habitat and support biodiversity friendly livelihoods activities, improving well-being for 11,223 people in four surrounding communities.

Biodiversity challenges in the landscape areas are caused by habitat loss due to forest fires, encroachment incl. illegal logging and poaching which threaten biodiversity. Strengthening conservation management of GPNP and working collaboratively with surrounding communities are vital to reduce threats in their areas as a buffer to the National Park. The works combine with improving community wellbeing to reduce dependency on unsustainable use of the forest and supports operational of forest protection. Our project works in GPNP and four adjacent villages; Penjataan, Rantau Panjang, Riam Berasap and Sempurna. By this Year one of the project, four joint ranger teams between GPNP and communities, namely Protection and Monitoring Unit

(PMU), has been established and operating collaboratively on protection patrols and forest monitoring. All PMUs were trained and equipped by SMART patrol system, biodiversity monitoring, with awareness in fire mitigation. The PMUs has collected 111 identified illegal activities which considered as threats to be monitor. Biodiversity assessment in each PMU area has been conducted and reveal orangutan population as baseline, as well as other endangered species to be monitored, I.e., Bornean Gibbon and Sunda Pangolin.

Several challenges to biodiversity within GPNP areas which mainly caused by human activity. The identification of the wellbeing level of forest-dependent communities assessed in 4 villages with the categories of rich, medium and poor. These group are the main target of the project, while the interventions that we have carried out are business plan training and product creation and innovation which in line with social forestry business group (KUPS).

Toward four communities, we have incorporated eight community business groups and two village forest institutions, to enable access to sustainable fund sources from forest-friendly business products and sustainable financing of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes. The six community business groups have been trained in socio-entrepreneurship (business plan, finance management, organization management) and technical production (crafting, farming, and pre-harvest and post-harvest coffee production) to maintain and enhance the value of their product and to access markets in sustainable manner. Though some market accesses were identified, committed relations with these potential markets are still being developed, by noting that production quantity and quality shall be improved to meet market demand.

Beside community business groups, intervention is also targeting sustainable financing upon two village forest institutions, under the Social Forestry mechanism. It will enable access to secure long-term funding to village forest institutions, grants from investors through carbon offset and/or company's biodiversity offset using perform-based payments. Four potential international investors were identified, approached and engaged to support this scheme on two village forest. Project Document Development (PDD) as the step to access the investment will be developed by Y2. In line with the process, the two-village forest institution has been learned about the scheme by field-visits and share-learning discussion with LPHD Manjau that have been secured 10-years funding granted from private company who invested on biodiversity offset in Village Forest of Manjau.

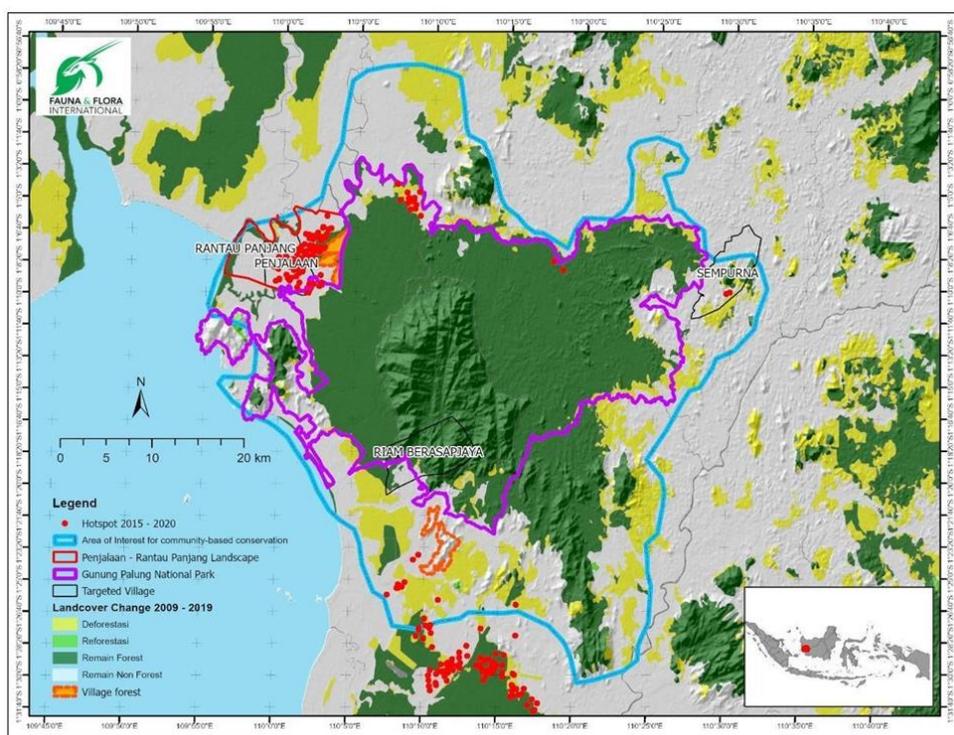


Fig. 1. Map of Project location

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation - KSDAE Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP) Agency

GPNP Agency is the technical management unit of the National Park, under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) Directorate General for the Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (DG KSDAE). FFI in Indonesia operates under an MoU with the MoEF/ DG KSDAE. In this project, GPNP will be engaged in all aspects of the work, providing permissions for fieldwork, facilitating relationships with buffer zone villages, and providing additional technical advice and engaging in collaborative Protection and Monitoring Units (PMUs).

Yayasan Palung

Yayasan Palung (YP), has been working since 2002 to protect the orangutan population and biodiversity in and around GPNP. YP has been running a community empowerment programme around the Gunung Palung National Park area since 2010. The main activities include initiation and assistance in processing non-timber forest products (NTFPs), community agriculture and aquaculture (freshwater fish farming). YP also hosts the Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Programme, now 27 years old, to research the evolution, ecology, behaviour and health of orangutans in GPNP. The research also provides opportunities for local and international students and researchers to study the biodiversity of Gunung Palung. YP will collaborate on the project implementation in their assisted villages, i.e., Penjalaan and Rantau Panjang, the village forests which are targeted under this project. Works will mostly relate to the improvement of sustainable livelihoods to achieve outputs 3 and 4 of this project.

Communities in Sempurna, Laman Satong and Riam Berasap Jaya Village

In this project, the communities in these three villages are the main beneficiaries. An increased alternative productivity through farmer groups and business groups will be one of the main outputs. Some members of community are also empowered in Patrol Monitoring Unit groups that were established by the mutual agreement signed by the villages and GPNP.

Village Forest Rantau Panjang and Village Forest Penjalaan

Village Forest (VF) Rantau Panjang and VF Penjalaan are project beneficiaries. FFI, with support from Gunung Palung National Park and Yayasan Palung has facilitated communities in conservation-based village development planning including forest patrol management, land clearing with zero-burning and orangutan conflict management. Facilitated the development of livelihood alternatives including business group development.

Forest Management Unit of Kayong Utara

In partnership, the Forest Management Unit of Kayong Utara contributes to the security and protection of the area. Especially in the Rantau Panjang and Penjalaan village forest areas, which are directly adjacent to forest areas with production forest status managed by the forest management unit. In sustainability-based management, the forest management unit is also a good liaison for community-based forest development stakeholders.

Manggala Agni

Manggala Agni, also known as the Forest and Land Fire Brigade, is operation unit under Directorate General of Climate Change Mitigation (PPI) by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry-Republic of Indonesia. This organization functions and responsible for prevention, post-fire handling, evacuation and rescue support and management support for forest and land fire control in the field. In partnership, Manggala Agni has a function to facilitate communities holding forest management licenses such as the village forest managed by Rantau Panjang village and Penjalaan village forest. The support of Manggala Agni in the forest and land fire prevention and control program is highly beneficial for this project to train the community to zero-burning. In addition, it could be training communities to handle forest and land fires independently in their respective villages.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Direct threats to forest habitats and rare and threatened species decrease, through effective joint operation of Protection & Monitoring Units (PMUs).

Protection and Monitoring Unit (PMU) Establishment (Activity 1.3, 1.4, & 1.5)

Consent from four target villages such as Penjajaan, Rantau Panjang and Riam Berasap was obtained through meetings with village institution representatives during July – October 2022 and February 2023. Community ranger recruitment and assignment, along with GPNP rangers, to form PMU (Activity 1.3 and 1.5). The four PMUs have been recognised by both authorized parties (GPNP Agency and Villages Institutions) which proven by [PMU Teams Agreement](#) with Gunung Palung National Park Agency. (Activity 1.4). Four PMUs, totalling 22 rangers consist of 6 GPNP rangers and 16 community rangers. In addition to PMU, one forest patrol group consisted by 5 women of Riam Berasap village has also established. The women patrol team operated non-regularly,

PMU's capacity building (Activity 1.6, 1.7 & 1.8)

A series of technical trainings have been delivered to all PMU teams, including SMART Patrol, Biodiversity survey techniques, Safeguarding and Fire Mitigation and suppression (Activity 1.6).

- A total of 31 participants representing 4 local institutions and GPNP staff and Forest Management Unit/FMU were trained in SMART Patrol. Overall participants have understood around 80% based on post-test results against pre-test in prior, of the technique including: preparation, patrol operation and terminology, filling the form/data model, geotagging using GPS, documenting and using SMART app mobile.
- Biodiversity survey and monitoring training was conducted prior to survey deployment on each PMUs operational areas. A total of 20 participants joined the training and involved in the field survey (Activity 1.1). Overall PMUs has understood around 65% of the survey technique of Biodiversity survey. The survey technique training was given to PMUs such as mammals inventory by transect, camera trapping, and species specific of Orangutan, Bornean gibbon and Sunda Pangolin occurrence survey.
- Training in fire mitigation and management have been delivered for PMU in peat areas including Penjajaan and Rantau Panjang. Besides, results of the training also developed procedures on patrol to prevent forest fire within Village Forest, GPNP area and its surroundings.
- The PMUs was developed patrols procedures (Activity 1.8) including offender sanctions, administrative completeness and coordination mechanisms and threat data collection techniques of which are listed in the SMART Patrol Standard Operational Procedure Decree. The SOP was prepared through workshop and assistance since August 2022 and has been agreed upon in February 2023.

Baseline assessment and monitoring (Activity 1.1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.12 & 1.13)

Biodiversity baseline assessment (Activity 1.1) was conducted through data/information collection and direct field survey. Preliminary data for Biodiversity baseline were compiled from several sources such as biodiversity report of Penjajaan VF and Rantau Panjang VF conducted by YP, also information from GPNP for four villages. The information/data gap were filled through three (3) field biodiversity surveys by Q2 of Y1 (see detail in annex 2) toward four targeted forest areas. From the biodiversity survey data, the PMU team has also determined the species that will be monitored in addition to orangutans. For PMU of Rantau Panjang is Sunda pangolin, while the Penjajaan PMU and Sampurna PMU will monitor Bornean gibbon /Kelempiau, and the PMU Riam Berasap will focus more on monitoring orangutans only.

Landcover mapping (Activity 1.2) upon operational forest was conducted using satellite imagery analyses. UAV mapping survey was conducted in two villages areas, i.e., Penjajaan and Rantau Panjang, but unfortunately it was not successful because the UAV plane has crashed in the strong wind and lost in the middle of the forest. Hence, the UAV mapping remains cancelled on this year.

Threat baseline assessment (Activity 1.7) was conducted through on-the-job training of SMART patrol and the first patrol operation to collect basic information of threats in pre-operational areas.

Threats data in Penjataan and Rantau Panjang Village Forest has been collected by Q1 of Y1 as preliminary data for further SMART patrol, while in GPNP areas resort Riam Berasap Jaya and Sempurna was carried out by Q2 of Y1. All baseline data will be monitored annually for landcover (Activity 1.13) and by the end of the project for biodiversity survey (Activity 1.12).

Protection and monitoring operations (Activity 1.9, 1.10 & 1.11)

Eight (8) SMART Patrols monthly had been conducted by PMU of Penjataan and Rantau Panjang, while two (2) SMART Patrols were carried out by PMU of Riam Berasap Jaya and three time (3) in Sempurna in each of their respective areas of operation. The SMART Patrol in Riam Berasap Jaya and Sempurna was delayed due to political issue (village head election process) in Sempurna and operational issue with GPNP in Riam Berasap Jaya that affected PMU permit from Sempurna village and GPNP to enter their areas. All information obtained from patrols will be analysed to decide which areas are needed for law enforcement through joint patrol, involving law enforcement agent and FMU as necessary (Activity 1.11) that will be deployed in Y2 and Y3. Beside forest crime patrol, the PMUs will also monitor the fire threats (Activity 1.10) during dry season in Y2.

Output 2: Resilience to climate change for Four communities around Gunung Palung (11,223 people) has increased through improved fire prevention and management, water table management and peat swamp forest rehabilitation.

Improve community-based resilience on fires through awareness and prevention efforts (Activity 2.1)

The project encouraging the local (village-level) regulation or agreement in mitigating fires of land and forest (Activity 2.1). As a result, a draft for village regulation in Rantau Panjang had been drafted, while in Penjataan, Riam Berasap and Sempurna will produce village agreement between Village institution and communities involving and Fire management Agency (Manggala Agni) and GPNP ([Village Regulation Draft Agreement](#)). The discussion continues in those three villages to see the chance of developing village regulation.

Capacity building to improve community ability in fire management (Activity 2.2, 2.4)

Fire prevention management training was conducted in Kayong Utara Regency on 17-18 March with total participants 23 people (all men) from three target villages (Rantau Panjang, Riam Berasap, Penjataan) and, Forest Management Unit (KPH), GPNP, Manggala Agni (Fire agency). Basic concepts of forest fires, fire behaviour, forest fire prevention, introduction of fire extinguishers and simulation of forest and land firefighting were delivered in this training. A standard operating procedure for fire prevention was also developed from this training (attached). The training Zero-burning practices for land preparation training were all been conducted in 2022 by Yayasan Palung (YP) for Rantau Panjang and Penjataan villages. This training was delivered by Manggala Agni using wood vinegar, but this method was deemed less effective for the community. Therefore, we did not deliver the same training to other communities, and we will be looking for other effective methods that can be used to encourage zero-burning clear land practices (Activity 2.2).

Restore prone areas to fires by peat hydrology management and reforestation (Activity 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)

Measurement of water discharge has been carried out, this activity is one of the stages for determining the location of canal blocking, measurements were taken in two canals. From the results of the measurement of water discharge, obtained in the Rantau Panjang Village canal, 3.96 m³/sec, water discharge in the Penjataan canal 2.49 m³/sec. The determination of the measurement points of the water table and the canal blocking plan has also been determined by the expert, with the number of water table measurements at 9 points, and the canal blocking plan at 5 points of measurement of the water table and the canal blocking plan.

The progress of rehabilitation of degraded peat swamp forest areas in the Penjataan and Rantau Panjang Village Forest areas and surrounding areas. This achievement is in the form of establishing seedling houses, collecting forest seedlings and MPTS seedlings and maintaining seedlings in seedling houses. This process is in the initial stage of planting forest and MPTS seedlings in degraded village forest areas in the second year of the project. From the results of the collection and nurseries that have been carried out by the PMU team, it is known that there

are 5972 seedlings, of which 3263 seedlings are managed by LPHD Rantau Panjang and 2709 are managed by LPHD Penjajaan. Riam Berasap Village together with GPNP this year has planted 150 seedlings in degraded National Park areas.

Hotspot Analysis in Gunung Palung Landscape (Activity 2.8)

Hotspot analysis was carried out on the Gunung Palung landscape including the Gunung Palung National Park area (Resort Sempurna and Riam Berasap Jaya), Penjajaan Village Forest and Rantau Panjang Village Forest for the year 2022. Through the Modis/NOAA images in 2022, 19 hotspots were identified in this project area, namely 1 hotspot in Riam Berasap Jaya, 3 hotspots in Rantau Panjang and 15 hotspots in Penjajaan. the distribution of hotspots can be seen in the map below (figure 2 Annex 4).

Output 3. The capacity of at least four community business groups representing 500 households (>3,000 people) has increased to diversify livelihood opportunities based on biodiversity-friendly products.

Baseline assessment on community livelihood and the needs to improve opportunities (Activity 3.1, 3.2)

Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) has been conducted in Y1 to measure the baseline condition of wellbeing in four targeted village, total participant 109 (84 men, 25 women) i.e., Penjajaan, Rantau Panjang, Sempurna and Riam Berasap (Activity 3.1).

- Penjajaan on 27 February 2023, sample 564HH assessed by 21 participants (14 M:7W),
- Rantau Panjang on 25 February 2023, sample 875HH assessed by 40 participants (31M:9 W)
- Riam Berasap Jaya on 26 February 2023, sample 513HH assessed by 24 participants (21M: 3W)
- Sempurna on 28 February 2023, sample 426HH assessed by 24 participants (18M:6W)

Series of village meetings with community business groups (*Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial/KUPS*) and Forest Farmer group (*Kelompok Tani Hutan/KTH*) in four villages was held and recorded (Activity 3.2):

- KUPS Sinar Selatan work in coffee production; 15 people managing the KUPS with additional 37 coffee farmers; totalling 52 people working in coffee business. The KUPS facing constraints by limited capital-funds and related difficulties in collecting a good quality coffee material. Hence, technical training to improve coffee production in good quality are needed.
- KUPS Madu Kelulut of Rantau Panjang Village, 15 members, producing stingless honeybee, constrained by limiting the food of honeybees as well as the difficulty in obtaining a good quality of honeybees which also limiting its productivity of the honey. Training to improve productivity from the colony of honeybees are needed.
- KUPS Simpang Keramat, 15 members; producing cassava-based chips. The group is constrained by market issues and limited raw-material stock, which limits production. The price becomes high and weakens the competition in market. Financial management is also needed by this group to improve business management.
- KUPS Asoka of Riam Berasap Jaya village; 15 members, producing NTFP craft especially pandan-based crafting. This group faces a constraint in improving the product value of mat-crafting, which is their main product, and hence needs to have training in the innovative product of crafting, such as natural-based dying and diversify the motif to improve the added value of the as well as increasing prices.
- KTH of Sempurna; 50-members, farmers in forest-friendly paddy-field working in traditional zone of GPNP areas under assistance of GPNP staff. The agreement between the KTH and GPNP has been made with no further opening forest areas for paddy and the community shall help GPNP in protection effort, while GPNP will help in improving KTH business. The community facing issues about limited rice productivity and hence needs for technical training to enhance productivity from Agriculture Department.

Capacity building in social enterprise and technical production for community business groups (Activity 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.8)

Series of trainings were delivered to develop community enterprise and improve business management toward targeted community business groups (KUPS).

1. On 20-24 July 2022, Yayasan Palung (YP) in collaboration with Kopi Jalanan (KOJAL) a local branded coffee business in West Kalimantan (private) conducted a 3-day Coffee Agroforestry field camp in Penjajaan village. The camp was attended by 35 people from 7 village forest institutions (LPHD) i.e.: Penjajaan, Rantau Panjang, Nipah Kuning, Pemangkat, Padu Banjar, Batu Barat, also from Forest Management Unit (FMU). The camp is aimed to improve capacity and knowledge of agroforest coffee management including nursery, caring, harvesting and post-harvest processing, also business and financial analyses. The camp was divided into 2 sessions, (1) Coffee agroforestry (in class and field practices), including land preparation, pruning, harvesting, both generative and natural seedlings selection, and followed by post-harvest process, include grinding and packaging; (2) Training of Business plan of coffee plantation, including SWOT analysis, Business Model Canvas (BMC), and financial analyses. The follow up of this activity is, the participants (farmers) are expected to develop excelsa and liberica coffee plantation, strengthen community groups, and sign integrity pact for around 30Ha coffee plantation both within (utility zone) or outside of the Village Forest of Penjajaan (community lands).
2. Business plan training
A 3-day training session was delivered to introduce a business plan on 27-29 November 2022 to 6 KUPS participated by 23 KUPS's representatives (12 W:11 M). During the training, participants were introduced to business plan development, managing business operation and financing, besides coaching in how to improve products, market issues and limited material.
3. Technical training of Eco-Print production and bookkeeping to Kayek Melayet
Conservation group Kaet Melayet of Riam Berasap Jaya, is focusing on NTFP-based crafting, like bamboo-made seedling-bags and '*nyiruk*'. To improve product value to the craft, eco-printing training was delivered for Kaet Melayet group on 20-21 January 2023, attended by 23 group members (19 W: 4 M). This technical training was given to encourage the uses of other NTFP-plants to be incorporate into the craft, such as natural-based dyeing and rope, so their creativity were challenged to improve the value of their product. Beside technical training, this group also has been trained of bookkeeping management to raise their ability in financial management in tracking the money and monitor their business income annually. Previously, this group had no records on money cycling from craft product. After training, assistance and monitoring on their bookkeeping will be remains conducted regularly, to maintain the understanding and habitual on this process.
4. Technical training of paddy production and management training of forest farmer group (KTH).
Technical training to improve production of paddy was held in Sempurna village on 11 March 2023, involving 30 community business members (26M:4W): Forest Farmer Group (KTH) of Sempurna Village, 1 Staff GPNP and 3 FFI. The training was delivered by the Farming Department of Ketapang Regency. The training was to strengthen capacity of farmers in growth requirement, nursery houses, soil treatment and paddy caring along production of rice processes. The trainer also delivered management training for the KTH, to improve capacity of KTH in managing the group effectively to increase paddy production. The department as their function, will assist the community up to gaining a self-sustain groups in paddy production.

Support community business groups to improve production and business operation (3.7, 3.9, 3.10)

In support of community business operations, some procure of essential tools was made:

- Procure farming tools and nursery for farming group (15 HH)
- 20 unit of Coffee-drying boards was given to KUPS Kopi Sinar Selatan (managed by 20 HH) of Penjajaan Village. Besides, additional 10,000 coffee seedlings liberica and Excelsa (Potray and Poly bag to LPHD)
- Outside the community business groups, we also supported five (5) member of Village Forest manager (LPHD) of Penjajaan by 5,000 infant of Nila fish, 1 unit feeding machine,

pond, and fish-food. The support is aimed to improve livelihood options of LPHD member as well as giving activities whenever outside from patrol and other PMU activities.

Improve value chain product and market access (Activity 3.5, 3.8)

Identification of private companies to take or cooperate with business products from the community has been carried out with exhibition activities. The exhibition is intended to socialize and attract interest from visitors or potential companies in community business products. Six assisted KUPS was involved in this exhibition; KUPS Mutiara ahro lestari Rapa Mina Bekarya, southern sinner chips, KK kayak melayet, KUPS woven Laman Satong, KUPS Pulo Bebek Sungai Nanjung. In addition to KUPS, this activity collaborates with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Forum (*Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah/UMKM*) of Delta Pawan district. The UMKM is the forum under industry and trading department that dealing to help improving the micro, small, and middle enterprise of communities including production, marketing and exhibition. From this activity we do expect the long-term further collaboration with UMKM to improve assisted KUPS under the project.

Overall, private and business partner are seeking a stable production in quantity and quality of the product to the community business groups, partnership with the market (private) cannot be achieved yet by Y1. However, some potential business partners were identified, i.e., KOJAL coffee for market in West Kalimantan, Swara Owa for potential coffee markets and stingless bee honey in regional markets (higher values). Other business that potentially (and existing) has custom buyers i.e., Kayek Melayet women group of Laman Satong (Riam Berasap) that produce *Nyiruk* and eco-seedling bags. About 50-100 pcs of *Nyiruk* product are bought monthly by businessman from Ketapang city, while around 10,000 pcs of eco-seedlingbags were bought by Yayasan Asri regularly (sometimes it has reached 10,000 pcs/monthly).

Measuring result (Activity 3.11)

PWA re-assessment is planned to be conducted by EoP

Output 4: Two village forest organizations have secured long-term funding (at least 10 years) for PMU operations to protect village forests and contribute to community welfare.

Activity 4.1 Facilitate learning visits and exchanges with Manjau village, which has secured 10 years of performance-based payments for environmental services

This activity aimed to give lessons learned in obtaining and maintaining long-term financing from village forests granted sustainable financing support, and which have secured 10 years funding by performance-based payments for environmental services. The learning visit was carried out by facilitating the LPHD of Penjataan and Rantau Panjang visiting Manjau village forest, on 15 March 2023, and was attended by total participant 22 people, (19 men, 3 women) members of LPHD Penjataan, LPHD Rantau Panjang, and LPHD of Manjau. During the discussion, participants of two villages showed interest in long-term funding granted LPHD Manjau, through RaCP scheme, with investors from a palm oil company of PT. DSN. The lesson learned was that they need the third party for Payment for Ecosystem Service scheme, to connect the Village Forest with investors/buyers. As the case of LPHD Manjau, they were helped by CFES who bring PT DSN investment. During the discussion, participant was also made aware benefit sharing mechanisms, FPIC process in any actions including corrective action for occurring leakages/degrading forest.

Activity 4.2 Identification of potential partners/investors for VCS Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (VCS-CCB) or RSPO RaCP schemes

The CCB and/or RaCP scheme can be applied under the Social Forestry Scheme, including Village Forest (VF) schemes, that occur in our two targeted areas. Identification of potential investors for long-term funding into several VFs including Penjataan and Rantau Panjang has been identified following Community & Biodiversity Standards (VCS-CCB) several investor already approached by FFI: Wildlife Works Carbon LLC (WWC), INPEX, SHELL, ØRSTED The three out of four potential investors i.e., WWC, INPEX and ØRSTED have been conducted Due Diligent and Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) with Fauna & Flora International (FFI). INPEX have conducted field visit to several working sites of FFI in West Kalimantan and show interest to invest for FFI's work in Village Forest.

For the RSPO RaCP scheme, some private companies were identified (PT.DSN, Wilmar and Pt. Triputra Agro Persada (TPA)). These three companies have collaborated with CFES Institution as a partner of FFI to channel funds from RaCP to potential Village Forests.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Direct threats to forest habitats and rare and threatened species decrease, through effective joint operation of Protection & Monitoring Units (PMUs)

Indicator 1.1 Joint Patrol and Monitoring Unit (PMU) agreements between village communities (Rantau Panjang, Penjajaan, Sempurna, Riam Beresapijaya) and GPNP established by Y1. Consent from four villages was obtained to recruit and assign community rangers, along with GPNP rangers, to form PMU. The four PMUs have been recognised by both authorized parties (GPNP Agency and Villages Institutions), as formalised through a [PMU Teams Agreement](#) with GPNP Agency.

Indicator 1.2 Four PMU teams (1 GPNP + 3-4 community rangers), totalling c.20 people, are trained in SMART patrolling/ biodiversity monitoring by end of Y1.

All PMU teams had been trained in SMART Patrol, Biodiversity survey techniques, Safeguarding and training in Fire Mitigation and suppression. totalling 22 rangers from Rantau Panjang, Penjajaan, Sempurna, Riam Berasap Jaya and GPNP Staff.

Indicator 1.3. Workplans and operational areas for PMUs defined by end of Y1

Each PMU has developed workplans and patrol procedures specific to their operational areas. PMUs [SOP Survey and Patrols](#) were developed following national SMART-RBM systems released by the government for managing Protected Areas. In addition, fire mitigation SOPs were drafted, consisting of hotspot patrols, monitoring minimum-burning in land preparation, connecting to fire agency and how to deal with fires whenever occurs during PMU's operation. The four PMUs has also developed workplans for routine patrols in operation zone or patrol areas ([Workplan Patroli Routine in Area Project](#), figure 3, Annex 2).

Indicator 1.4. At least 5 patrol days per month starting from year 2/Q1 until the end of the project

Patrols in four village were started in March 2022 - February 2023, during patrols the team reached 990 Km of total patrol distances along 118 effective days and involved 5-7 rangers per patrol.

Indicator 1.5. At least one joint patrol involving law enforcement officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and/or the police takes place every year, starting in year 2

Not yet started, planned to start in Y2 and Y3

Output 2: 11,223 people in four communities around Gunung Palung have improved resilience to climate change through improved prevention and management of fires, water table management and peat swamp forest rehabilitation.

Indicator 2.1 Decreased incidents of uncontrolled fires in 4 target villages with improvements, on both peat and mineral soils, by Y3 compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic).

The draft Village Agreement in Rantau Panjang Village has been prepared and a draft Village Agreement between Village institutions and communities in Penjajaan, Riam Berasap and Sampurna have also been prepared. MODIS/NOOA data analysis identified 19 hotspots in the project area; 1 in Riam Berasap Village, 3 in Rantau Panjang Village and 15 in Penjajaan Village. This data is reduced from the baseline number in 2019 of 150 hotspots.

Indicator 2.2 At least 8 canal-blocking barriers are implemented in peat soil villages, by end of Y2, based on hydrological assessments.

Not yet started, planned to start in Y2 and Y3

Indicator 2.3 10,000 native forest species seedlings have been planted in re-wetted degraded peat swamp forest, with a minimum survival rate of 70%, by project end.

This year the Rantau Panjang and Penjajaan PMU teams prepared a total of 5,972 seedlings, of which 3,263 were managed by LPHD Rantau Panjang and 2,709 by LPHD Penjajaan. These seedlings will be planted in the following year. Riam Berasap Village together with GPNP staff have planted 150 trees in degraded GPNP areas.

Output 3: Capacity of at least four community groups representing 500 households (>3,000 people) is increased to diversify livelihood opportunities based on biodiversity-friendly products

Indicator 3.1 Community business groups, representing 500HH and of whom >30% of members are women, are established and trained in business planning and finance management by Y1.

The project works to assist 9 community business groups on 4 targeted villages, representing 198 HH, 47% are women (94 Women and 104 Men) in total, Business activities carried out the production of pandanus mats, cassava chips, coffee processing, coffee bean, coconut oil processing, agroforestry, livestock, fisheries, rice farming, agriculture, producing stingless honey bee, handicraft for rattan and bamboo.

Indicator 3.2 Partnerships between community businesses and private sector companies formalised to improve value chains and access markets, by end Y1.

No private sector partnerships were achieved yet due to the limited production by community groups did not meet the demand required. However, gentle agreement between coffee of Penjajaan and Rantau panjang and Kopi Jalanan (KOJAL) was formed. There was also a gentle agreement between Kaet Melayet Community group, of Riam Berasap, with Yayasan Asri to take as much as 10,000 eco-seedling bags from the community monthly. Strengthening of production to meet the market demand as well as some formalised agreement with existing and potential companies is planned for Y2 and Y3.

Indicator 3.3 Technical training delivered to at least 500 household representatives (coffee agroforestry production, coffee post-harvest processing, handicraft development and product manufacturing from NTFPs (e.g., rattan, pandan, bamboo) by Y2

Not planned in Y1, expected to be seen by Y2

Indicator 3.4 Training in product development/ value chain development and marketing to four community business groups, with at least 10 participants in each training from each community group, of whom at least 50% are women, by end Y1

- Business plan training was delivered to KUPS Desa Pemangkat, madu Lestari of Rantau Panjang, Kopi Sinar Selatan of Penjajaan, 12 women 11 men
- Bookkeeping training (finance management) was delivered to KK Kaet Melayet consist of 4 men 19 Women
- Management training was delivered to KTH Sempurna consist of 26 Men, 8 Women

Indicator 3.5 Increased income of community business group members through improved value chains for local products by at least 10% by EoP

Not planned in Y1, expected to be seen by EoP

Output 4: Two village forest institutions have secured long-term funding (at least 10 years) for PMU operations to protect village forests and contribute to community wellbeing

Indicator 4.1 Sustainable financing mechanism (national/ international) based on potential buyers/ partners for ecosystem services or biodiversity offsets is identified by Y1

Potential investors for LPHD Penjajaan and Rantau Panjang Villlage Forest have been identified and we have registered four potential investors for the VSC-CCB scheme to support sustainable financing.

Indicator 4.2 At least two community institutions meet international standards (e.g., VCS-CCB, RaCP) required to access ecosystem services markets by end of project
*Not planned in Y1, expected to be seen by Y2 and Y3 *

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

01. By 2025, the annual deforestation rate in Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP) and adjacent village forests has been reduced by at least 50% compared to pre-pandemic baseline (Baseline: Deforestation rate 0.77% (2018))

The result is expected to be seen by the End of The Project, but since the Y1, the result is promising. Using GIS analyses of satellite imagery, Hansen Forest Loss index was used toward Gunung Palung landscape, including the GPNP area resort Sempurna. The result was overlaid with forest cover data of MoEF 2019 to measure the area of forest loss. A total deforestation rate, during 2019 – 2021, for the landscape of Gunung Palung and adjacent areas was 0.05% or 52.31 Ha. By the same analysis, Deforestation rate on each target village is:

- Sempurna: 0.007% or 7.64Ha
- Riam Berasap: 0.001% or 0.96Ha
- Rantau Panjang and Penjataan in combine: 0.001% or 1.19Ha

Deforestation areas mostly occurred in the edge of National Park, also most of areas were a non-forest since before 2019. Even though deforestation rate seems insignificant, most areas have been opened or non-forested areas prior to the project start. (Figure3, Annex 4).

02. Number of forest crime incidents per year (e.g., illegal logging, hunting of protected species, canal and agricultural encroachment) reduced by 50% compared to baseline, by project end

Forest fire incidents: 238 (of which 150 are in village forests/ buffer zone); Encroachment:195 (2020)

The SMART based forest patrol activities, and community involvement, recorded 81 findings of threats in 2022, consisting of 18 findings of illegal logging, 6 of logging road access, 40 of wildlife hunting, 8 including the category of equipment and transportation (such as loggers' huts, huts using the area), 1 small-scale illegal gold mining and 8 of area use. By 2023, there were 30 findings of threats to the area recorded, including 3 findings of work and transportation equipment, 12 of illegal logging, 5 of logging access roads, 2 of area use, 5 of animal poaching, and 3 of forest and land fires.

Total threats recorded in 2022 to 2023, quarter 1, have decreased by 43% compared to the 2020 baseline threat data.

03. The number of fire hotspots was reduced, through improved community-based fire prevention, zero burning practices and rewetting of peat swamp forests, compared with baseline by end of project (EoP).

Baseline: 150 hotspots in 4 target village forest areas (Modis/ NOAA 2019)

Using MODIS/NOAA 2022 data, during 2020 – 2021 upon project areas with confident level 85% as the same measure with the project baseline, 22 hotspots were found in 3 villages, i.e., Sempurna (1 hotspot), Riam Berasap (3 hotspots) and Rantau Panjang (15 hotspots) (Figure 4, Annex 4).

04. At least 75% of women and men from 4 target communities (proportional sample representing 11,223 people) report improvements in multiple indicators of well-being by EoP

The result is expected to be seen by the End of Project; however, the wellbeing indicator to be measured has been selected and baseline data was recorded through Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA). The main category that needs to be alleviated (poverty reduction) is welfare level. Based on welfare level of target communities on 4 villages, which divided into three categories, toward a total sample of 2,378 HH, the distribution of welfare is shown on table below:

Category / / Village	Penjataan	Rantau Panjang	Sempurna	Riam Berasap
Poor	45 HH/8%	292 HH/33.37%	203 HH/47%	138 HH/26.9%

Middle	465 HH/82%	380 HH/43.43%	190 HH/45%	271 HH/52.8%
Rich	54 HH/10%	203 HH/23.2%	33 HH/8%	104 HH/20.3%
Total sample	564 HH	875 HH	426 HH	513 HH

05. At least 6 community business groups and village institutions (≥3000 people from 500HH) have new access to sustainable financing (PES, biodiversity offsets) or benefit from improved product value chains, contributing to forest protection by EoP.

Six (6) community business groups were trained both technically and in management, to improve value chains and production, which expected to open access to sustainable markets. Besides, 2 LPHD (village forest manager) were proposed to access sustainable financing scheme following VCS-CCB and/or RaCP. If succeed, the Village Forest granted support from investors which secure 10-years of forest management. We have identified 4 potential investors to invest in this scheme and continue drafting Project Design Document by Y2.

06. 50% of households trained (est. 250 HH) will benefit from an increase of 20% in production compared to the baseline, as a result of implemented technical training.

The result is expected to be seen by Year 3, or progressing by Y2, it is too soon to see the result in Y1 due to the early phase in preparing capacity of the business groups and setting up baseline information through wellbeing assessment to community groups.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The overall assumptions made are still valid, there are few additional(s):

- We assume ongoing support from previous Director of GPNP agency to the new one will remain same or improve regarding PMU initiative. There is the transition change of Director of GPNP agency during November 2022- February 2023, during 2 months with the new Director, most activities regarding GPNP's PMU and GPNP areas were postponed, prior to approval from the new director,
- Continuous support from Village government of Penjataan and Rantau panjang on fire mitigation and management, including peat re-wetting by canal blocking to minimize fires event on land and forest.
- Received ongoing mentoring support from the Farming Department of Ketapang Regency for the paddy group. the plan is that the Farming Department of Ketapang Regency will also provide assistance such as agricultural tools, fertilizers, which are needed by the group.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

In the first year, the project is strengthening capacity by conducting trainings, structuring and registering PMU teams, and preparing social enterprises for community business groups by facilitating the provision of forest management and alternative income. However, if by the third year the project can integrate the reduction of threats to forest habitats and endangered species and is able to withstand micro-climate change in the landscape, the capacity of communities in the four project sites can increase and secure long-term funding for the development of business groups and village communities, and we forecast benefits for diversity and poverty alleviation:

- Orangutan conflicts, specifically occurred in Riam Berasap Jaya area can be minimized
- Threats to habitat diversity can be directly reduced in the future, especially orangutan habitat and peat ecosystem, and other natural resources.
- Increased community capacity in business management and well-cooperative relationships with private and government, of which also reduced the community's dependence on direct forest utilization.
- Concurrent with point c above, increased community capacity to play a role in protecting forests (GPNP areas, Village Forest) and monitor its biodiversity.
- Increased community capacity in mitigating forest-and-land fires (reduced loss by fires) and in improving habitat quality of orangutan and other threatened species.
- Increased synergy and cooperation between local and central government, also with civil society in the Gunung Palung landscape (particularly on four targeted village) in improving community livelihoods and strengthening resilience to climate change.

- g. Four community business groups (representing 500 households) are well-developed in managing the business and managing market access and control of business sustainability funding.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project largely contributes to SDG 15, Life on Land by protecting (through forest patrol), restore (rewetting and habitat rehabilitation), and promoting sustainable use of forests (NTFP-based business), include safeguarding terrestrial habitat for threatened ecosystem. In addition, the project also contributes to SDG 1 target 1.5 by building resilience of communities to climate-related shocks (fires) through strengthening local regulation in fire mitigation and raise community awareness in fire management. At the same time, it also contributes to SDG 8.4 for decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation by enabling legal, safe livelihoods options of community business groups representing 4 villages.

This project contributes to Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, by promoting in-situ conservation, 8(a) in supporting the government of Indonesia to clarify and appropriately manage protected areas where endangered and threatened species are known to be present. It additionally supports Article 12 in offering training in research and management to government and NGO staff, to enable them to identify, conserve and use sustainably biodiversity.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

The project is supporting poverty reduction by investing in access to two new sustainable incomes; generating livelihoods and sustainable financing by protecting forests. For the generating income from community livelihood options, both social entrepreneurship and technical training have been given to 7 community business groups, including opening access for market options, and improving value chains. Besides training, the business groups remain assisted for business management and operations. Whenever the business operated stable on Y2 and Y3, it would be strengthened forms of income to local people.

Sustainable financing by protecting forests enables income from payment from ecosystem services (PES), which will secure long-term support (10 years) for managing forest, including patrols, biodiversity monitoring, and habitat recovery. The funding will be managed by VF body, but the benefit is shared to the community to support health, education, and infrastructure. Therefore, this scheme will support poverty reduction in the long-term (from improved ecosystem services, sustained natural resources, education and infrastructure) and direct support for village forest member including rangers. Four potential investors/partners for CCB or RaCP scheme are identified and interested to invest in FFI's village forest including two targets.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

The project has provided training to both men and women, and both men and women have been consulted during participatory village meetings and assessment activities. However, women remain relatively under-represented in groups (reflecting the norms in the area) and are largely participating in traditionally female roles. The project will work harder in year 2 to ensure greater involvement of women and where possible promote gender equity as well as equality.

<p>Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board¹.</p>	<p>Project Board:</p> <p><u>4 Men:</u> Arief Hamidi (Project Leader-FFI) Edi Rahman (Director of Yayasan Palung) Edy Nordiansyah (Biodiversity Coordinator-FFI) Matheas Ari Wibawanto (Head OF GPNP)</p> <p><u>4 Women:</u> Rahmawati (West Kal Program Manager-FFI) Desi Kurniati (Yayasan Palung field Staff)</p>
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	Siti Zumrotin (Community Facilitation Coordinator FFI) Maris Sirande (Finance Manager-FFI)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	Yayasan Palung (YP) was founded by Sheryl Knott (women) and remains a Senior Leader on the Organization

7. Monitoring and evaluation

FFI has developed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) form to measure output and achievements that contribute to the project outcome. There are no significant changes to the M&E plan and methods during the project period, against the proposal. There is no specific M&E work from each partner during this first-year reporting period, but we have collected information from other partners to be incorporated in the project M&E and this report. We also agree to additional submit M&E report to all partners including GPNP agency, Yayasan Palung, and 4 assisted villages to ensure they are up to date on overall project progress.

8. Lessons learnt

As described in the previous section, some activities are working well, and some were delayed or have not been implemented due to some constraints. In the other hand, some outputs are well achieved and other were not, or were very slow, even though had supported by all activities. Here are lessons learned:

- Transition change of the Head of Gunung Palung affected the project activities/workplan. During the transition period, most of activities which involved GPNP staffs, and its areas were postponed. The partner re-processing the review toward the overall project and works. The process itself continues after gaining new approval from the new director which almost takes 2 months. Some activities that significantly affected were patrol activities in Riam Berasap and Sempurna that cannot be conducted monthly. The patrol areas are mostly inside the GPNP areas. Livelihood activities were also affected, where the community's permit to work and agreement with GPNP were re-reviewed as well. We have learned that by the change of the Head of partner could significantly affect the project. However, most of activities remains in line with the workplan and some delayed activities/un-achieved output by this year, will be reached by Y2 in higher effort.
- Partnerships between community business groups and the private sector are engaged but have not agreement yet, coffee product of Penjataan and Rantau Panjang was addressed by KOJAL for their market, however some requirements must be met prior to make a contract agreement. The requirement such as consistent annual production of a certain amount, well-managed business operations evidenced by a clear structure and a managed business plan. It is quite challenging at this stage where production is still limited with limited resources. Other product has not meet with the private yet, but we have identified some target for market. Learned by KOJAL coffee, we believe that some requirements should be prepared before addressing the private markets. However, we learned what the business group needs most to pursue targets in the following years. In this first year we tried to pursue the local market target by introducing products through exhibitions and working with KUPS for the local market, it was proven that this effort could increase product sales on a small scale, according to the community's ability to produce.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

10. Risk Management

Please See risk registry form submitted separately with this report.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

Sustainability has been built into the project approach through our focus on working with partners and supporting local communities with sustainable initiatives. The training of SMART patrol and biodiversity monitoring was combined with the developed SOP as well as workplan, which has included partners (GPNP, YP and communities) in support for long-term PMU operations. At least 6 community business groups have been trained in socio-entrepreneurship by emerging business models and bookkeeping skills that will last beyond the project end. Sustainable financing, following CCB or RaCP scheme, for two village forest body was initiated, and potential investors were identified and approached. We anticipate that the process may take longer, but the result will have secured a long period funding beyond the project (around 10-years) to support PMUs operation and improve livelihoods. An increase in positive relations between the community members and local government are an additional positive, sustainable impact of this project which possibly to scaling up toward overall villages surrounding the GPNP or others conservation areas.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

All project activities with communities, partners and government stakeholders convey that the activities are supported by the Darwin Initiative, including training materials and workshops resources feature the Darwin Initiative logo. FFI-West Kalimantan acknowledges Darwin Initiative funding as a distinct project with a clear identity. In the MoU between FFI and the Directorate General for Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation –KSDAE, and the MoU between FFI-West Kalimantan and GPNP Agency, it is clearly stated that the project is supported by the Darwin Initiative the funding involved, and that the funding must be spent in accordance with the Program Implementation Plan and award guidelines.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/No [If yes, please provide their name and email] FFI's UK Safeguarding Leads or Safeguarding Officer (Kathie Alban) ████████████████████ FFI's indonesia, Admin and HR Manager Dewi Kurnia ████████████████████
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No [If yes, please provide date and details of training] Yes. FFI has an internal Learning Management System, which enables online training in policies and procedures and all FFI staff are required to attend compulsory safeguarding training, including Safeguarding essentials; FFI's Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy. <u>During this last 12 months:</u> FFI's Introduction to Social safeguards – 10 October 2022
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: % [and number]

	Planned: % [and number]
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>There is no any violation against the Safeguarding issues on the overall project activities during this reporting period, however some challenges still happened as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the PMU's recruitment process, the representative of local institutions sometime proposing an old villager (aged >55 y.o.) to be listed as pre-selection of PMU teams. Even though the old was experienced to work in the forest, we are aware that such of PMU's operation has a higher risk and will demand a fit both physical and mental strength than ordinary work in the forest. Hence, the PMU work are not suitable for older people nor also children under 17. • Out of our project and organisations, we heard about children under 17 was involved in some field-based activity such like forest survey (mostly as porter), in Ketapang Regency. Even though the selection was proposed by villagers, there are not any words from others (the organisation, village representative, etc.) to avoid it, which is it was allowed by them. People with limited experiences, especially children, to work in forest areas are way too risky. <p>Following the case above, we learned that some safeguarding for children and vulnerable adults may not yet familiar for the villages and even for the regency in general. Socialize the Social safeguarding are become necessary, at least to whom involved on or getting beneficiaries by this project.</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so, please specify.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As we had proposed, we will be incorporating the Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) into any procedures under the project, including PMU's patrol and forest monitoring operation, business operation procedures of Community business groups, village forest management. <p>Beyond above, we are thinking to socialize the ESS to the village as well, so beside they will become aware, it is also hope that they could monitor the ESS from the implementation of project activities within their villages</p>	

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	113,472.8	113,472.8	0%	

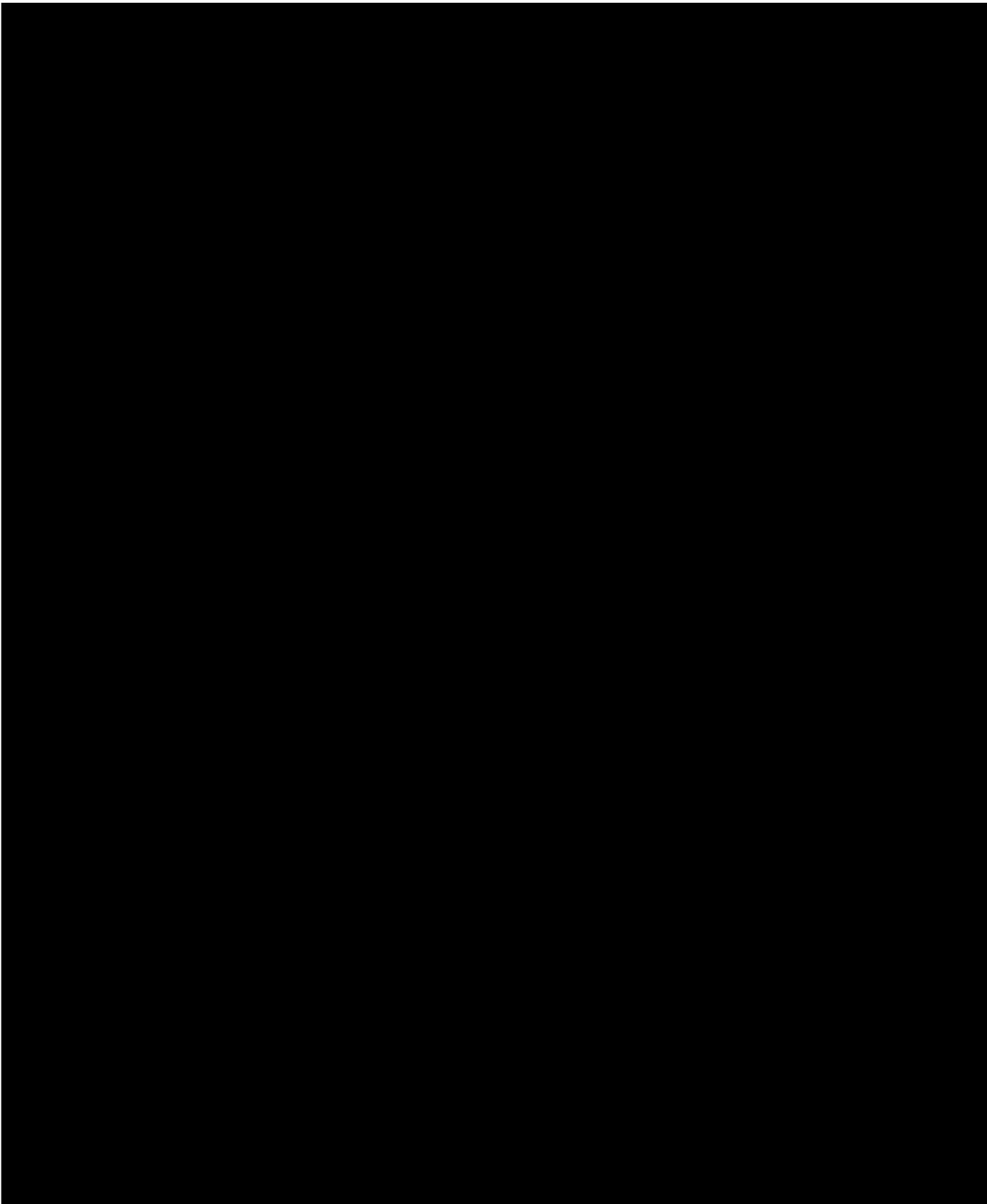


Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		

Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)	
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16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

N/A

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Biodiversity, including orangutan and other threatened species, is thriving in and around Gunung Palung National Park (West Kalimantan, Indonesia), supported by strengthened local institutions, long-term financing and improved community livelihoods</p>		<p>Baseline biodiversity information has been collected, including Orangutan estimated population for monitoring</p> <p>Threats to the species and habitat has been identified and monitored</p> <p>Four strengthened local institutions actively protecting and monitoring the forest and its biodiversity</p> <p>The community wellbeing and its needs has been assessed for improvement</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>The Gunung Palung National Park and adjacent village forests are under improved protection and sustainable use through collaborative patrolling, effective fire prevention, and biodiversity-friendly livelihoods.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025, the annual deforestation rate in Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP) and adjacent village forests has been reduced by at least 50% compared to pre-pandemic baseline. Baseline: Deforestation rate 0.77% (2018)</p> <p>0.2 The number of forest crime incidents per year (e.g., illegal logging, hunting of protected species, canal and agricultural encroachment) reduced by 50% compared to baseline, by project end.</p> <p>GPNP baselines records: Forest fire incidents: 238 (of which 150 are in village forests/ buffer zone) Encroachment: 195 (2020)</p> <p>0.3 Number of fire hotspots reduced, through improved community-based fire prevention, zero burning</p>	<p>GIS analyses using satellite imagery, Hansen Forest Loss were used toward Gunung Palung landscape including GPNP area resort Sempurna. The result then been overlayed with forest cover data of MoEF 2019, to measure the forest loss areas. A total deforestation rate during 2019 – 2021 upon the landscape of Gunung Palung and adjacent areas are 0.05% or 52.31 Ha.</p> <p>Based on the results of patrols carried out in 4 project areas during March 2022 - March 2023, 111 illegal activities were found in and around the Gunung Palung landscape, including Penjajaan and Rantau Panjang village forests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue satellite imagery analyses • Monitoring on landcover • Analysis for threats and informed management authority, GPNP agency/FMU? Etc. • The data will use to determine joint patrol involving law enforcement

	<p>practices and rewetting of peat swamp forests, compared with baseline by end of project (EoP).</p> <p>Baseline: 150 hotspots in 4 target village forest areas (Modis/ NOAA 2019)</p> <p>0.4 At least 75% of women and men from 4 target communities (proportional sample representing 11,223 people) report improvements in multiple indicators of well-being by EoP.</p> <p>0.5 At least 6 community business groups and village institutions (≥3000 people from 500HH) have new access to sustainable financing (PES, biodiversity offsets) or benefit from improved product value chains, as a result of this project, by EoP.</p> <p>0.6 50% of households trained (est. 250 HH) will benefit from an increase of 20% production compared to the baseline, as a result of implemented technical trainings. Base</p>	<p>Based on the image results (Modis/NOAA 2022), 19 hotspots were found in 3 villages, namely Sempurna (1 hotspot), Riam Berasap (3 hotspots) and Rantau Panjang (15 hotspots).</p> <p>The result is expected to be seen by the End of Project; however, the wellbeing indicator to be measured has been selected and baseline data was recorded through Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA). The main category that needs to alleviate (poverty reduction) is welfare level. Based on welfare level of target communities on 4 villages, which divided into three categories, toward a total sample of 2,378 HH.</p> <p>Nine () community business groups were trained both technically and in management, to improve value chains and production, which is expected to open access to sustainable markets. Besides, 2 LPHD (village forest managers) were proposed to access sustainable financing schemes following VCS-CCB and/or RaCP. If succeed, the Village Forest granted support from investors which secure 10 years of forest management.</p> <p>The result is expected to be seen by Year 3 or progressing by Y2, it is too soon to see the result in Y1 due to the early phase in preparing capacity of the business groups and setting up baseline information through wellbeing assessment to community groups.</p>	<p>Analysis for fire events and informed management authority, Manggala Agni, GPNP agency and FMU</p>
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<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Direct threats to forest habitats and rare and threatened species decreased, through effective joint operation of Protection & Monitoring Units (PMUs)</p>	<p>1.1. Joint Patrol and Monitoring Unit (PMU) agreements between village communities (Rantau Panjang, Penjajaan, Sempurna, Riam Beresapjaya) and GPNP established by Y1.</p> <p>1.2. Four PMU teams (1 GPNP + 3-4 community rangers), totaling c.20 people, are trained in SMART patrolling/ biodiversity monitoring by end of Y1.</p> <p>1.3. Workplans and operational areas for PMUs defined by end of Y1.</p> <p>1.4 A minimum of 5 patrol days are taking place per month, starting in Y2/ Q1 until project end.</p> <p>1.5. At least one joint patrol involving MoEF's law enforcement agency/ police is conducted per year during Y2 and Y3.</p>	<p>1.1. Four PMU are established, strengthened by legal agreement with GPNP and village/local institution</p> <p>1.2 All PMU teams had been trained in SMART Patrol, Biodiversity survey techniques, Safeguarding and training in Fire Mitigation and suppression. totalling 22 rangers from Rantau Panjang, Penjajaan, Sempurna, Riam Berasap Jaya and GPNP Staff.</p> <p>1.3. Workplan of PMU Penjajaan and Rantau Panjang has been determined and incorporated into SOP, while in PMU Riam Berasap Jaya and Sempurna the workplan has been determined and incorporated under GPNP workplan. Operational areas have been agreed and prepared separately.</p> <p>1.4. Patrols in four village were started in March 2022 - February 2023, during patrols the team reached 990 Km of total patrol distances along 118 effective days and involved 5-7 rangers per patrol.</p> <p>1.5. not yet due to started, planned by Y2/Y3</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct a baseline biodiversity assessment and select RTE target species to be monitored on a regular basis (orangutans are pre-selected as one of the main target species)</p>	<p>Preliminary data for Biodiversity baseline were compiled from several sources such as biodiversity report of Penjajaan VF and Rantau Panjang VF conducted by YP, also information from GPNP for four villages. The information/data gap were filled by field biodiversity surveys i.e., mammals and hepetofauna survey in village forest of Rantau Panjang and Penjajaan on 07 – 16 Agustus 2022, (2) biodiversity field survey (Mammals, Nest of Orangutan, Vegetation and Herpetofauna) in resort Riam Berasap Gunung Palung National Park has been carried out on 28 February – 4 Maret 2023. (3) Camera Trapping in resort Sempurna Gunung Palung National</p>	<p>Analyze data in detail relevant to the project and important to other activities/output i.e., biomass/carbon measurement for PDD, biodiversity data for PDD, etc.</p>

	Park has been installed on 1 – 4 March 2023.	
Activity 1.2. Conduct baseline forest/land cover mapping using remote sensing data, including canal drainage systems	The baseline forest/ landcover mapping assessment using imagery in 2022. Field UAV survey have been conducted upon Rantau Panjang and Penjajaan village forest and GPNP areas. Unfortunately, it has not succeeded by crash of the plane unit during the flight and was lost.	Field UAV Mapping survey remain continue any further
Activity 1.3, Conduct village meetings to secure consent of village representatives to establish joint PMUs to patrol GPNP boundaries, GPNP traditional use zones and adjacent village forests	Village meetings to gain consent and agreed from village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rantau panjang dan penjajaan village on 5 July 2022, and agreement were signed on 4 August 2022, - meeting with Riam berasap village on 20 September 2022 - Meeting with Sampurna village on 23 February 2023, and obtained agreement sign on 24 –February 2023. 	Considered achieved, further village meetings remain continue to monitor and maintain the agreement, while conducting other activities in each village
Activity 1.4, Assist LPHD/village representatives to make a formal agreement with TNGP to establish and operate a PMU	4 PMUs established through village/village forest management organisation agreements (LPHD) and GPNP, facilitated by FFI and YP.	Considered achieved, further assistance remains continues to monitor PMU's operation and maintain the agreement
Activity 1.5, Assist village institutions in the recruitment of village rangers and TNGP for the assignment of ranger teams for each patrol group.	Community-ranger recruitments were facilitated in each village which has different approach. In Penjajaan and rantau Panjang, rangers were selected by each LPHD who have their own rangers, while in Riam Berasap and Sempurna, recruitment lead by GPNP using a forest ranger community (<i>Masyarakat Mitra Polhut/MMP</i>) team, that has been assisted by GPNP previously. Four PMUs totalling 22 rangers, of which 6 rangers of each PMU Rantau Panjang (1 GPNP staff: 5 community member), 6 PMU Penjajaan (1 GPNP	Considered achieved, Further assistance will continue to monitor PMU's performance from each ranger

	staff: 5 community member), and PMU Sempurna (2 GPNP staff: 5 community member), also 7 rangers of PMU Riam Berasap Jaya (2 GPNP staff: 5 community member).	
Activity 1.6., Conduct trainings: SMART patrols, social safeguards and biodiversity monitoring training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SMART patrol training was conducted in August 2022. 17 participants attended the training consisting of 14 members of LPHD Rantau Panjang and Penjataan, 1 member of GGNP and 2 members of Forest Management Unit Ketapang Selatan. 2. Biodiversity monitoring training was conducted on 9-10 January. 11 members of LPHD Rantau Panjang and Penjataan villages participated in the training. 3. SMART Patrol and Biodiversity Monitoring Training in Resort Sempurna, Sempurna village was conducted in October 2022. 7 PMU rangers participated. 4. The training on forest and land fire prevention was conducted in March 2023 and was attended by all the villages supported by the project (Rantau Panjang, Penjataan, Sempurna, Riam Berasap). 	Environmental and social safeguard will be strengthened by the upcoming years after evaluation upon the first-year operation. The results will be incorporated into PMU's SOP and deliver training
Activity 1.7, Assist the PMU to conduct an initial threats assessment and collect information on forest crimes to determine the work plan and operation area	The collection of threat data information on the area was carried out in the first 3 months of PMU activities as a reference for determining priority work areas for threat patrol intensity.	Considered achieved
Activity 1.8, Develop patrol procedures (collection, recording, reporting, security) and coordination mechanisms with law enforcement agencies	Patrols procedures, offender sanctions, administrative completeness and coordination mechanisms and threat data collection techniques are listed in the SMART Patrol Standard Operational Procedure Decree.	Further years monitor to implement of procedures, and evaluate, when necessary, Develop procedure of reporting mechanism to law enforcement agency, Incorporate ESS into the procedure

		The preparation was carried out since August 2022 and has been agreed upon in February 2023.	
Activity 1.9, Encourage monthly SMART patrol operations by the PMU		Patrols are carried out every month starting from August 2022 until now there have been 7 times in the village forest area.	Continue regular patrol along the project period
Activity 1.10, Support each PMU to monitor the adoption of zero burning techniques in four community areas		Not yet started, <i>planned in Y2</i>	Deliver training for PMUs in fire mitigation and adaptation of zero burning technique, Develop procedure in monitor the adoption of zero burning technique, in corporation with village government Support PMU to monitor fire mitigation in dry season
Activity 1.11, Facilitate annual joint patrols between PMU and law enforcement agencies in Years 2 and 4		Not yet started, <i>planned in Y2 and Y3</i>	Analyze the regular patrol report (Q1 Y2 and Y3), The result will be informed to key stakeholders, I.e., GPNP, law enforcement party, FMU to decide the joint patrol (Y2 and Y3) Facilitating joint patrol for law enforcement, led by law enforcement party (Y2 and Y3)
Activity 1.12, Conduct biodiversity monitoring surveys specific to target species in year 3		Not yet started, <i>planned in Y3</i>	Will be conducted in Y3
Activity 1.13, Conduct Forest cover/canal monitoring surveys in village forests and traditional zones of TNGP in years 2 and 3		Not yet started, <i>planned in Y2 and Y3</i>	Will be conducted in Y3
Output 2. Resilience to climate change for Four communities around Gunung Palung (11,223 people) has increased through improved fire prevention and management, water table management and peat swamp forest rehabilitation.	2.1 Decreased incidents of uncontrolled fires in 4 target villages with improvements, on both peat and mineral soils, by Y3 compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic). <u>Baseline:</u> 150 fire hotspots in target village areas (2019) 2.2 At least 8 canal-blocking barriers are implemented in peat soil villages, by end	2.1. MODIS/NOOA data analysis identified 19 hotspots in the project area of four villages: 1 in Riam Berasap, 3 in Rantau Panjang and 15 in Penjataan, no fire in Sempurna. Bu this data, the incontrolled fires has decreased compared to 2019 data (150 hotspots). 2.2. <i>Not yet started, planned to start in Y2 and Y3</i>	

	<p>of Y2, based on hydrological assessments</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 canals blocked</p> <p>2.3 10,000 native forest species seedlings have been planted in re-wetted degraded peat swamp forest, with a minimum survival rate of 70%, by project end.</p>	<p>2.3. a total of 5,972 seedlings has been collected in Rantau Panjang and Penjataan for restoration purposes. These seedlings will be planted in the following year. Riam Berasap Village together with GPNP staff have planted 150 trees in degraded GPNP areas.</p>	
Activity 2.1. Support the development of local collaboratives and local village regulatory agreements for fire prevention	Draft village regulation on fire in Rantau Panjang village has been done.	The draft will be finalised in Y2 as possible	
Activity 2.2. Facilitate training on non-burning land clearing/preparation techniques in 4 villages	Not yet started, <i>planned in Y2</i>	<p>Will be delivered by Y2,</p> <p>Following prior discussion (by early Y2) with Manggala Agni (fire agency), Forest Management Unit (FMU) and Village representative in prior to determine the effective technique in non-burning land-clearing preparation/fire mitigation</p>	
Activity 2.3. Conduct peat hydrological assessments to inform water table management planning	The hydrological assessment of the peat was carried out twice with a total of 37 measuring points.	<p>Results of the assessment will be used to determine measurement and monitoring points of water table, canal-blocking (as possible), and restoration (planting) areas as well as to develop water-table management planning.</p> <p>The first water table measurement has not been conducted due to high water and heavy rainfall during Q2 of Y1.</p>	
Activity 2.4 Facilitate participatory planning for water table management and canal blocking in Rantau Panjang/Penjataan village	<i>Not yet started</i>	Will proceed by Y2 following the result of hydrological assessment	
Activity 2.5 Construct 8 canal blocks to manage water levels in agricultural areas and to rewet village forest areas	<i>Not yet started</i>	Will proceed by Y2 following the result of hydrological assessment	
Activity 2.6 Conduct monthly monitoring of water table in wetting areas	<i>Not yet started</i>	Proceed by Y2 after water table measurement	

<p>Activity 2.7. Rehabilitation of degraded peat swamp forest areas through enrichment planting of at least 10,000 seedlings of native forest tree species, (including orangutan food trees) and maintaining/monitoring seedling</p>	<p>A total of 5,972 seedlings were collected and stored in nursery house of Rantau Panjang and Penjajaan; also 150 seedlings were stored in Riam Berasap Nursery.</p>	<p>Nursery caring for seedling maintenance and monitoring started by Y2 Planting is planned by the end of Y2 and Y3 after restoration areas is determined and prepared for planting; planted seedling monitoring will be proceed afterward</p>
<p>Activity 2.8. Download data and conduct fire analysis (Modis/NOOA) to monitor project impacts and inform authorities of activities</p>	<p>Fire analyses is planned in Y3 or EoP for monitoring result</p>	<p>Will be proceed by Y3</p>
<p>Output 3. The capacity of at least four community business groups representing 500 households (>3,000 people) has increased to diversify livelihood opportunities based on biodiversity-friendly products.</p>	<p>3.1 Community business groups, representing 500HH and of whom >30% of members are women, are established and trained in business planning and finance management by Y1, 3.2 Partnerships between community businesses and private sector companies formalised to improve value chains and access markets, by end Y1. 3.3 Technical training delivered to at least 500 household representatives (coffee agroforestry production, coffee post-harvest processing, handicraft development and product manufacturing from NTFPs (e.g., rattan, pandan, bamboo) by Y2 3.4 Training in product development/ value chain development and marketing to four community business groups, with at least 10 participants in each training from each community group, of whom at least 50% are women, by end Y1 3.5 Increased income of community business group members through improved value chains for local products by at least 10% by EoP</p>	<p>3.1 A total of 9 community business groups on 4 targeted villages, are established representing 198 HH and 47% of members are women (94 Women and 104 Men). The number of HH is still under the target of 500 HH. Some of the reason was several coffee farmers that previously enlisted on our project preparation, was changing their works, 3.2. Even some engagement with private was made, for some community business groups of coffee, and crafting, yet no agreement was formalised yet and will remain be pursue by further years along with more training/share learning to improve value chains and access markets. 3.3. Not planned in Y1, expected to be seen by Y2 3.4 Business plan training was delivered to community business groups., attended by 12 women and 11 men. Bookkeeping training (finance management) was delivered to KK Kaet Melayet consist of 4 men 19 Women. Management training was delivered to KTH Sempurna consist of 26 Men, 8 Women 3.5 Not planned in Y1, expected to be seen by EoP</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Conduct a Participatory Wellbeing Assessment (PWA) baseline survey, including sex-disaggregated data</p>	<p>Baseline wellbeing assessments were conducted in 4 villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penjajaan on 27 February 2023, sample 21 HH (14 Men:7Women) • Rantau Panjang on 25 February 2023, sample 40 HH (31 Men: 9 Women) 	<p>Considered achieved</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riam Berasap Jaya on 26 February 2023, sample 24 HH (21 Men: 3 Women) Sempurna on 28 February 2023, sample 24 HH (18 Men: 6 Women) 	
Activity 3.2 Conduct a needs assessment for capacity building of community business groups in the villages of Riam Berasap jaya, Sempurna, Penjajaan, and Rantau Panjang	<p>Since the beginning of the project, potential business groups to be developed have been identified through coordination, in-depth community interviews and Forum Group Discussions (FGDs), and several groups have been recommended by the Village Forest Management Institution, such as coffee and chips business groups from the Penjajaan Village Forest.</p> <p>The potential groups from each village are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee group (KUPS MUTIARA AGRO LESTARI), Chips packing group (KUPS SINAR SELATAN), Craft group of Penjajaan Fishing Group, Rantau Panjang Village (KUPS RAPA MINA BERKARYA) Pangkal Tapang Riam Berasap Resort Landscape and Fish Farming Group from Laman Satong Village Rice and coffee group from Sempurna village 	Considered achieved
Activity 3.3 Provide trainings on organization, financial management, business planning and protection, to 4 community business groups	<p>On 28-29 November 2022, a training on Social Forestry Business Group Business Plan Management was held in Village A to improve the business group.</p> <p>It was attended by several KUPS in North Kayong region. These included KUPS from Penjajaan and Rantau Panjang Village Forests and 2 other project villages (Desa Sempurna and Riam Berasap Jaya).</p>	<p>Assist community business group in implementing business management following the training results,</p> <p>Deliver additional training when necessary for specific entrepreneurship skills,</p> <p>Facilitate consultancy, when necessary, with businessman or expert</p>
Activity 3.4 Assist business groups to develop SOPs, including benefit distribution and grievance mechanisms	<i>Not yet started, planned in Y2</i>	Develop SOPs (including benefit distribution and grievance mechanism) in Y2

<p>Activity 3.5 Develop partnerships between community businesses and private companies to improve market access</p>	<p>The exhibition of community-based forest product was held on 17-19 March 2023 to attract the attention of private companies (agricultural products, handicrafts, NTFP, etc.). Some engagement has been approached with Kopi Jalanan (KOJAL), a local brand coffee working in production, distribution and providing stocks for retail and food market. KOJAL has delivered coffee agricultural field camp for the business group of Penjataan and Rantau Panjang for agroforest coffee and production, also coaching clinic for coffee processing in Penjataan, looking potential market for it. KOJAL also reviewed the quality of the product and marketed a small number of samples. Review results show that the basic price needs to be adjusted as necessary for the sustainability of coffee farming and market. The agreement with KOJAL was not signed yet this year, the process is continuing.</p>	<p>Maintain communication with privates to accessing sustainable market, Facilitate Community business groups to have meeting or pitching to private or markets, Facilitate to enabling an agreement between community business groups and private sector,</p>
<p>Activity 3.6 Provide technical training for sustainable livelihoods (pre-identified options include agroforestry coffee processing and post-harvest processing; sting-less bee honey production, handicraft production/ bamboo product manufacturing)</p>	<p>Technical trainings such as coffee training, kelulut honeybee cultivation training and other handicrafts (kayek melaek) were conducted to develop and improve the products of the enterprise group.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The agroforestry field school training (coffee) was conducted in Penjataan village on 20 July 2022. It was attended by 32 LPHD members (10 female; 22 male) and 3 KPH members. b. Training on eco-printing "kaek melaek" was conducted on 6 March 2023 in Laman Satong village. It was attended by 23 group members (18 female; 5 male). c. Training pertanian in Sempurna village 	<p>Considered achieved, Additional training whenever necessary following the needs of capacity building, will be delivered adjusting to available budget</p>
<p>Activity 3.7 Prepare support and procurement for essential equipment required for the development of production and processing for selected business communities</p>	<p>Support and procurement of essential equipment was targeted at selected groups with potential for better development than others. Supported equipment provided includes</p>	<p>Support other essential equipment following the needs of community business groups,</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coffee drying equipment 2. Agriculture and fish farming equipment 3. Fish seedlings <p>Important supported equipment that was not delivered, such as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coffee fruit chopper tool 2. Coffee roasting equipment <p>Product packaging equipment</p>	
Activity 3.8 Provide training in value chain/product development and marketing to community business groups		<i>Not yet started</i>	Will be conducting in Y2
Activity 3.9 Facilitate community business groups to access additional technical training and/or investment grants from government sources (PUE)		<i>Not yet started</i>	Will be conducting in Y2
Activity 3.10 Facilitate community groups to access annual village budget allocations (Dana Desa)		<i>Not yet started</i>	Will be conducting in Y2
Activity 3.11 Conduct a PWA re-study at the end of the project to measure the impact of the project on community welfare		<i>Planned by EoP</i>	Will be conducted in Y3/the End of Project
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Two village forest organizations have secured long-term funding (at least 10 years) for PMU operations to protect village forests and contribute to community welfare.</p>	<p>4.1. Sustainable financing mechanism (national/ international) based on potential buyers/ partners for ecosystem services or biodiversity offsets is identified by Y1</p> <p>4.2 At least two community institutions meet international standards (e.g., VCS-CCB, RaCP) required to access ecosystem services markets by end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Potential investors for LPHD Penjataan and Rantau Panjang have been identified and we have registered four potential investors for the VSC-CCB scheme to support sustainable financing</p> <p>4.2 not yet due to started, expected to be seen by the end of Y2 or early Y3</p>	
Activity 4.1 Facilitate learning visits and exchanges with Manjau village, which has secured 10 years of performance-based payments for environmental services		Learning visit and exchange has been conducted by facilitating 2 LPHDs of Penjataan dan Rantau Panjang, to visit Village Forest of Manjau (15 March 2023), participated by 7 members of LPHD Penjataan (6M:1W), 7 members of LPHD Rantau Panjang (all men), and 8 members of LPHD Manjau (6M:2W). During the share learning, 2 LPHD participants are aware of long-term	After learned in Y1, Monitor and assist LPHDs in completing requirement to access sustainable financing, this would include preparing a PDD, facilitate communication with potential partners/donors, register/submit the required document

	funding that granted to LPHD Manjau to secure 10-years operation of Village forest management through RaCP (Restoration and Compensation Procedure-RSPO) scheme.	
Activity 4.2 Identification of potential partners/investors for VCS Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (VCS-CCB) or RSPO RaCP schemes	Four potential investors/partners for VCS-CCB have been identified and approached, i.e., WWC, ØRSTED, INPEX and Shell. Besides, palm-oil company for RaCP scheme have been identified, i.e., PT. DSN, Wilmar and Tirta Agro.	Considered achieved, but if there is another potential partner in upcoming years, facilitating communication
Activity 4.3 Support at least two village organizations to develop project design documents required for the CBB VCS standard or concept note for the RSPO RaCP	Planned by Y2/Y3	Develop PDD in Y2
Activity 4.4. Registration and upload PDD/concept note to VCS/RSPO website.	Planned by Y2	Proceed in Y2
Activity 4.5 Develop and approve performance-based payment and benefit distribution mechanisms	Planned by Y2/Y3	Proceed in Q4 of Y2 or in Y3

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Biodiversity, including orangutan and other threatened species, is thriving in and around Gunung Palung National Park (West Kalimantan, Indonesia), supported by strengthened local institutions, long-term financing and improved community livelihoods.</p>			
<p>Outcome: The Gunung Palung National Park and adjacent village forests are under improved protection and sustainable use through collaborative patrolling, effective fire prevention, and biodiversity-friendly livelihoods.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025, the annual deforestation rate in Gunung Palung National Park (GPNP) and adjacent village forests has been reduced by at least 50% compared to pre-pandemic baseline.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Deforestation rate 0.77% (2018)</p> <p>0.2 The number of forest crime incidents per year (e.g., illegal logging, hunting of protected species, canal and agricultural encroachment) reduced by 50% compared to baseline, by project end.</p> <p><u>GPNP baselines records:</u> Forest fire incidents: 238 (of which 150 are in village forests/ buffer zone) Encroachment:195 (2020)</p>	<p>0.1 Annual national land cover re-calculation (MoEF data)</p> <p>0.2 SMART patrol records.</p>	<p>Catastrophic events, such as El Niño droughts, do not cause large scale un-controllable fire events</p> <p>Government regulations remain supportive of environmental services markets</p> <p>Continuous commitment by GPNP and local community partners</p> <p>There are no significant new outbreaks of disease among target species that cause unprecedented losses</p>

	<p>0.3 Number of fire hotspots reduced, through improved community-based fire prevention, zero burning practices and rewetting of peat swamp forests, compared with baseline by end of project (EoP).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 150 hotspots in 4 target village forest areas (Modis/ NOAA 2019)</p> <p>0.4 At least 75% of women and men from 4 target communities (proportional sample representing 11,223 people) report improvements in multiple indicators of well-being by EoP.</p> <p>0.5 At least 6 community business groups and village institutions (≥3000 people from 500HH) have new access to sustainable financing (PES, biodiversity offsets) or benefit from improved product value chains, contributing to forest protection by EoP</p> <p>0.6 50% of households trained (est. 250 HH) will benefit from an increase of 20% production compared to the baseline, as a</p>	<p>0.3 Annual accumulated fire hotspot analysis by national space agency based on Modis/NOAA (http://lowres-catalog.lapan.go.id/monitoring/)</p> <p>0.4 Participatory well-being assessment report against baseline, with all relevant data disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>0.5 Verified Carbon Standards (VCS) Project Design Documents (PDDs)/ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil-Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RSPO RaCP) Concept Notes for village forests, including benefit sharing for PMU operations and livelihoods; Annual community business reports, technical reports on improvements of value chains.</p> <p>0.6 Participatory well-being assessment report against baseline, with all relevant data disaggregated by sex</p>	
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	<p>result of implemented technical training</p> <p>Other species-specific targets tbc in Y1</p>	<p>Baseline/ project end biodiversity survey reports for RTE species</p>	
<p>Output 1: Reduced direct threats to forest habitat and rare and threatened species, through effectively operating joint Protection & Monitoring Units (PMU)</p>	<p>1.1. Joint Patrol and Monitoring Unit (PMU) agreements between village communities (Rantau Panjang, Penjataan, Sempurna, Riam Beresapjaya) and GPNP established by Y1.</p> <p>1.2. Four PMU teams (1 GPNP + 3-4 community rangers), totaling c.20 people, are trained in SMART patrolling/ biodiversity monitoring by end of Y1.</p> <p>1.3. Workplans and operational areas for PMUs defined by end of Y1.</p> <p>1.4 A minimum of 5 patrol days are taking place per month, starting in Y2/ Q1 until project end.</p> <p>1.5. At least one joint patrol involving MoEF's law enforcement agency/ police is conducted per year during Y2 and Y3.</p>	<p>1.1 Signed agreements by Village Heads and GPNP Director.</p> <p>1.2 Training reports and test results, with all relevant data disaggregated by sex</p> <p>1.3 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), workplans, including map of operational area</p> <p>1.4 Monthly SMART patrol reports</p> <p>1.5 Joint patrol report in collaboration with law enforcement agencies per year</p>	<p>The targeted community groups remain committed to join PMUs.</p> <p>FFI's Memorandum of Understanding with GPNP remains in place.</p> <p>Regulation and policy changes will not impact the conservation partnership agreement between community and GPNP agency</p> <p>Trainer community members and GPNP rangers remain healthy and able to complete patrols as intended</p> <p>Local fire management authorities (Manggala Agni) and law enforcement agencies (GAKUM/ police) respond to PMU reports.</p>

<p>Output 2: 11,223 people in four communities around Gunung Palung have improved resilience to climate change through improved prevention and management of fires, water table management and peat swamp forest rehabilitation.</p>	<p>2.1 Decreased incidents of uncontrolled fires in 4 target villages with improvements, on both peat and mineral soils, by Y3 compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 150 fire hotspots in target village areas (2019)</p> <p>2.2 At least 8 canal-blocking barriers are implemented in peat soil villages, by end of Y2, based on hydrological assessments</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 canals blocked</p> <p>2.3 10,000 native forest species seedlings have been planted in re-wetted degraded peat swamp forest, with a minimum survival rate of 70%, by project end.</p>	<p>2.1 Village fire management regulation; annual MODIS/NOOA fire hotspot analysis</p> <p>2.2 Canal blocking construction report; water table measurement monthly report (Penjataan/Rantau Panjang village)</p> <p>2.3 Forest rehabilitation monitoring report.</p>	<p>No El Niño event causing large-scale devastating fires during project period</p> <p>Local fire management authority (Manggala Agni) responds to community reports.</p>
<p>Output 3: Capacity of at least four community groups representing 500 households (>3,000 people) is increased to diversify livelihood opportunities based on biodiversity-friendly products</p>	<p>3.1. 4 community business groups, representing 500HH and of whom >30% of members are women, are established and trained in business planning and finance management by Y1.</p> <p>3.2. Partnerships between community businesses and private sector companies formalised to</p>	<p>3.1. Formal letter by village head; training reports with all relevant data disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>3.2 Partnership agreements/contracts</p>	

	<p>improve value chains and access markets by the end of Y1.</p> <p>3.3. Technical training delivered to at least 500 household representatives (coffee agroforestry production, coffee post-harvest processing, handicraft development and product manufacturing from NTFPs (e.g., rattan, pandan, bamboo) by Y2</p> <p>3.4 Training in product development/ value chain development and marketing to four community business groups, with at least 10 participants in each training from each community group, of whom at least 50% are women, by end Y1.</p> <p>3.5 Increased income of community business group members through improved value chains for local products by at least 10% by EoP</p>	<p>3.3 Training reports/ participant evaluation</p> <p>3.4 Training reports; technical report documenting the development and marketing of community business products; annual reports by community business groups;</p> <p>3.5 Annual business group reports.</p>	
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<p>Output 4:</p> <p>Two village forest institutions have secured long-term funding (at least 10 years) for PMU operations to protect village forests and contribute to community wellbeing</p>	<p>4.1. Sustainable financing mechanism (national/ international) based on potential buyers/ partners for ecosystem services or biodiversity offsets is identified by Y1</p> <p>4.2 At least two community institutions meet international standards (e.g., VCS-CCB, RaCP) required to access ecosystem services markets by end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Letters of Intent by potential buyers of carbon credits/ partners for biodiversity offsets</p> <p>4.2 Project Design Document (VCS) or project concept note (RSPO RACP Annex 7) publicised on standard websites (VCS, RSPO)</p>	<p>Government regulatory framework allows to access national or international carbon markets</p> <p>RSPO palm oil companies are willing to compensate their liabilities for past High Conservation Value (HCV) clearing through village forest programme in target villages</p>
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<p>Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct biodiversity baseline assessment and select key target RTE species for monitoring (orangutan is a pre-selected target species) 2. Conduct baseline mapping of forest/ land cover using remote sensing/ data, including the drainage canal system 3. Conduct village meetings to secure consent of village representatives to establish joint PMUs to patrol GPNP boundaries, GPNP traditional use zones and adjacent village forests 1.4. Assist village forest management institutions to establish a formal agreement with GPNP to establish and operate joint patrol units <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist village institutions to recruit community rangers and GPNP to assign a ranger for each patrol group 2. Conduct SMART patrol, social safeguards and biodiversity monitoring training 3. Assist PMUs to undertake initial threat assessment and gather information on forest crime to define workplans and area of operation 4. Develop patrol procedures (collecting, recording, reporting, safeguards) and a coordination mechanism with law enforcement agencies. 5. Support operation of monthly monitoring and protection patrols by PMUs 6. Support PMUs to monitor adoption of zero burning techniques in four communities 7. Facilitate annual joint patrols between PMUs and law enforcement agencies in Year 2 and 3 8. Conduct biological monitoring survey of target species in Year 3 9. Conduct land cover/ canal monitoring surveys of village forests and GPNP traditional use zones in Year 2 and 3. 2. Support collaborative development and agreement of local village regulations for fire prevention 3. Facilitate training for zero burning land clearing/ preparation techniques in all 4 villages 4. Undertake hydrological peat assessment to inform water table management and canal blocking plans 5. Facilitate participatory planning for water table management and canal blocking in Rantau Panjang/ Penjataan villages 6. Construct 8 canal blocks to manage water table in agriculture areas and to re-wet village forest areas 7. Conduct monthly monitoring of water table in rewetting areas
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8. Rehabilitate degraded peat swamp forest areas through enrichment planting of at least 10,000 seedlings of native-forest tree species, including orangutan food species, and maintain/monitor seedlings
9. Download data and conduct analysis of fire hotspots (Modis/NOOA) to monitor project impact and inform activities
3. Undertake participatory well-being baseline survey including sex-disaggregated data
4. Conduct needs assessment for capacity building of community business groups in Riam Beresapjaya, Sempurna, Penjataan, and Rantau Panjang villages
5. Provide organisational, financial management, business planning and safeguards training to community business groups
6. Assist community business groups to develop standard operating procedures, including benefit distribution and grievance mechanisms
7. Develop partnerships between community businesses and private sector companies to improve market access
8. Provide technical training for sustainable livelihoods (pre-identified options include agroforestry coffee processing and post-harvest processing; sting-less bee honey production, handicraft production/ bamboo product manufacturing)
9. Procure and provide essential equipment required for improved production and processing of selected commodities
10. Provide training in product/value chain development and marketing to community business groups
11. Facilitate community business groups to access additional technical training and/or grant investment from government sources
12. Facilitate community business groups to access annual village budget allocation (Dana Desa)
13. Undertake repeat PWA at project end to measure project impact on community well being
4. Facilitate learning visit and exchange with Manjau village, which has secured 10 years of performance-based payment for environmental services
5. Identify potential partners/ investors for VCS Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (VCS-CCB) or RSPO RaCP schemes
6. Support at least two village institutions to develop project design documents required for VCS CBB standard or project concept note for RSPO RaCP
7. Register and upload PDD/ concept note to VCS/ RSPO website
8. Develop and agree performance-based payment mechanism and benefit distribution mechanism

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicat or number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B07	Number of people participating in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service schemes.	Number of people participating in community-based patrols "SMART Patrol"	People	Gender; Age Group; Scheme type	20			20	60
DI-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified	Areas (Important Bird and Biodiversity): Brown-backed Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum everetti</i> (birds), <i>Pongo pygmeus</i> , <i>Hylobates agilis</i> (non-birds)	Area (hectare)	Types/schemes: Key Biodiversity	1			1	4
DI-A11	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment).	sustainable livelihood intervention for Kayek melayet group, that produce <i>Nyiruk</i> and eco-seedling bags. About 50-100 pcs of <i>Nyiruk</i> product are bought monthly by businessman from Ketapang city, while around 10,000 pcs of eco-seedlingbags were bought by Yayasan Asri regularly (sometimes it has reached 10,000 pcs/monthly)	1 Group (38 People)	31 women, 7 Men	38				50
BI-D05	Number of people with increased participation in local communities / local management organisations (i.e., participation in Governance/citizen engagement)	Business activities carried out the production of pandanus mats, cassava chips, coffee processing, coffee bean, coconut oil processing, agroforestry, livestock, fisheries, rice farming, agriculture, producing stingless honeybee, handicraft for rattan and bamboo.	project works to assist 9 community business groups on 4 targeted villages	representing 198 HH, 47% are women (94 Women and 104 Men)	198				500
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/ clarified) tenure and/or rights	2 Village Forest institutions, 7 business group, Kemitraan Konservasi Kayek Melayet, sempurna Forest farming group	Rantau Panjang 376 ha, Penjataan 344 ha, Laman Satong 757	Representing 228 Household to access long term management right to manage the	228				500

			ha, Sempurna 4.183,20Ha, Total areas: 5.660,20 Ha	forest for Village Forest is 35 years permit issued by Ministry of environmental and Forestry.					
DI-B12	Number of policies developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities	The project encouraging the local (village-level) regulation or agreement in mitigating fires of land and forest	1 village regulation in Rantau panjang drafted	Village level regulation drafted in Rantau Panjang Village, while in Penjataan, Riam Berasap and Sempurna, The discussion continues in those three villages to see the chance of developing village regulation	1				4
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	The project support 2 Community Forestry permit under Village Forest regulation	720 Ha (Village Forest	Community controlled forest under village forest licences for 35 years issued by Ministry of environmental Forestry	2				2
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods.	Capacity building in social enterprise and technical production for community business group and support community business groups to improve production and business operation	152 Household	111 households received capacity building training, and 40 households received assistance in the procurement of essential tools for agriculture, including coffee seeds, coffee	152				600

				dryers, fish seeds and fish feed making tools.					

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	✓
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	