

Summary of Information

PIN (Project Idea Note)

Project Title	Peat Forest Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Prevention in Village Forest Work Area in four villages of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District, East Kalimantan Province.
Project Location – Country/Province/Sub-District	Gohong Village, Kalawa Village, Mentaren I Village and Buntoi Village in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District of Pulang Pisau District, East Kalimantan
Project Coordinator & Contact Detail	<p><u>Project Developer</u> : ICCO – KpSHK Yoga Sofyar ICCO Regional Office South East Asia Jl. Tukad Batanghari IX No. 8 Denpasar Bali Indonesia 80225 Email: Yoga.Sofyar@icco-cooperation.org Website: www.icco-cooperation ; www.icco.nl Phone:: +62 361 8955 801</p> <p>Project Coordinator Mohammad Djauhari Perumahan Indraprasta I Jalan Abiyasa Raya No. 66, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia 16153 Email : tjongpaniti@kps hk.org Website : www.kps hk.org Phone : +62-251-8326541</p> <p>Project Implementer Kelompok Kerja Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (POKKER SHK) Jalan Permai 3 No. 66 B, Bangas Permai Complex, Menteng Village, Jekan Raya Sub-District, Palangkaraya City 73112 Email: pokker_shk@yahoo.com.sg, Phone : +62 536–3222508 Contact: Edy Subahani, Mobile: +62 85252988288 – +62 82358411888</p> <p>Beneficiary Institutions 1. Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) of Gohong (Chairman: Yanto L. Adam) 2. Kalawa LPHD (Chairman: Diwie Ubey Tabat) 3. Mentaren I LPHD (Chairman: Gading) 4. Buntoi LPHD (Chairman: Karlin K. Ganti)</p>
Summary of the Proposed Activity (no longer than 30 words)	Rehabilitation through agroforestry planting and peat forest ecosystem conservation in an AKHD of 16,245 hectares covering four (4) villages of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District.
Target Group Summary (no longer than 30 words)	Four (4) LPHDs, i.e. from Buntoi Village, Mentaren I Village, Kalawa Village and Gohong Village in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District administrative territory. The majority of community group’s main livelihood covered by LPHDs in the four villages is rubber farmer.

A: Purpose and Objective

A1 Description of purpose and objective

The project which is to involve 4 LPHDs in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District of Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan aims at:

1. Rehabilitating critical lands in peat ecosystems in the four villages covered by the AKHD.
2. Minimising threats from logging and hunting activities by monitoring and protecting peat forest ecosystem in the four-village AKHD.

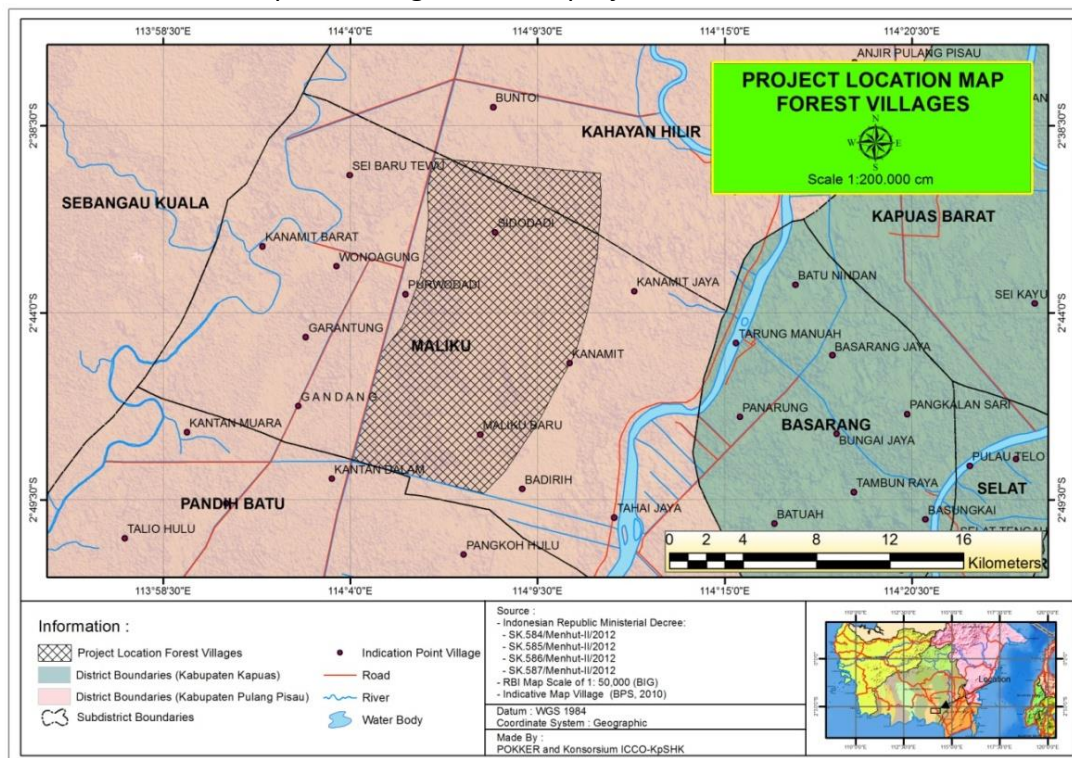
The following are conditions expected to be provided by the two major activities above.

1. Peat forest cover is improved by adding vegetation or plants that can be used as Non-Timber Forest Products (“NTFP”) by forest-managing community under the local LPHDs coordination.
2. Peat forest ecosystem functions as protection area and water reservoir stabiliser in hydrological cycle is improved and forest and peat fire occurrences are minimised.

B: Project Location

B1 Description on Project Location

A map indicating the entire project area and its boundaries.

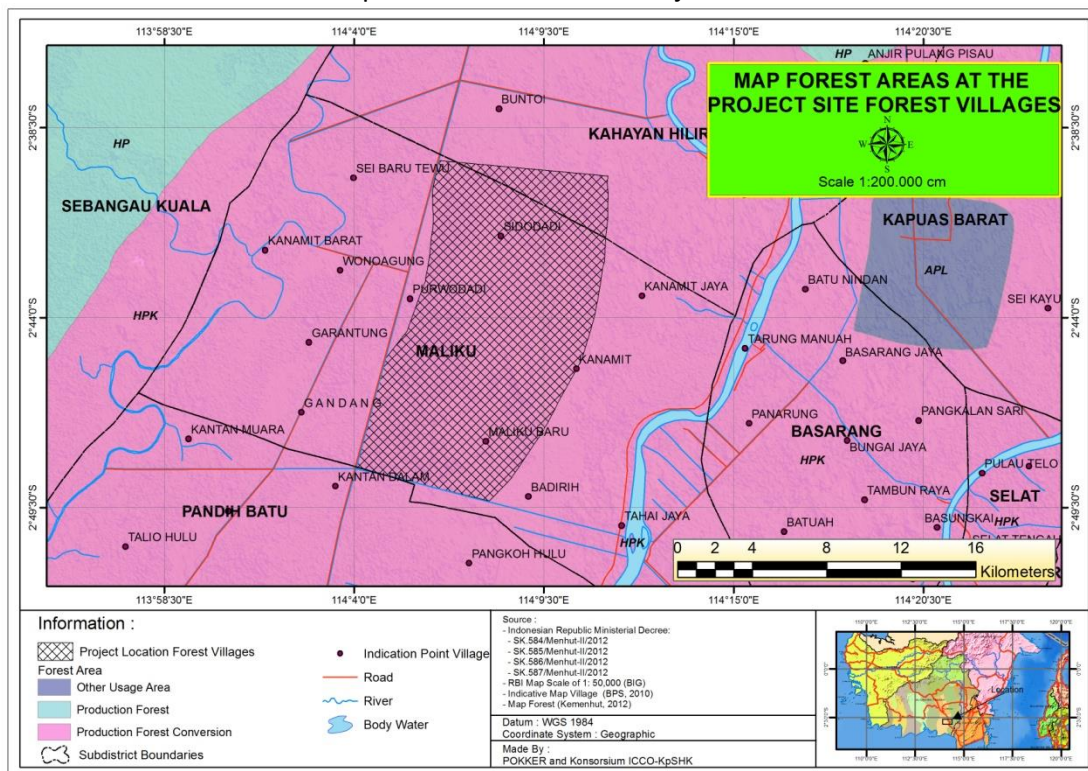


Based on Pulang Pisau District Head Proposal Letter No. 522/172/V/Um/Setda-2012 on AKHD Proposal to Minister of Forestry based on the four Kahayan Hilir Sub-District villages' proposal for assigning AKHD, the areas of each village's AKHD are: 1) Kalawa Village ($\pm 6,196$ ha), 2) Mantaren I Village ($\pm 2,378$ ha); (3) Buntoi Village ($\pm 8,495$ ha); 4) Gohong Village ($\pm 4,118$ ha).

The total area of the AKHD in Kahayan Hilir is $\pm 16,245$ ha with the following boundaries.

- To the north, with Protection Forest (boundary of Jabiren Raya Sub-District).
- To the east, with Production Forest (Gohong Village, Kalawa Village, Mentaren I and Buntoi Village).
- To the south, with Maluku Sub-District.
- To the west, with Sebangau National Park (Protected Forest).

Map Forest Areas At The Project Site.



Later on, based on the Pulang Pisau District Head Proposal Letter on the Proposed AKHD covering four Kahayan Hilir District villages, the Minister of Forestry assigned AKHD by issuing the following Minister or Forestry Decrees.

- Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 584/Menhut-II/2012 dated 17 October 2012 on Assignment of Protection Forest Area as Kalawa AKHD Covering Area of $\pm 4,230$ ha in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District of Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.
- Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 585/Menhut-II/2012 dated 17 October 2012 on Assignment of Protection Forest Area as Mantaren I AKHD covering $\pm 1,835$ ha in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District of Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.
- Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 586/Menhut-II/2012 dated 17 October 2012 on Assignment of Protection Forest Area as Buntoi AKHD covering $\pm 7,025$ ha in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District of Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.
- Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 587/Menhut-II/2012 dated 17 October 2012 on Assignment of Protection Forest Area as Gohong AKHD covering $\pm 3,115$ ha in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District of Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.

Referring to the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P49/Menhut-II/2011 (and its amendment) and Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P53/Menhut-II/2011 stating that village forest management concession is issued by relevant governors, after the Assignment

of the AKHD in four Kahayan Hilir District villages in view of the said Minister of Forestry Decrees above, the Central Kalimantan Governor issued four Recommendation Letters No. 526/105/Disbun.um/VI/2013 dated 26 June 2013 to Pulang Pisau District Head on Recommendation of Village Forest Management Concession. They are as follow.

- a. Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/970/2013 dated 27 November 2013 on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Kalawa Village Covering Area of $\pm 4,230$ ha in Kalawa Village of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.
- b. Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/968/2013 dated 27 November 2013 on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Mantaren I Village Covering Area of $\pm 1,835$ ha in Mantaren I Village of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.
- c. Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/969/2013 dated 27 November 2013 on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Buntoi Village Covering Area of $\pm 7,025$ ha in Buntoi Village of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.
- d. Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/971/2013 dated 27 November 2013 on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Gohong Village Covering Area of $\pm 3,155$ ha in Gohong Village of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province.

Kahayan Hilir Sub-District's four-village AKHD is divided into the following zonation.

- a. Core/Protection Zone. Ecological buffer zone, in which the AKHD status will still be preserved as a forest area. Many peat swamp endemic flora and fauna species are still found in this zone, such as pantung, meranti rawa (*Shorea pauciflora*) and several animal species such as deer (*Cervus unicolor*), pangolin (*Manis javanica*), owa (*Hylobates muelleri*) and orangutan. Some parts of Dayak community in Kalawa still regard this forest a sacred area (*pahewan*) that needs protection.
- b. Use Zone. This is a zone allocated for NTFP use activities, as well as Forest and Land Rehabilitation (*Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan/RHL*). Areas to rehabilitate are logged-over area and burnt areas currently taking form of shrubs, and wildlings.

Physical Description of Soil, Habitat Type and Land Use

Based on the Regional Map of Physical Planning Project for Transmigration (RePPPProt, 1987) the dominant soil type in the four project locations is *petak uwap* (peat soil) and, in a small portion, alluvial soil. As for the riparian areas, they are generally dominated by alluvial soil from river sedimentation. Organosol (peat) is a type of soil from organic parent material of swamp forest, characterised with brown to blackish colours, ash-clay texture, non-structured, non-sticky to slightly sticky consistency, and poor nutrient. This soil is formed due to decaying process of swamp vegetation remainder.

The area by the soil types is presented in the following table.

LITHOLOGY	Area (Ha)	%
Peat	22,386.12	36%
Peat, Old alluvium (sands)	5,030.98	8%

Peat, recent alluvium (riverine, estuarine, marine)	8,303.67	13%
Recent alluvium (riverine, estuarine, marine)	25,834.53	42%

Habitat types

Classification of NTFP commonly found in Buntoi, Mantaren I, Kalawa and Gohong Village Forests is presented in the following table.

Table of habitat types in four project locations (Buntoi, Mantaren I, Kalawa and Gohong Village Forests).

No.	NTFP Group	Flora/fauna category	Species Name	Use
A	Edible plant	1. Mushroom	1. Kulat Bitak (<i>Auricularia auricula</i>)	Food
			1. Kulat Bantilung	Food
			1. Kulat Karitip	Food
			1. Kulit Puti	Food
			1. Kulat Siau	Food
			1. Kulat Mangkok	Food
			1. Kulat Pantik Baung	Food
		1. Herbs	1. Potok (<i>Etingera hemisphaerica</i>)	Spice
			1. Bakung Rawa (<i>Hanguana malayana</i>)	Vegetable
		1. Fern	Kalakai (<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i>)	Vegetable
		1. Vines	Kalamenyu	Spice
1. Tree	1. Taya (<i>Nuclea sp.</i>)	Vegetable		
	1. Tapakan	Vegetable		
B	Other plants non-edible	1. Tree	1. Gemor (<i>Alseodaphne coreaceae</i>)	Pesticide/repellent
			1. Lanan (<i>Shorea sp.</i>)	Nyating/dammar/resin
			1. Resak Bukit (<i>Vatica sp.</i>)	Nyating/dammar/resin
No.	NTFP Group	Flora/fauna category	Species Name	Use

		1. Orchids	1. Anggrek Bulan (<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i>)	Ornamental plant
			1. Anggrek Buntut Tikus (<i>Paraphalaenopsis serpentilingua</i>)	Ornamental plant
			1. Anggrek Tebu (<i>Grammatophyllum speciosum</i>)	Ornamental plant
		1. Shrubs	Tuwe (<i>Derris elliptica</i>)	Pesticide/repellent
		1. Red Palm	Palam merah	Ornamental plant
		1. Nepenthes (Pitcher Plan)	<i>Nepenthes</i> sp1., sp2., sp3.	Ornamental plant
C	Medicinal	Shrub	1. Akar Kuning (<i>Fibraurea chloroleuca</i>)	Medicine
			1. Pendu (<i>Sterculia</i> sp.)	Medicine
			1. Sintuk (<i>Cinnamomum sintok</i>)	Medicine
			1. Pasak Bumi (<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>)	Medicine
		Epiphyte	Pahakung	Medicine
		Climber	Katipei Pari (<i>Freycinetia</i> sp.)	Medicine
		Liana	1. Kalalawit (<i>Uncaria</i> sp.)	Medicine
			1. Bajakah Dango	Medicine
			1. Bajakah Kalanis	Cosmetic
		D	Animal consumable	Mammal
1. Wild Boar	Food			
1. Ahem/Pangolin	Skin			
Reptile	1. Reticulated Python			Skin

			1. Monitor Lizard (<i>Varanus borneensis</i>)	Skin
			1. Depung	Food
		Aves	1. Punai	Food
			1. Tabuan	Food
			1. Tekukur	Food
		Fish	1. Miau/Mihau (<i>Channa lucius</i>)	Food
			1. Bapuyu (<i>Anabas testudineus</i>)	Food
			1. Kakapar (<i>Belontia hasselti</i>)	Food
E	Other consumable animal products	Insect	1. Honeybee (<i>Apis</i> sp.)	Food
			1. Ant Nest	Medicine
			1. Red insect eggs	Bird feed

Source: Data from Buntoi, Mantaren I, Kalawa, and Gohong LPHDs (2014)

Land Use

Land use system in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District's four-village AKHD constituting peatland is presented with several local terms in the table below.

No.	Location/Site	Description
1	<i>Bahu</i>	Ex-field planted with hardwoods, e.g. rattan, rubber or local fruits (rambutan, cempedak, paken, durian, etc.)
2	<i>Bahu Himba</i>	Ex-cultivation forest, generally planted with: rattan, <i>rumbia</i> (sago leaves), rubber and other species of high economic values.
3	<i>Kabun Bua</i>	Orchard producing economic values.
4	<i>Saka</i>	Tributary for indicating ownership/boundary of community lands; as village community place for fishing.
5	<i>Beje</i>	- Manmade fishponds with no intensive feeding. - Community source of fish; normally the fishes are caught during dry season.
6	<i>Baruh</i>	- Natural fishpond/swamp - Fish breeding ground

7	<i>Handel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manmade river or channel - Waterway access to the field.
8	<i>Sahep</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shallow, medium and deep peat - Habitat to rare animal species (<i>pangolin/ahem</i>)
9	<i>Petak Galam</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previously burnt critical lands, the water is acidic, overgrown with <i>galam</i> (Cajeput tree; having high economic/trade value) - Habitat to endemic fish species (<i>papuyu galam</i>)
10	<i>Petak Katam</i>	Tidal zone characterised with the presence of <i>katam</i> (small crab) and situated by major rivers (Kahayan and Kapuas), usable for farmland and settlement
11	<i>Sungei</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River or tributary - A place for fishing and community's traditional water transportation
12	<i>Uwap</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are roots and plants on the <i>sahep</i> (dominant vegetation: <i>kelakai, gerigit, sampahiring, pawah, purun</i> and <i>galam</i>) - Sometimes can be found as the habitat to fish and reticulated python (<i>panganen</i>), <i>depung</i> and <i>kelep</i> (turtle).
13	<i>Pematang Dahirang</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land/highland and sacred place - Ritual sites and farmland
14	<i>Petak Mahang</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile soil - Potential areas for farming and cultivation
15	<i>Keramat</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional ritual sites, e.g. <i>sanding, pasah patahu</i> and <i>tajahan</i>. - Local community's cultural sites, place for worshipping ancestor spirits and pay <i>kaul/nazar</i> (amount promised to ancestor spirit).
16	<i>Pali Area</i>	Forbidden place, place for worshipping ancestor based on community belief/culture.
17	Sacred Ground	Burial Old burial ground held sacred.
18	<i>Pukung Pahewan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Place held sacred because believed to be place where supernatural beings dwell and haunted place. - Flora, fauna and cultural conservation location
19	<i>Kaleka</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ex-village used to be inhabited - Ex-village boundary mark

The peat forest in Kahayan Hilir District's four-village AKHD has been degraded since the Government's project, "One-Million Hectare Peatland Project" (*Proyek Lahan Gambut SatuJuta Hektar/PLG*), initiated in 1996 in Kapuas District by opening primary and secondary

channels. As this project operated, peatland fire in Kapuas and Pulang Pisau Districts started to have adverse impacts on the peat forest ecosystem.

Another impact that the PLG project brought about was swamp water that quickly dried, preventing local community's *beje* from running well because it requires appropriate water level for fish growth during flood season.

B2. Description of Socio-Economic Context (Provision of PV 7.2.2-7.2.5)

The dominant land and forest uses in the project location and its surroundings are rubber field and farmland, although some community members have started planting *parei danum* (rice field paddy) in 2005. The community's primary livelihood is earned from rubber cultivation whose current commodity price ranges from IDR 8,000 to IDR 9,000 per kg depending on the rubber products to be sold. Normally there are two rubber products for sale, i.e. *takuluk gita* and *tampang*. The 2014 rubber price fluctuated at market (factory) level. At the collector level, the price reached IDR 10,000 per kg.

Takuluk gita product type is produced from rubber tapping process where no mixed materials are found and is collected in the tapping containers. As for *tampang*, it is a rubber product of rubber box or wooden box. This product is normally mixed with alum. Community directly contacts the buyers, or even are visited by them.

Rubber is tapped by farmers in the morning from 05.00 a.m. to 06.00 a.m. The distance is about 1-3 km away from their homes, or will take around 15-30 minutes using *ces* (*sampan*) that can carry up to four adults. To access rubber fields situated by the major rivers, farmers use *kelotok* (slightly bigger boats).

A rubber farmer's average daily income is earned based on their tapping being 15-25 kg, their personal ability to tap and collect rubber, and the price. If the rubber price is IDR 9,000, the lowest income they can get will be IDR 135,000 per day. As no cooperative is running among them to collect and manage their tapped rubber, they sell it to collectors. There are five collectors in Kalawa Village from the local community. From collectors, rubbers are carried to rubber factories in Banjarmasin to be processed into slab rubber. According to one of the collectors in Kalawa Village, the commodity's buying price at factory ranges from IDR 11,000 to IDR 12,000 per kg.

Other than cultivating rubber field, community also gathers NTFP such as *purun* for raw material to producing mats, in addition to harvesting cultivated rattan and hunting. Tapping *pantung* sap is an activity that is already rarely practised. Hunting is still done by some community members, despite of the long distance between their settlement and forest and the decreasing number of catch.

Haruyung and *handep* has been rarely seen in the last five years. To those absent when performing *handep* when clearing lands for field, they must compensate their absent at work with money. Cleaning *handel* now only depends on Governmental projects. However, all community members appear to perform this tradition when holding marriage celebration and death ceremony, regardless of their religions.

Overview on relevant local and national government structures

The village governments in Kahayan Hilir Sub-Districts and other Central Kalimantan villages are similar to those in other provinces. Elected democratically through election, village head is the head of government at the lowest tier in the country. In running his/her office, a village head is assisted by village secretary with status of Civil State Employee (PNS) to deal with village administrative matters. He/she is also assisted by staffs in charge of various affairs or departments such as Head of Economic and Village Development Affairs, Head of Village Financial, Prosperity and Development Affairs, Head of Governmental Affairs and Head of General Affairs. However, what makes this province different from any other provinces is that Central Kalimantan villages has *MantirAdat* (whose position is equal to village head) to administer traditional matters. According to the legal perspective (as per Law 6 of 2014 on Village), village and its governmental structure is elaborated as follow.

1. *Desa* (village) or its equals, hereinafter referred to as village, is a legal community unit, have area boundaries, is authorised to manage and take care of the local community interests based on the local tradition acknowledged and respected under the Government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and is located in Central Kalimantan Province territory.
2. *Kelurahan* (village) is a jurisdiction of a *Lurah* as a local government (district/municipality) organ in jurisdiction of the sub-district.
3. Village government administration is administrator of governmental affairs consisting of village government and village consultative council in ruling and administering local community interest based on the local history and custom recognised and respected in the Government system of the Unitary State of Indonesia.
4. Village Consultative Council or its equals, hereinafter referred to BPD, is an institution in which democracy manifests in village government implementation as an element to village government executor.
5. People's Institution of Village is an institution established by the people according to their needs and is a partner to village head in empowering the people.
6. Customary Leader of Damang is traditional leader and Head of Customary Order Mantir Association at sub-district level authorised to execute Dayak customary law in a customary territory, the assignment of whom shall be based on election by heads of village/ village, BPD leaders, People's Institution of Village, Sub-Districtwide Customary Mantirs, and village/ village Heads of Customary Order Mantir Association included in the Damangship territory.
7. Customary Mantir Association or Customary Let Association is a customary organ assisting Damang or title to Customary Order Mantir Association members at sub-district level and Customary Order Mantir Association at village/ village level, functioning as customary judiciary branch authorised to assist Customary Leader of Damang in executing Dayak customary law in his/her jurisdiction. Customary Mantir also assists village government in customary dispute resolution.
8. LPHD is Village Forest Management Institution functioning to assist the people in managing forest areas (village forest). LPHD shall always be under coordination with village government in executing various activities in village forest area and its surroundings (e.g. planting or rehabilitation).

C: Community Identification and Targeted Community

This project's targeted community groups are those under the ruling of LPHD of each AKHD-managing village in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, as can be seen in the table below.

Table. Population density in the location of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District Village Forest (2012).

Village	Population (people)	Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)
Buntoi	2,556	173.26	14.75
Gohong	1,762	143.34	12.29
Kalawa	1,316	101.85	12.92
Mantaren 1	1,768	53.51	33.04

Source: Statistic Centre Agency of Pulang Pisau District

Kahayan Hilir Sub-District's population growth in the past three years from 2010 to 2012 is 1.9%. The detail is presented in detail by the following table.

Table. Rate of Population Growth in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District Village Forest Area (2012).

Village/ Village	Population Number per Year			Average of Population Growth Rate per Year (%)
	2010	2011	2012	
Buntoi	2,496	2,543	2,556	1,20
Mantaren 1	1,725	1,759	1,768	1,25
Gohong	1,708	1,752	1,762	1,58
Kalawa	1,589	1,613	1,316	-8,59

Source: Statistics Centre Agency of Pulang Pisau District

The smallest rate of population growth is in Kalawa Village, i.e. minus 273 people (8.59%) from 2010 to 2012, despite of an increase of 27 people in 2011.

The majority ethnic group in Kahayan Hilir Sub-Districts' four villages is Ngaju Tribe that mainly live in the area around Kahayan Watershed. The community still upholds and respect their tradition. This is what they show when encountering problems such as land dispute or local fight where they normally go straight to Kalawa Village Customary Leader or Mantir. Their mother tongue is Ngaju language.

Local organisation capacity

Since 2012 LPHD together with the village governments and customary Mantir have participated in capacity building activities held by assisting institutions and many other stakeholders from the Government, NGOs and world organisations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNOPs). Several trainings have been identified: 1) Participatory Mapping Training; 2) Village Forest Facilitator Training; 3) Trees and Plants Inventorying Training; 4) Critical Legal Training and Drafting of Village Regulations for LPHD in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District; 5) Training for Protection, Planning and Monitoring of Important-Valued Areas; 6) Training on CBFM to High

Conservation Value (HCV) in Village Forest; 7) Training on Rubber Quality and Assessment; and 8) Forest and Land Firefighter Group Training.

D: Land Tenure & Carbon Rights

Farmlands owned by the four village communities are mostly located in *handel* area. *Handel* is a river (trench) for traditional irrigation system in tidal parts of peat swamp area used for managing farming and plantation in Central Kalimantan. Areas along both side of a *handel* are where community cultivation field, rubber field and orchard are located.

In Kalawa Village, *handel* system has existed since 1914. *Handels* that have been used from long time ago by community are *Handel* Mahikei and *Handel* Buluh. They are two *handels* used by community as their waterway to access their fields, rubber fields and *pantung* fields, as well as forest for collecting forest products.

A *Handel* Chief is in charge over each *handel*. Their important role is to regulate all peat swamp farming's transportation activities, such as maintenance of river and *handel*. In addition, *handel* chief is also in charge of land distribution along both sides of the *handel*. He/she is elected by *handel* members through consensus.

The *handels* above are also the primary line of community transportation to the AKHD in peat protection forest, the management concession of which is granted to the four villages' LPHDs. Village forest area based on Village Forest Work Plan (RKHD) is already divided into several AKHD plots where each work plot already has its work plan and the activities are implemented by community groups under coordination with LPHD and BP DAS.

Table of Land Area in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District.

Function/Use	Area Type	Area (ha)	%
Other Uses Zone	Non-Forest	32,199.79	48%
Protection Forest	Forest Area	24,944.29	37%
Production Forest		7,259.19	11%
Limited Production Forest		546.87	1%
Conservation and Tourism Forest		613.65	1%
Waters		1,509.99	2%
Total Area		67,073.78	100%

List of land tenurial conflicts or potential problems, including ongoing regional/national land reform

The biggest challenges in the four-village AKHD's project location are forest fire, poaching, illegal logging and excavation activities for new *handel* projects. Some community members

are yet to know where the boundaries between their villages and forest area are. On the other hand, the local government itself is yet to optimally distribute forest area-related information to the community. This leads to construction and excavation of new *handel* (extension) projects that reach the last frontier of the protection forest.

The community land tenure in the four-village AKHD is obtained in many ways. The current land tenure documentations are Land Certificate (ownership), Statement Letter (SP), Land Statement Letter (SKT) and Customary Land Statement Letter (SKTA). Governor Regulation No. 13/2009 on Customary Land and Customary Rights of Lands in Central Kalimantan Province leaves community a large opportunity of getting acknowledgement over their customary land rights regardless of forest area status. This governor regulation, however, does not specifically address to what extent claim can be made over lands and customary lands in forest area.

The regulation's general provision is elaborated as follow.

- Customary land is land and its content upon the surface located within a Damangship territory and/or village/ village territory gained based on customary law, constituting forest and non-forest with definitive boundaries, be it individually or communally owned and acknowledged by Customary Leader of Damang.
- Communally owned customary land is ancestor legacy over many generations which is managed and used together by the relevant beneficiaries as a community, the status of which in this case can be made equal to the *Ulayat* Rights (customary rights of land).
- Individual customary land is privately owned land obtained from clearing forest area or cultivation, transaction, traditional grant or legacy. It may take form of plantation or planted lands and empty lands.
- Customary land rights are communal and individual rights to manage, collect and use the natural resources or the land products, both on the surface and underground, where the land is located within the forest outside customary lands.

The governor regulation also rules Procedure of Customary Land Ownership and Customary Rights of Lands. Indigenous peoples rights related to their areas are as follow.

- *Eka Malan Manan Satiar* or the equals: areas in which community collects NTFP such as dammar, *gemor*, jelutong, rattan and pantung, and areas for cultivation and hunting. The area can also be referred to as community use area or work area located about 5 km of community settlement.
- *Kaleka*: indigenous peoples' customary ancestral burial ground that have already turned into forest and recognised as communal customary land.
- *Petak Bahu*: land previously cultivated for fields but has turned into forest as characterised with plants on it such as durian, cempedak, rubber and rattan trees.
- *Pahewan/Tajahan*: an area held sacred by community and cannot be disturbed. Those disturbing it will be considered violating *pali* and will be suffering from illness or hardship in life.
- *Sepan*: a site of gathering animal species in certain forest part as it discharges hot water containing mineral salt that the animals look for. The area is also held sacred by community and cannot be disturbed.

- *Cultural sites* are situated within forest area or community use area and remain in emotional bond to the community and are an identity to indigenous peoples, e.g. *Sandung, Pantar* and *Sapundu*.¹

Referring to the concept that C stored in secondary forest is around 96 tonnes per ha (Van Noordwijk *et al.*, 2002), the following are estimate of potential C stored within the four Village Community areas.

1. Buntoi Village Forest:	6 x 7025	= 674,400 tonne Ce
2. Mantaren I Village Forest:	96 x 1835	= 176,160 tonne Ce
3. Gohong Village Forest:	96 x 3115	= 299,040 tonne Ce
4. Kalawa N.A. Village:	96 x 4230	= 406,080 tonne Ce

E: Project Intervention and Activity

1. Peat forest area rehabilitation through agroforestry-schemed planting

This rehabilitation site is located in the four-village AKHD's use zone that is used as forest for NTFP collection and as forest and land rehabilitation (RHL). This zone's condition is logged-over and formerly burnt area taking form of swamp bushes and wildlings.

The agroforestry-schemed planting activity in each use zone of the four-village AKHD is tree planting of 500-1.000 ha per year in each AKHD location using certain species such as rubber, petai, rattan, cempedak, jelutong, durian, mangosteen, gemor, jengkol, ramania, langsung and mango. For the cover crop (harvest period of 3-6 months), the following species are planted: pineapple, sweet potato, taro and cassava. The total planned agroforestry-scheme planting area in the four AKHD use zones in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District is 2,000 to 4,000 ha.

2. Monitoring and protection of peat forest ecosystem in 4 AKHDs of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District covering an area of 16,245 ha

The monitoring and protection of peat forest ecosystem in this activity is located in the protection zone (core zone) of the four AKHDs in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District. Core zone functions as an ecological buffer and will be preserved as forest area. There are still many peat-swamp endemic tree and animal species such as pantung and swamp shorea, and deer, pangolin, owa and orangutan. Some Dayak community in Kalawa also hold this forest sacred (*pahewan*) that also needs protection.

Monitoring and protection activity by conducting regular patrols by *handel-handel* community, constructing observation posts, providing firefighting and forest monitoring training for *handel* members, blocking several channel points, and monitoring flora and flora species in the four AKHD forests.

¹ Presentation by Sidik R. Usop, Universitas Palangkaraya, on Central Kalimantan Provincial Government Policy for Indigenous peoples in the event of Governors Climate and Forests Meeting, Aceh 18 May 2010.

F: Identifying Each Non-Eligible Activity

The following are supporting activities necessary to strengthen this project.

1. Developing partnership with relevant stakeholders relating to forest monitoring and protection in Pulang Pisau District.
2. Promoting issuance of village regulation on good Village Forest governance.
3. Discussion with relevant stakeholders related to Village Forest management.
4. Development of village forest area digitation database.

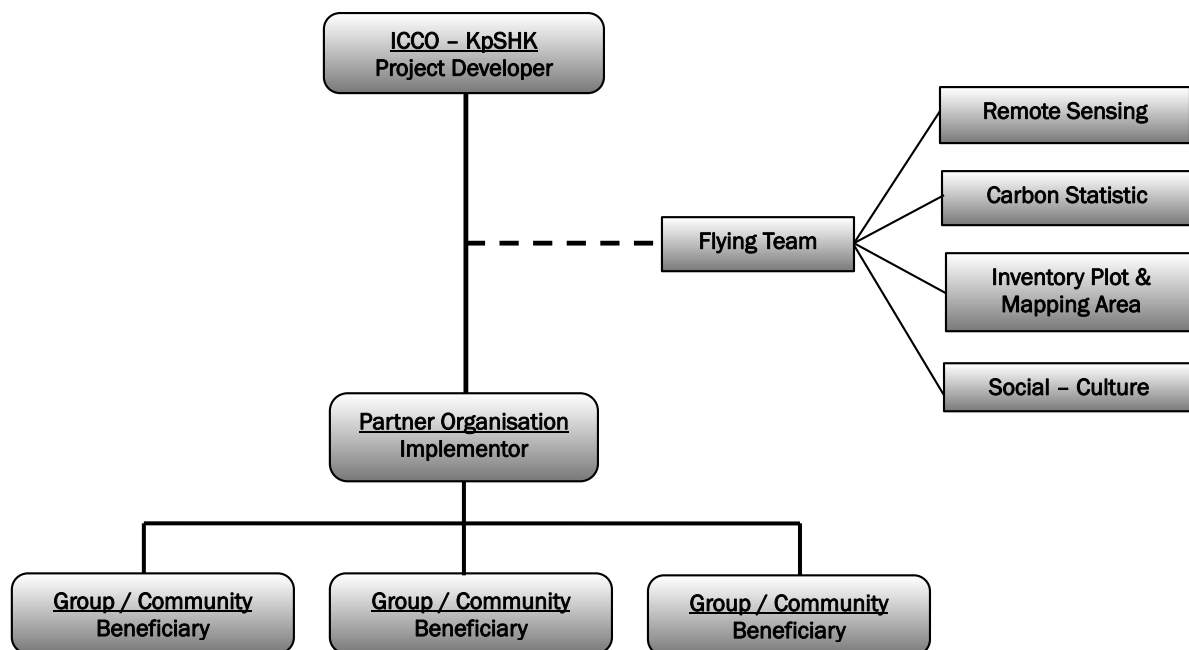
G: Promoting Long-Term Sustainability

The following four points aim to guarantee this project's long-term sustainability.

1. Use of the following NTFPs as the basis to improving community economic source and increasing AKHD ecosystem quality: rubber, petai, rattan, cempedak, jelutong, durian, mangosteen, gemor, jengkol, ramania, langsung and mango.
2. Use of NTFPs such as forest honey, use of forest environmental service, and village forest ecotourism.
3. Local institutional capacity building for sustainable business management, e.g. strengthening village-owned enterprises (BUMD) and LPHD.
4. Human resources management through local training facilitation and making available of trainers, and make it a learning place to other community members in managing Village Forest use management through LPHD.

H: Applicant Organisation & the Proposed Government Structure

Managing Organisation



No	Organisation	Role
1.	ICCO-KPSHK	Developer: register PIN, support financing PIN and PDD processes and market Plan Vivo certificate.
2.	POKKER SHK	Project implementer and coordinator: organise activities during PIN & PDD arrangement related to technical, administrative and social aspects and provide assistance, capacity building and coordination with relevant stakeholders.
3.	LPHD	Programme coordination and information dissemination, assistance, group member capacity building and activity implementation support.

Implementing Organisation Profile (POKKER SHK)

Organisation Name	:	POKKER SHK
Address	:	Jalan Permai III No. 66 B, Bangas Permai Complex, Menteng Village of Jekan Raya Sub-District, Palangkaraya Municipality, Central Kalimantan
Year of Establishment	:	12 November 2002
Legal Status	:	1. Notarial Deed No. 26 – made before Notary R.A. Setyo Hidayati, SH, registered as Civil Association 2. Registered with No. 47/XI/2002/akta in Palangkaraya District Court jurisdiction
Phone / facsimile	:	+62 536 - 3222508

Email	:	pokker_shk@yahoo.com.sg
Website	:	-
Contact	:	Edy Subahani (Executive Director)
Number of member / staff	:	Four (4) taffs and four (4) volunteers
Vision	:	To realise people's sovereignty in natural resources management in democratic and fair manners based on indigenous peoples' noble values in natural resources management.
Mission	:	To run activities through local community/indigenous peoples capacity building, research and study, advocacy and campaign to strengthen their roles and capacity in natural resources management and organisation resources development.
Target Group	:	Local community/indigenous peoples, public, Government and NGOs.
Programme/Activity	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 200-2003 Central Kalimantan WALHI's Community Forest System Programme in Tumbang Habangoi Village: 1) Participatory Mapping in Tumbang Habangoi (2000); 2) 2001-2002 Study on Local Traditional Wisdom (Dayak Ot Danum customary law documentation and exploration); 3) campaign (publication of bulletins, posters, stickers and info-kits); 4) customary institution assistance and strengthening. 2. Support village institutions to manage community forests (<i>Hutan Desa</i>) in four villages in Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan, May 2013 - September 2014, USAID Ifacs. 3. Managing website portal and SMS gateway (www.borneoclimate.info) and citizen journalism training support, Partnership and Infest (2011 – <i>ongoing</i>) 4. Preparation of document and database of conservation area map (community <i>handel</i> and Forest Rehabilitation area) for Buntoi Village community in Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, UNDP-Partnership, FREEDI, 2014. <p>Kahayan Initiative Programme, "Promoting community readiness in developing sovereignty and independency of livelihood source management based on the local wisdom through improvement of local policies regulations relating to climate change mitigation," RFN and Central Kalimantan WALHI, 2012-2015.</p>

1. Project coordinator: *Edy Subahani**
2. Finance & Administration: Silawati Rusmala and Yurisna
3. Digitation and Map: Solpani and Apriko
4. Assistance: Hendra Susanto, Armudi, Desi Mardani, Ice Klisnawati

I: Draft Community-Based Plan

- In implementing this activity’s early phase POKKER SHK will also communicate the activity plan to LPHD. This early discussion will also adjust with the planning document that has already been prepared, particularly on forest carbon service beneficiaries.
- Once this project runs, assistance will be provided to community to develop understanding and perception in comprehending what environmental and forest carbon services are. Information on the activity will also be communicated to the District Government.
- Activity output presentation to stakeholders is also an important step to see to what extent progress has been made.
- Monitoring and Evaluation is necessary to measure to what extent the activity has been implemented. Monitoring is carried out once the activity runs for 6 months, while evaluation is carried out after 11 months of operation. Activity monitoring is carried out by the donor, which in this case is Plan Vivo, District Government, Forestry Office, Watershed Management Development (BPDAS), and Central Kalimantan BP REDD+.

J: Additionality Analysis

In implementing this project, decision making is important to guarantee the smooth implementation of democratisation process in forest and land governance. While obstacles in the project implementation are normal, they need to be minimised as it will have impacts on and have implication to the programme implementation. The following are several potential obstacles to arise.

Obstacle/Challenge	Impact	Measure to take
LPHD and village governments are yet to fully understand carbon service scheme.	Project Design Document is yet to optimally run.	Capacity building for LPHD and village government, as well as discussion.
Community is yet to fully understand the carbon service scheme.	Threat of conversion to protection area in the certified areas.	Performing phases of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and information dissemination carried out by LPHD, village government and POKKER SHK.

Lack of women participation	Gap of understanding (on information and activity impacts) between men and women.	Involve women in all activities.
LPHD is currently incapable of managing organisation, be it administrative and financial matters.	Report irrelevant, over-budgeting, use of fund for irrelevant activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building for LPHD management in administrative and financial matters. ▪ Assistance for LPHD ▪ Monitoring and evaluation

K: Notification of Relevant Bodies & Regulations

1. Gohong Village Head Decree No. 01/SK.DG/2013 on Establishment of Village Forest Managing Institution in Gohong.
2. Kalawa Village Head Decree No. 02/KL-KLW/IV/KH.2013 on Establishment of Village Forest Managing Institution in Kalawa Village.
3. Mantaren I Village Head Decree No. /SK.DMTR-I?2013 on Establishment of Mantaren I Village Forest Managing Institution in Mantaren I.
4. Buntoi Village Head Decree No. 13/SK.DB/2013 on Village Forest Managing Institution in Buntoi Village.

L: Identifying Initial Budget

Using the fund under ICCO – KpSHK cooperation in Plan Vivo Standard implementation in Indonesia.

Appendices

- Map of Village Forest Management Concession in Buntoi Village
- Map of Village Forest Management Concession in Gohong Village
- Map of Village Forest Management Concession in Kalawa Village
- Map of Village Forest Management Concession in Mantaren I Village
- Central Kalimantan Governor Decree on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Gohong Village Institution
- Central Kalimantan Governor Decree on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Buntoi Village Institution
- Central Kalimantan Governor Decree on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Mentaren I Village Institution

- Central Kalimantan Governor Decree on Granting of Village Forest Management Concession to Kalawa Village Institution
- Endorsement Letter from Head of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District
- Letter of Mandate from four LPHDs
- Photos of LPHDs Activities