

RIMBA RAYA BIODIVERSITY RESERVE PROJECT - MONITORING REPORT M2 (JULY 2010 - JUNE 2013)



Document Prepared By InfiniteEARTH Limited)

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COVER PAGE

- i. Project Name:** Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project
ii. Project Location: Central Kalimantan, Indonesia
iii. Project Proponent: InfiniteEARTH
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- v. Project Start Date:** July 1, 2010 and **GHG accounting period and project lifetime:** 30 years from project start date
- vi. Period covered by the PIR:** July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2013
- vii. History of CCBS status:** CCB validation achieved October 14, 2011
- viii. CCBS edition:** Second Edition – December 2008

ix. Project's Climate, Community and biodiversity benefits:

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, an initiative of InfiniteEARTH, aims to reduce Indonesia's GHG emissions by preserving 64,977 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest. Situated next to Tanjung Puting National Park in the Seruyan River watershed, Rimba Raya is rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan. Under the baseline scenario, the Project Area was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. These planned estates now comprise the 47,237 hectare Rimba Raya Carbon Accounting Area, which is monitored for the life of the project to protect and account for Rimba Raya carbon stores. Since commencing in 2010, the Project has avoided the drainage and conversion of more than 10,000 hectares of peat swamp forest, thereby avoiding over 9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions. Project revenues have also been able to financially support the work of Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and Dr. Biruté Galdikas in orangutan conservation, rehabilitation, and environmental education programs. In addition activities that build on the work of World Education to improve access to clean water, efficient cook stoves, health care and education have been a priority in the first stage of the project.

x. Gold Level Criteria:

a. Exceptional Climate Benefits:

The Rimba Raya project has clearly provided significant net climate benefits during its first four years of implementation. Total net VCUs generated during the Monitoring period covered by this report (i.e. 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013) are calculated to be: 9,074,461 t CO₂-e The Risk Buffer allocation is: 1,121,563 t CO₂-e.

b. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits:

The protection of the forests through the establishment of the Rimba Raya Project Area has provided significant biodiversity benefits, including the protection of the integrity, connectivity, and function of its ecosystems. This represents the best possible outcome for the significant biodiversity values inherent to the area, including the presence of endangered and vulnerable plant and animal species, endemic plant species and subspecies, significant concentrations of species, viable populations of plants and animals, and threatened ecosystems.

xi. Date and version number of PIR: January 8, 2014, Version 4.0

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ACRONYMS

CCB	Climate Community and Biodiversity
HCV	High Conservation Value
HIH	Health in Harmony
IE	Infinite Earth
OFI	Orangutan Foundation International
OCCQ	Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine
PD	Project Document
TPNP	Tanjung Putting National Park
VER	Verified Emission Reduction
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism

1 GENERAL

1.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3)

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, an initiative of InfiniteEARTH, aims to reduce Indonesia's emissions by preserving 64,977 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest. Situated next to Tanjung Puting National Park in the Seruyan River watershed, Rimba Raya is rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan. Under the baseline scenario, the Project Area was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. These planned estates now comprise the 47,237 hectare Rimba Raya Carbon Accounting Area, which is monitored for the life of the project to protect and account for Rimba Raya carbon stores. The Project Carbon Accounting Area, 3km buffer and leakage belt are fixed throughout the entire crediting period. A project profile can be seen in Table 1.

The Rimba Raya project's climate objectives are:

1. to stop encroachment by palm oil plantations in the Project Area itself, thereby avoiding over 130 million tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions over the life of the project;
2. to create a physical barrier between the palm oil plantations and Tanjung Puting National Park.

The Rimba Raya project's biodiversity objectives are:

1. to expand the contiguous habitat of the national park eastward all the way to the Seruyan River, a natural and defensible boundary;
2. to support the work that OFI and Dr. Biruté Galdikas have carried out for decades, with a number of project activities aimed at extending OFI's conservation, rehabilitation, and environmental education programs.

The Rimba Raya project's community objectives are:

1. To actively engaging the communities within the project zone, building on the work of World Education to improve access to health care, education, and other government services;
2. to work with households to ensure food security and provide access to employment and capacity-building opportunities

The project proponents overarching project objective is to disseminate information about this model globally via an interactive education program focusing on new research and conservation work by OFI and Dr. Galdikas.

Table 1. Project Profile Highlights

Project Owner	PT Rimba Raya Conservation
Project Developer	Infinite-Earth Limited
NGO Partner & Project Beneficiary	Orangutan Foundation International
Host Country	Indonesia
Region	Kalimantan (Island of Borneo)
Province	Central Kalimantan
Regency	Seruyan
Forest Type	HCV Tropical Peat Swamp Forest
Total Project Management Zone	64,977 ha
Total Area at Risk of Deforestation	64,977 ha
Project Area (Carbon Accounting Area)	47,237 ha
Crediting Period Start Date	July 2009
Primary Deforestation Driver	Planned Deforestation (Palm Oil supported by government policy)
REDD Standards	VCS & CCBA
Methodology	"VM0004 Methodology for Conservation Projects that Avoid Planned Land Use Conversion in Peat Swamp Forests, v1.0"

1.2 Project Location (G1 & G3)

Rimba Raya is located in the Seruyan Regency, in the province of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The Project lies between 112°01'12" - 112°28'12" east longitude and 02°31'48" - 03°21'00" south latitude and is bounded by Tanjung Puting National Park in the west, the Java Sea in the south, the Seruyan River in the east, and a palm oil concession in the north (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Project Location Map

Tanjung Puting National Park on the west, the Java Sea to the south, and the Seruyan River to the east form the boundaries of the Project Zone. An active palm oil concession owned by the agent of deforestation, PT Best, forms the northern boundary of the Project Zone.

The Project Area, Project Zone and Leakage Belt is shown in Figure 2 below.

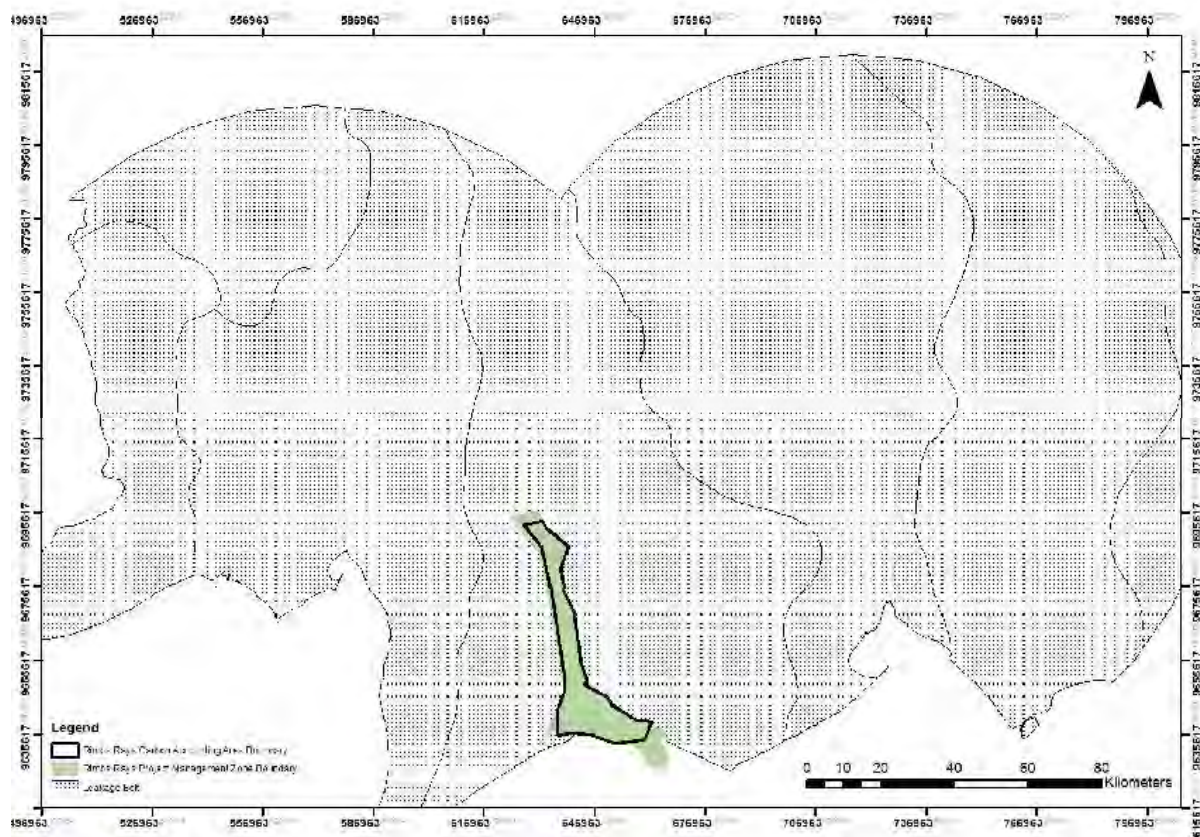


Figure 2: Project Area, Project Zone and Leakage Belt

1.2.1 Physical Parameters

The majority of the Project Area and Zone fall within the Seruyan watershed, which flows along the eastern side of the Project Area to the south. The Seruyan watershed itself covers approximately 13,144 km². Other watersheds in or near the Project Zone are small and near the coastline, with headwaters less than 10 km from the sea.

The surface geology of the Project Zone is dominated by depositional substrates of very recent origin. The swamp and river deposits within Rimba Raya are characteristic of coastal Kalimantan formations. Co-dominant soil types derived from peat and riverine alluvium underlie the Project Zone. Coarser-textured sediment-derived soils are also found in the north and the east.

Rainfall in the Project Zone is approximately 2500 – 2700 mm per year (WorldClim v1.4 <http://www.worldclim.org/>). The Project Zone falls into two agro-climatic zones: B1 and C1. Zone B1 has long-term averages of 7 – 9 months per year > 200 mm of precipitation per month and < 2 months per year with < 100 mm per month. C1 has 5 – 6 months at > 200 mm of precipitation per month and < 2 months of < 100 mm per month.

1.3 Project Proponent (G4)

InfiniteEARTH is the principal project proponent, responsible for the design and implementation of the project via its local operational entity, PT. Rimba Raya Conservation. A number of other institutions are involved in implementing specific programs or components of the project. The primary responsibilities and skill sets and the organizational structure are elaborated in Table 2 and Table 3

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities of Project Proponent

Entity	Description	Function
InfiniteEARTH Suite-8/A, The Ritz Plaza 122 Austin Road, Tsim Sha Tsui Kowloon, Hong Kong Contact: Todd Lemons Email: contact@infinite-earth.com Web: www.infinite-earth.com	Infinite-Earth is dedicated to the development of economically viable solutions to climate change and environmental degradation by addressing the underlying drivers of deforestation - poverty. The company's projects are internally mandated to go "Beyond Carbon and Beyond Sustainability". To that end, Infinite-Earth projects focus on the preservation of Endangered Species Habitat, High Conservation Value Forests, and the protection of National Parks through the creation of social and physical buffer zones. Additionally, projects are designed to meet the UN Millennium Development Goals by funding sustainable development in rural communities through capacity building and technology transfer of low impact technologies such as solar, fuel efficient cook stoves, aquaponics, agro-forestry "jungle crops", and social benefits programs such as health care, early childhood education materials and tools such as "One Laptop per Child". The company was founded and is staffed by a group of seasoned professionals from broad multi-disciplinary backgrounds including: International Project Development, Sustainable Forestry, Conservation, Tropical Forest Ecology, Remote Sensing, GIS, Carbon Science, Finance and Marketing.	Forest Protection, Carbon Monitoring, Project Management, Community-based Enterprise Development, Carbon Sales

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4)

Table 3. Roles and Responsibilities of Associates

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Jalan Hasanuddin No. 10 Blk DKD Pangkalan Bun Kalimantan Tengah 74111 Indonesia Contact: Dr. Biruté Galdikas Tel: +62 0532-24778	Orangutan Foundation International is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the conservation of wild orangutans and their rainforest habitat in Indonesia and Malaysia. Founded in 1986 by scientist and conservationist Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas and her former doctoral student, Dr. Gary Shapiro, OFI focuses on three objectives: research, conservation, and education. OFI also disseminates information about the orangutan to galvanize policymakers and the public toward an appreciation of orangutans and their highly endangered status. For more than three decades Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas has studied and worked closely with the orangutans of Indonesian Borneo in their natural habitat, and is today the world's foremost authority on the orangutan. OFI will continue to provide a long-term local presence to the efforts of the Rimba Raya project and their function will be to continue to do what they have done for 40 years – protect orangutan habitat.	Forest Protection, Ground Surveying
Environmental Accounting Services (EAS) Contact: Dr Carly Green Email: info@enviroaccounts.com Web: www.enviroaccounts.com	EAS is a consulting company specializing in providing technical support services in forestry and agriculture carbon project development, monitoring, reporting and verification. The EAS team was engaged in 2013 to provide guidance in remote sensing and ground measurements to meet the validated monitoring plan requirements.	Technical Management of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
Remote Sensing Solutions (RSS) Isarstr. 3 82065 Baierbrunn, Munich Contact: Peter Navratil Web: www.rssgmbh.de	RSS Remote Sensing Solutions GmbH is one of the leading value-adding companies in Germany for earth observation. The group specializes in • satellite image processing and interpretation • aerial image interpretation and photogrammetry • application development for geoinformation system (GIS) • digital cartography RSS have conducted a number of land classifications in peatland areas Asia Pacific including Indonesia. The team was engaged in 2013 to improve the techniques for land use change classification.	Remote Sensing, Land Use Change Analysis

World Education	World Education is well known for its global work in environmental education, community development, maternal and child health, school governance, integrated literacy, small enterprise development, and refugee training. Since its founding in 1951, World Education has worked in over 60 countries in all regions of the world to provide training and technical assistance in many sectors. World Education supports the development of many types of indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to achieve long-term results.	Social and Agricultural Education
Daemeter Consulting	Daemeter Consulting is an independent firm based in Bogor, Indonesia, specializing in the provision of technical services to promote responsible management of forest and agricultural landscapes. Daemeter has expertise in social, ecological and political dimensions of sustainability in Indonesia, with emphasis on High Conservation Value identification and management - Social and cultural surveys - Public consultation and stakeholder engagement - Ecosystem mapping using remote and field based methods - Biodiversity surveys - Certification mentoring.	Biodiversity Monitoring
UNPR	The University of Palangka Raya (UNPAR) founded in 1963 is the first public university and the oldest in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. UNPAR is well known for its Agriculture College (including Forestry Department). Currently UNPAR has a variety of joint research programs with several overseas universities such as Hokkaido University (Japan), University of Nottingham (UK), and University of Helsinki (Finland). Previously, UNPAR has collaborated with HOKUDAI on JSPS Core University Program as the title "Conservation and Land-use Management of Wetland Ecosystem in Southeast Asia" (1997-2006). The University's faculty includes globally recognized experts in peat and peat lands management and manages CIMTROP, "The Center for International Cooperation in Management of Tropical Peatland".	Peat land advice

1.5 Project Start Date (G3)

As defined in the approved project documentation¹, the Rimba Raya project start date is 1 June 2009.

1.6 Project Crediting Period (G3)

This monitoring report presents the results of the second monitoring period (M2) commencing July 1, 2010 and ending June 30, 2013. The total number of years covered by this monitoring report is three (3). The first project operational year was 2009-2010. This year was verified

¹ Available from the Verified Carbon Standard Project Database
<https://vcsprojectdatabase2.apx.com/myModule/Interactive.asp?Tab=Projects&a=2&i=674&lat=-2.78051067417254&lon=112.170133504944&bp=1>

against the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) only. The second monitoring period (covered by this plan (2010 – 2013) will be verified against both the VCS and the CCB).

Progress towards initiating the Project Program Implementation plan proposed in the validated Project Documentation (PD) commenced in March 2013. It is planned that these activities will increase in the second half of 2013 as project revenue starts to flow from the sale of VERs verified for the first monitoring period. As such the Project Implementation Schedule has been adjusted and is presented as a deviation in Annex 1 of this Monitoring Report.

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN

The Project achieved CCB validation for the period July 2009- June 2010 in May 2013. Over the monitoring period covered in this report (i.e. July 2010 - Jun 2013) the Project activities have focused on implementing the basic elements of the Project's approved Monitoring Plan, however as the finalisation of the user rights took longer than anticipated there have been some deviations to the validated Monitoring Plan. Specific detail of these deviations is presented in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this monitoring report.

2.1 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The Rimba Raya project follows the framework of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) through Avoided Planned Deforestation (APD). This project is not a grouped project.

2.2 Description of the Project Activity (G3)

A number of activities have been identified for the Project Area.

1. **Establishment of the Rimba Raya Reserve.** The primary project activity has been the establishment of the Rimba Raya Reserve, a privately-funded protected area along the eastern boundary of Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP). The management plan envisions the creation of a series of guard towers, a fire response plan and fire brigade, and a comprehensive monitoring system. These measures will help ensure the permanence of Project Area carbon stocks and biodiversity and the territorial integrity of TPNP. In addition, project proponents will fund significant enrichment and rehabilitation work inside the Project Area and its buffer zone, increasing carbon stocks and biodiversity.
2. **Guard post network.** OFI has been instrumental in funding and building a small network of guard posts along the perimeter of TPNP over the past two decades, with the bulk of these posts located along the park boundaries to the north and west of the Project Area. The Rimba Raya project will extend this network of guard posts to create comprehensive observation and communication coverage. The network of guards and guard posts will illegal logging, poaching, and encroachment by oil palm plantations.

3. **Fire Plan.** Fires have periodically swept through the Project Area and the park during dry periods. The Rimba Raya project will create a fire response system, including training and equipping a fire brigade and developing a fire response plan for the reserve in conjunction with guard towers and stations. To reduce the impact of fire, fire towers, fire brigade and equipment suitable for peat swamp fire fighting will be established in the Project Area.
4. **Monitoring Plan.** A Monitoring Plan has been developed to collect relevant climate, community, and biodiversity data. Combining early warning, ground truthing and remote sensing, the monitoring plan will track key indicators to report on the integrity of the reserve's carbon stocks and biodiversity and to allow project proponents to adapt the reserve management plan to changing conditions.
5. **Enrichment and Rehabilitation.** The project proponents have committed to undertaking significant enrichment and rehabilitation work inside the Project Area. Each year, the project proponents will carry out enrichment activity, planting seedlings of native dipterocarp and other appropriate native tree species in areas with an insufficient inventory of young trees. In addition, significant rehabilitation of non-forested areas (including shrubland, grassland, and deforested areas), is planned. In particular the planting of native species such as jabon, binuang, and makaranga that thrive in exposed and degraded conditions. By the conclusion of the project, significant stretches of forest will have been restored to their natural state, increasing carbon stocks in the Project Area and providing additional habitat, thereby strengthening the physical buffer protecting TPNP. No non-native species will be planted. The recent rehabilitation of the deforested area in the northern Project Zone boundary incorporated the following locally sourced species:
 - Balangeran (*Shorea Balangeran*)
 - Agathis borneensis
 - Getah sundi (*Payena Loreii*)
 - Manggis hutan (*Garcinia* sp)
 - Papung (*Sandoricum* sp)
 - Ubar halin (*Syzygium* sp)
 - Meranti (*Shorea* sp)
 - Pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*)
 - Nyatoh (*Palagium* sp)
6. **Indigenous Species, Cash Crop, Community-based Agro-forestry Program.** As part of its reforestation effort, Rimba Raya will launch a community-based, cash crop

agro-forestry project based on multi-story/multi-crop plantations of native species cash crops, including fruit, nut, spice, and rubber trees and jelutong, inter-planted with rare species (such as ramin and meranti) in a matrix of secondary forest regrowth.

7. **Funding of OFI activities.** A portion of the revenues from the sale of the project's carbon credits will be used to fund OFI's on-going activities; including new programs for reforestation of critical orangutan habitats and acquisition of viable habitat that does not currently meet REDD project requirements for additionality. In addition, project proponents will build new orang-utan release centers and feeding platforms at strategic locations inside the Project Area. Working with project proponents, OFI will use the release centers to reintroduce as many as 300 orangutans from their orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) Rehabilitation Center near Pangkalan Bun, back into the wild, utilizing the reserve as a staging ground for their migration into the park.
8. **Co-management of Tanjung Puting National Park** The TPNP Authority has the responsibility to protect over 400,000 ha of national park. Its staffing levels do not correspond to the level of pressure by the agent of deforestation. The mere presence of the Rimba Raya project along the park's exposed eastern flank will significantly support the authority to maintain the boundary. The Rimba Raya Conservation Project is committed to developing a for-profit conservation model for underfunded national parks. Under this model the project proponent will work to strengthen the co-management agreement already in existence between TPNP and OFI. The project proponent will also support park personnel training, capacity-building opportunities, improved equipment for monitoring and communication, and the reserve's fire brigade.
9. **Development of Social Buffer** An essential element of the Rimba Raya project is the engagement of all stakeholders in the Project Zone in order to create a social buffer to the park and Project Area, thereby alleviating many of the external pressures that drive deforestation. The project proponents have created a process framework designed to disseminate information about project development and implementation, support community participation in all aspects of the project, and offer opportunities for capacity-building. To create an effective social buffer, project proponents believe that a comprehensive approach to socio-economic development must be undertaken with the objective of addressing the root causes of community-based deforestation – namely poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion. To that end, a slate of programs has been developed based on data from an initial social survey in the Project Zone and with reference to the UN Millennium Development Goals for Indonesia.
10. **Community Centers.** Following the successful example of OFI with communities in the park's western region, project proponents will build community centers in strategically selected villages inside the Project Zone to act as a soft interface between the Project and the communities. The community centers will offer facilities for park and project staff as well as for community organizations, and they will supply news and radio communication facilities, libraries, and social and agricultural training programs.

11. **Agriculture & Aquaculture Productivity.** The Rimba Raya project will also extend World Education's ongoing programs for food security, access to government services, and capacity building within the project zone. By helping local households meet their food needs utilizing land already under cultivation and by educating them about their political rights, the Rimba Raya project will eliminate many of the incentives driving illegal logging and the unnecessary conversion of forest to agricultural land.
12. **Community Multi-crop Agro-Forestry.** In keeping with its commitments to reforestation degraded lands within the Rimba Raya Reserve, the project proponent intends to implement a community-based agro-forestry program for native cash-crop species.
13. **Clean Water Systems.** Recent years have seen increased flooding in the Seruyan River watershed, and Project Zone communities have had trouble gaining access to clean water resources. Based on community surveys intended to help project proponents prioritize social programs, the first phase of programs aimed at creating a social buffer will include Potters for Peace, an organization that trains local communities to make and sell inexpensive ceramic water filtration devices.
14. **Fuel-Efficient Stoves.** The Rimba Raya project proponents intend to make available to all Project Zone communities the clean cook stoves. These inexpensive, well-designed stoves significantly reduce the amount of fuel wood required to cook and the amount of smoke generated during cooking. The project proponent plans to provide every family bordering the Project Area with a stove.
15. **Biochar Briquettes Production.** Traditionally, in most rural settings, people use biomass material to cook with and to heat their homes. The biomass material used is either raw or in the form of processed charcoal. This form of energy source, while being widely accessible, is inefficient, degrading to the environment and a health hazard. The production of biochar briquettes presents an additional opportunity for community based enterprise through sustainable use of local resources.
16. **Low Maintenance - Small Scale Solar Lighting.** The lack of electricity in the communities bordering the Project Area affects their lifestyle and the economy. Project proponents intend to supply each village household and community center with a solar lighting system.
17. **Micro-Credit.** Microcredit is the extension of very small loans to people who otherwise have not access to finance. These individuals lack collateral, steady employment, and a verifiable credit history and therefore cannot meet even the most minimal qualifications to gain access to traditional credit. Project proponents will partner with certain organizations to provide: 1) funding for all individuals in the Rimba Raya Project Zone; 2) budget support for field agents to work in the area; 3) supplementary budget support as needed and justified; and 4) support for training of field agents dedicated to the region.
18. **Sustainable Health Care.** The project proponent plans to develop a health care system designed specifically to meet the needs of Project Zone communities in collaboration with Health in Harmony (HIH), a Western Kalimantan-based health care program that integrates high quality, affordable health care with strategies to protect threatened forests. The project proponents health care program framework will comprise three steps: 1. Assess the health care needs of Project Zone communities; 2. Develop a system that

best suits their unique needs; 3. Implement the program and 4.. Evaluate the program regularly to improve, adapt, and evolve as we learn more and needs change.

19. **Floating Clinic.** Project proponents will arrange for the construction, outfitting, and deployment of a floating medical clinic. In lieu of community clinics, a floating clinic was chosen for its mobility and the resulting ability to deliver medical services up and down the Seruyan River, effectively servicing all of the communities in the Project Zone.
20. **Capacity Building Programs.** There are a number of specific capacity building programs, researched by project proponents as potentially applicable to Project Zone community needs. However, the final programs will be designed in collaboration with the communities to ensure that they address current community concerns and prioritize community needs for capacity building. Indigenous. Possible programmes are Peoples Eco-Tourism, Knowledge Transference, Orangutan Release and Tracking, Outreach and Education.

2.3 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3)

The main identified risks to the Project benefits are from ongoing pressure from oil palm expansion in the northern boundary and from fires.

Through the utilization of carbon funding, the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project aims to expand and enhance the patrol and protective work being undertaken in the area since 1971 by OFI. This funding will increase the patrols and physical presence through marking of boundaries and installation of posts and fire towers to monitor and respond to threats. The project also aims to make the necessary investments in job creation and income generation activities for the local communities. The project has executed carbon right agreements in the project area and received carbon proceeds through the sale of credits in the voluntary market as an operational REDD project.

InfiniteEARTH has formed a non-profit foundation and with 5% of its annual profits, fund an endowment sufficient to protect the project area in perpetuity, well beyond the official 30 year project life.

It is intended that resources will be dedicated and inalienable from the first day of operations, ensuring that the Rimba Raya Reserve will remain intact indefinitely. During the 30 years of project life, revenues from the sale of carbon credits will be used to fund all CCBS related programs. Once the project reaches the end of the CCBS period, remaining programs will be funded by “endowment capital.”

In order to ensure that the principle is never depleted, endowment capital will be placed in an investment vehicle that allows the Foundation partners to withdraw only interest earned, adjusted for inflation after taxes and fees. A graphic depiction of the measures taken to ensure the permanence of project benefits is presented in Figure 3 below.

Another goal will be to fund initiatives directed at improving the social and economic welfare of indigenous populations beyond the requirements established by the CCBS. The Foundation will

encourage feedback and regular program evaluation to ensure targeted spending for optimal results, collaborative priority setting for maximum social impact, and flexibility for adaptive management.

In addition to these measures, IE intends to acquire insurance against major catastrophes, ensuring that the project will remain environmentally and financially sound.

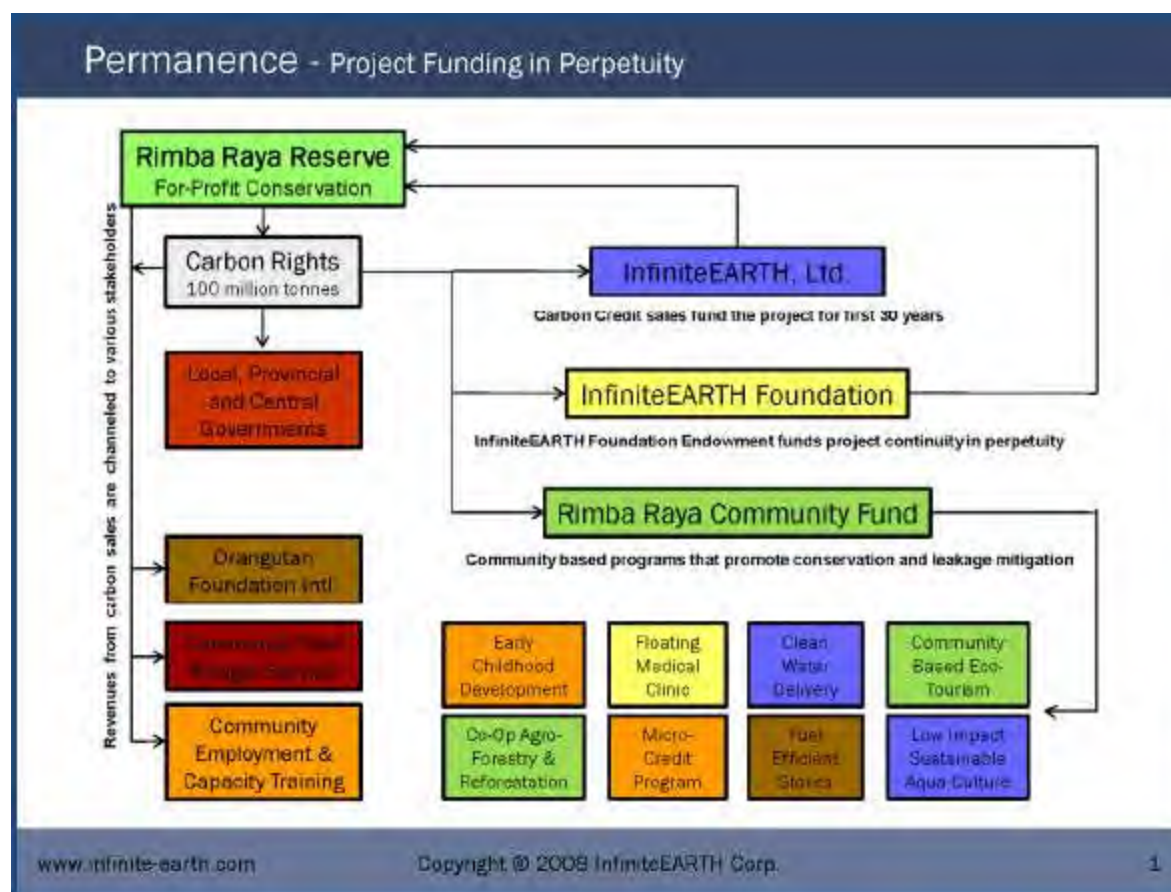


Figure 3: The InfiniteEARTH permanence model

2.4 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3)

A preliminary analysis of HCVs in the Project Zone determined that 11 of the 13 HCV sub-values defined in the Toolkit for Indonesia are potentially present. Maintenance or enhancement of all these HCVs depend directly on the protection of remaining forest, retention of connectivity between remnant forests in the Project Zone with those of TPNP, potential rehabilitation of degraded riparian forest zones in the Project Area, and prevention of oil palm expansion to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitats of the Seruyan. Specific measures to achieve this are outlined in Section 2.2 of this report.

2.5 Project Financing (G3 & G4)

InfiniteEARTH has executed forward sales triggered upon the first verification that will create an endowment which will sufficiently fund the operational budget through an annuity for the entire life of the project and possibly in perpetuity.

First Verification credits some which were delivered to Allianz have funded operations for 1-2 years through 2014 (well beyond the 2nd Verification). The project is cash flow positive on the first verification. Upon delivery of additional presold credits from the 2nd verification to both Allianz and other buyers, the company again with more than 2+ years of operating capital past 2016. The company plans to verify every year given the volume of credits involved.

Confidential budgets/contracts will be shared with the verifier. please

2.6 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4)

The Rimba Raya Recruitment Policy aims to provide employment for members of Project Zone communities.

Priority will be given to community members for positions which meet with their skills. Currently, the Rimba Raya project has utilised community members several times as field guides, and for providing transportation. The Project has made an effort to train community members in the skills of measuring peat and using such technical tools.

Key positions to be filled initially include: project manager, fire and forestry manager, environment and conservation manager, field operations manager, logistics and procurement manager, GIS specialist, accountant, reserve guards, fire brigade, watercraft pilots, orangutan care providers, and other monitoring and administrative staff.

The Rimba Raya Recruitment Policy does not discriminate based on gender and ensures that an adequate number of women and members of other underrepresented groups have the opportunity to apply. As training for most staff has been budgeted, prior technical experience will not be imperative for some positions. In many cases, specialized local knowledge and relationships will be more important than technical knowledge. For each position, once a proper applicant base has been acquired – including adequate representation from women and other minority groups – an interview process featuring verbal and written interviews with multiple IE staff will commence with the goal of selecting the best candidate for the position. For women and other minorities that are not hired, a micro-credit program will be available to ensure that they have other project-related opportunities.

The project will assess its employment policies during each CCB verification phase to demonstrate their effectiveness.

To date the Project has directly employed two people (initially on short term contract),

1. An experienced Project Manager (Male, early 40, Christian, Jakarta)
2. Logistics/administration officer. (Female, early 20, Muslim, Punkalung Bun)

These roles required specific skills and experience as well as a requirement to work closely with the OFI staff in Punkalang Bun, which the staff has demonstrated. This year the Project is intending to engage more people as it trains and builds up a fire fighting crew in the project region as well as

develops a crew of 'rangers' to run the patrols alongside the OFI teams. It is aimed to have these crews engaged from local villages, including the opportunity to hold management positions.

Seven major employment programs have been identified and are listed below.

- Forest patrol and security
- Fire fighting and prevention
- GIS equipment and techniques
- Agro-forestry and ecosystem restoration
- Wildlife monitoring
- Orangutan feeding and care
- Small business development

Detailed training plans will be established once these programmes reach the appropriate level. Fire training was initiated in 2009/2010 and will be a priority activity for 1023/2014.

None of the project activities proposed entails extraordinary risk to future Rimba Raya employees. A number of the activities (Reserve patrol, Fire response, Orangutan care) include a degree of risk inherent to those activities. Design and implementation of those activities will include measures to minimize risks to worker safety.

In all cases, workers will be informed of risks and trained in best work practices to reduce them. The "SOP on Occupational Safety, Health and Safety" developed, details plans and policies for worker safety, please see Annex 4 for more details.

2.7 Stakeholders (G3)

Significant liaison (or socialisation) with communities occurred during the Project development and initiation stage. A comprehensive list of these engagements can be found in the Project Design Document. Over the past 2 years the focus on stakeholder engagement has been with the government of Indonesia and PT BEST which has culminated in the user right agreements being confirmed.

More recently the Project has conducted community engagement, planning for activity and program delivery. During the period of August 23 to September 1, 2013, three World Education and one Rimba Raya staff implemented socialization meetings in eight villages. The meetings were delivered in the four upstream villages of Paren, Ulak Batu, Palingkau, and Telaga Pulang and in the four downstream villages of Baung, Jahitan, Muara Dua, and Tanjung Rangas. The socialization process involved 261 villagers, including 240 men and 21 women.

Although World Education intended to deliver a meeting in Cempaka Baru, this village was excluded because of community tension surrounding the project. The tension is coming from promises that the oil palm company had made to Cempaka Baru which will not eventuate now. Word Education plan to conduct a specific consultation with Cempaka Baru to reiterate the Project activities that will bring benefits to the community and to develop a plan of delivery with them to restore confidence that the Project will deliver benefits to them.

Following the socialisation it was determined that the village of Paren was outside the Rimba Raya Project working area map. Now that the northern buffer zone boundary has moved south they are no

longer in the Project Zone with the lands surrounding their village already having been converted to Oil Palm.

Consultation Specific to CCB Public Consultation Period

This Monitoring Report was posted on the CCB website during the Public Consultation Period between 15-October to 14-November 2013. During this period World Education and Rimba Raya staff were active in the villages.

The people were made aware of the meeting through a formal letter sent by Rimba Raya management to the village, copied to the head of sub districts and head of district. This letter contained information relating to:

- plan'schedule for consultation process in the villages
- the monitoring report document translated to bahasa

World Education returned to the villages and conducted a two phase consultation approach during the public consultation period. The first of the formal meetings were conducted in every village to explain:

- the method of consultation
- the content and purpose of the document
- the purpose and period of the public consultation
- getting agreement on how to distribute the document and the information to the wider community

The second level meetings were informally held with the village leaders.

Comments were collected using two approaches

- a box for provided in every settlement for community member to provide writing comment
- verbally express and noted during meetings

The comments were collected during the course of the consultation period which was most formally conducted in the villages between the 9 – 13 November, with all final comments collected verbally or from the boxes posted in the communities on the 14 November 2013. All comments have been collated and added as an Annex to this document. The project notes all positive comments and has collated all concerns and negative comments to focus in these aspects in future communications.

If conflicts arise, these will be formal dealt with through a grievance/conflict resolution process that has been instituted and publicized. It has all elements needed to make sure it meets with standard conflict resolution protocols.

For Example:

1. Managed by a Third party – World Education is responsible for receiving and mediating between the communities and Rimba Raya should they be needed. This agreement is in writing and in force now.
2. Formal Process – World Education has informed all villages on the process of contacting them to submit a grievance or resolve a conflict. This process is described in the attached poster (English translation of the Indonesian version).
3. Publicized - All communities and stakeholders have been informed of the 3rd party mediation of WE. Posters have been installed in all communities. Stakeholders were informed in face to face meetings by Rimba Raya personnel. This recent awareness program was led by World Education.

If conflicts arise the project proponent will identify a qualified third party to manage grievances. This will mostly likely be World Education at project commencement. Although involved in some aspects of project implementation, organizations such as OFI and World Education are excellent independent organizations with strong on-going ties to Project Zone communities and have reputations for honest engagement. For more details please see CCB PD section G3.10.

3 LEGAL STATUS

3.1 Compliance with Laws, Statutes, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks (G4 & G5)

The Rimba Raya project complies with all international, national, and local laws and regulations relevant to project implementation, as indicated below:

Relevant International Treaties and Agreements:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (1973)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976)
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1981)
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Biodiversity Convention (1992)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003)

Laws of the Government of Indonesia

Property Rights. All land inside the Project Area is designated as federal government property. Project design and implementation therefore must be in conformity to the following national regulations.

- Government Regulation No. 6 of 2007 regarding Forest Layout and Preparation of Forest Management and Forest Utilization dated January 8, 2007, as amended by Government Regulation No. 3 of 2008 regarding Amendment of GR No. 6 dated February 4, 2008
- Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.61/Menhut-II/2008 Regarding Provision and Application Procedure for the Granting of Business License for Forest Wood Utilization of Natural Forest in Production Forest dated October 28, 2008

There are, in addition, a host of provincial and local laws that will affect various aspects of project implementation as they relate to land use and property rights. Project proponents intend to comply with all relevant laws.

The main body of Indonesian law governing the relations between workers and employers is UU No. 13/2003.

In addition, the following conventions of the International Labour Organisation have been ratified by Indonesia:

- C81 – Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
- C87 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948

- C98 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
- C100 – Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
- C102 – Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952
- C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
- C138 – Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- C169 – Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
- C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999

Project proponents have a strong commitment to inform all stakeholders of their rights with respect to the project. The Rimba Raya project will exceed all local labour requirements and will ensure that all workers are apprised of their rights. This will be done by the Stakeholder categories, descriptions, and channels of communication identified during the social survey conducted by World Education.

These channels are outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Stakeholder categories and channel of communication

Stakeholder Category	Description	Channels of Communications
Villagers	Recipients and beneficiaries of any program implemented in Project Zone villages.	Verbal communication from village head Written invitation from village head for meetings with oil palm companies, higher-level government officials, etc.
Farmers' and Women's groups	Organization with the common goal of improving members' welfare.	Word of mouth Letters and other written media Announcement board in village office or mosque
Formal Village Leaders	Village heads, Village secretaries, and BPD Chairmen (see Figure 51 below)	Word of mouth Letters and other written media Direct visit to Village Office
Informal Leaders	Village members with influence in the village, often approached to facilitate communication	Word of mouth Letters and other written media Announcement board in village office or mosque
World Education	Community organizer that implements community development programs	Internet (including email and instant messaging) Telephone
OFI	Community facilitator working to raise stakeholders' awareness of conservation	Internet (including email and instant messaging) Telephone
WALHI	Environmental protection advocacy organization	Internet (including email and instant messaging) Telephone
Sawit Watch	Network of civil society organizations working to raise public awareness of the negative impacts of oil palm development	Internet (including email and instant messaging) Telephone
Government Offices	License oil palm plantation companies; monitor their progress; implement programs at the village level; facilitate conflict resolution for any village dispute	Official letter Telephone In-person visit
Oil palm companies	Plantation development, with limited social programs for local communities	Official letter Telephone In-person visit

3.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5)

Rimba Raya' right of use to the Project Area is demonstrated in the 'working area map' presented in Figure 4.

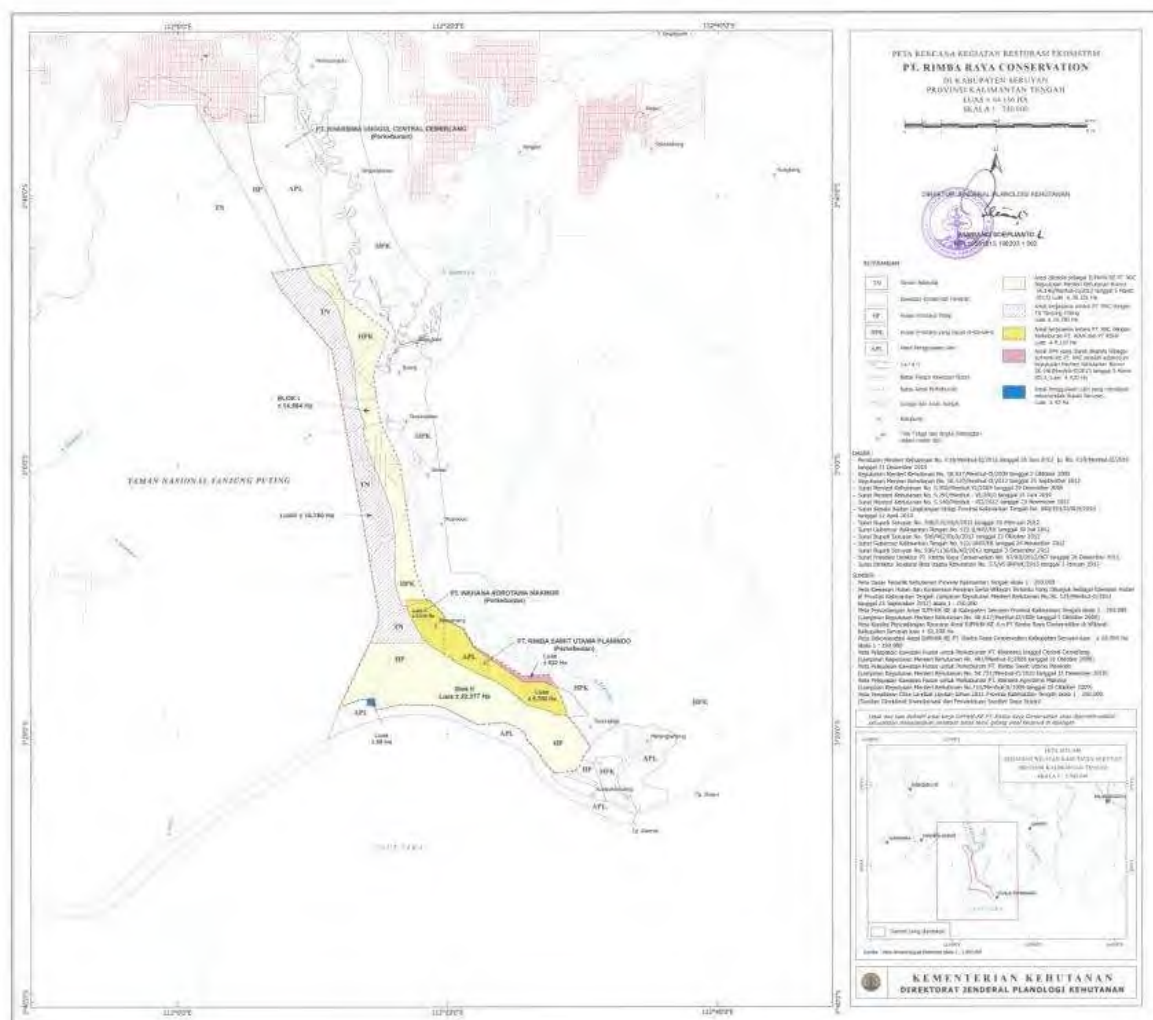


Figure 4: Official Working Area Map

The agreement types with the relevant stakeholders are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: User Rights Agreements as Presented in the Working Area Map

Name (on Map)	Area (ha)	Agreement Summary
Blok I (Green)	14,054	An official governmental decree for 36,331 ha, which conveys land-use rights outright.
Blok II (Green)	22,277	
TPNP (hashed area)	18,780	An official governmental cooperation agreement with the National Park authority, which conveys rights and responsibilities to manage another 18,780 ha on their behalf.
PT Wahana Agrotama Makmur	2,410	A commercial agreement from the palm oil company to manage another 8930 ha for conservation until such time as the government could revoke their license and reissue to us. Additionally, we have a letter from them to the Minister of Forestry asking him to do so.
PT Rimba Sawit Utama Planindo (included pink polygon to the north)	6,520	
APL (blue polygon)	95	This area is covered under the working map agreement and the land use will be converted to an ERC license to ensure this area can never be legally converted to oil palm.

Land use, customary and legal property rights have not changed in the Project Zone presented in Figure 4 and listed in Table 5 since original CCB Validation.

3.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1)

At the present time Indonesia has no nationally instated emissions cap, nor does it operate an internal emissions trading scheme.

3.4 Participation under Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project is not registered with any other GHG program, nor is it seeking registration with any.

3.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit (CL1)

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project neither has, nor intends to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental or GHG emission reductions or removals claimed under the VCS program.

3.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project has never been rejected from any other GHG program, or any GHG program.

3.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5)

The Project does not require people to relocate and maintains the local communities right to access the area for fishing and small scale removal of trees and collection of forest products. The project will never re-locate any people that could conceivable encroach on the project area lands, although we actively prevent this from occurring through patrols and education.

3.8 Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5)

The illegal activities that may be conducted from time to time in the project area include logging and deforestation by oil palm companies.

With the exception of the oil palm encroachment, Project partners OFI has a long and successful track record of monitoring the project area and deterring would be loggers and threats of fire such as hunters and shifting agriculture before they can do significant damage to the ecosystem, and dealing with the offenders using non-violent methods. The Project does not benefit from illegal activity.

4 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

4.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

To calculate the net climate benefit the project applied the VCS methodology "VM0004 Methodology for Conservation Projects that Avoid Planned Land Use Conversion in Peat Swamp Forests, v1.0".

4.2 Deviations from the Monitoring Plan

Due to the Project boundaries being agreed between the stakeholders in early 2013, commencement of project activities, proposed in the validated CCB PD only commenced in March 2013. It is planned that these activities will increase in 2014 onwards, as project revenue starts to flow from the sale of VERs verified for the first monitoring period. As a result some activities, particularly related to the communities did not start until 2013. The project proponents are committed to the original plan, it is however running behind the original schedule. In the current monitoring period there has been progress made against indicators and implementation of activities, however the timelines have been extended. Please see Section 4.2.1 for more detail.

4.2.1 Revised Implementation Schedule

Table 6: Project Activities and Implementation

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
Establishment of the Rimba Raya Reserve	Completed	64,977 hectares of the Project Area have now been acknowledged by the Indonesian Government as a conservation area.	NA	NA	Complete.	Top priority	RRC Management	Board
Set up of 20 Guard Posts	Started	Negotiations on location of guard post and Orangutan release center in the northern boundary of the PA are in an advanced stage. Work has commenced on establishing optimum location of future guard posts in the southern project area.	NA	Dec-13	Create a map of location for further guard posts and set up budget requirements.	Urgent	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
35 guards will be hired, equipped, and provided with GIS and patrol training	Planned	Once location guard posts are identified, process for engaging staff, local to the guard posts, this will commence	Jan-14	NA	Allocate budget, undertake interviews to identify potential staff and establish training plan for staff. Purchase equipment.	Urgent	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
Create a fire response system, including training and equipping a fire brigade and developing a fire response plan for the reserve.	Started	Having had training sessions and an MOU with the forestry fire department (BKSDA) a new training session will begin in late 2013	2010	2014	Periodic fire response training and equipment purchase	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Build fire towers throughout the PA	Planned	Build Fire towers for monitoring and fire prevention	Dec-13	Dec-15	Locating the optimal locations and allocation of funds	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
A full monitoring plan will be developed.	Completed							
Each year, the project proponents will carry out enrichment activity in designated blocks, planting seedlings of native species.	Started	Communities on the northern boundary have agreed to participate in planting activities to rehabilitate the recently disturbed area by the agent of deforestation.	Aug-13	Ongoing	Once the water levels recede during the dry season, planting will commence.	Urgent	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Set up of community-based, cash crop agro-forestry project based on multi-story/multi-crop plantations of native species cash crops.	Started	Communities on the northern boundary have agreed to participate in planting activities to rehabilitate the recently disturbed area by the agent of deforestation.	Sep-13	Ongoing	Once the water levels recede during the dry season, planting will commence.	Urgent	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
Project proponents will build three new orang-utan release centers and six feeding platforms at strategic locations inside the Project Area over the first three years of the project	Started	A new Orangutan release center location has been identified.	Aug-13	Ongoing	Allocate funds, identify staff, organise materials.	Important	OFI Project Manager	RRC Management
Reintroduction of as many as 300 orangutans from their Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ)	Planned	n/a	TBD	Ongoing	Once the Orangutan release center has been built, a plan for reintroduction will be completed.	Important	OFI Project Manager	RRC Management
Strengthen the co-management agreement between Tanjung Puting National Park and OFI.	Started	Continue to add details to the working relationship with TPNP leaders and workers	Ongoing	Ongoing	Meetings will recommence after the Audit in Oct 2013 is completed	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
A portion of the revenues from the sale of the project's carbon credits will be used to fund directly the park's management and conservation activities.	Started	Project has funded rehabilitation work in the northern boundary, including drain blockage work and sourcing of seedlings for revegetation.	Sep-13	Ongoing	Identify an annual budget for this activity, set up a plan and identify activities to be funded.	Important	OFI Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
Park personnel will have access to training and capacity-building opportunities, improved equipment for monitoring and communication, and the reserve's fire brigade.	Not commenced	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	Allocation of funding and identification of applicable equipment	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Build community centers in strategically selected villages inside the Project Zone.	Not commenced	TBD	Dec-13	Ongoing	Receipt and allocation of funding, finish planning	Important	WE and RRC Project Management	RRC Management
Extend World Education's ongoing programs for food security, access to government services, and capacity building within the project zone	Not commenced	TBD	13-Dec	Ongoing	Receipt and allocation of funding, finish planning	Important	WE and RRC Project Management	RRC Management
Train project-zone community members and offer them priority employment in all major project activities	Started	The project has focused on utilising local communities for services, such as hiring speed boats and providing logistical support in	2009	Ongoing	As the projects proposed activities gain momentum a more structured employment plan will evolve.	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
		the field.						
Supply one laptop per child.	Not commenced	Planned	Not scheduled	NA	Planning and Allocation of funds	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Implement a community-based agro-forestry program for native cash-crop species.	Started	Planting of cash crop trees along with native species	Aug-13	Ongoing	ongoing	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Develop seedling/sapling breeding program with a focus on management and ownership by community women	Planned	TBD	Nov-14	Ongoing	Planning and Allocation of funds	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Clean Water Systems. The project will engage Potters for Peace, an organization that trains local communities to make and sell inexpensive ceramic water filtration devices.	Started	100 Unit of water filters for drinking have been provided by Kopernick.	Aug-13	Aug-14	Identify areas with high demand for these units. Distribute units to identified areas. Teach communities how to use correctly.	Top priority	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
Fuel-Efficient Stoves. The Rimba Raya project proponents intend to make available to all Project Zone communities the Envirofit B1100 Clean Cook Stoves. InfiniteEARTH also plans to provide every family bordering the project area with an Envirofit stove.	Started	100 stoves have been provided by Kopernick	Aug-13	Aug-14	Identify areas with high demand for these units. Distribute units to identified areas. Teach communities how to use correctly.	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Biochar Briquettes Production. The production of biochar briquettes presents an additional opportunity for community based enterprise through sustainable exploitation of local resources.	planned							
The Rimba Raya project proponents Low Maintenance - Small Scale Solar Lighting. Project proponents intend	Started	Began in 2010 will resume in Dec 2014 after allocation of funding is complete	May-10	Ongoing	Allocate funds, continue distribution.	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
to supply each village household and community center with a Roy Solar Lighting System.								
Micro Credit will be provided. Project proponents will partner with certain organizations to provide: 1) funding for all individuals in the Rimba Raya Project Zone; 2) budget support for field agents to work in the area; 3) supplementary budget support as needed and justified; and 4) support for training of field agents dedicated to the region.	Planned	TBD	Jun-14	Ongoing	Finalizing the choice of partner then begin micorcredit project	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Importance	Responsibility	Report to
Sustainable Health Care. Program. IE plans to develop a health care system designed specifically to meet the needs of Project Zone communities in collaboration with Health in Harmony (HIH). The IE health care program framework will comprise three steps: 1. Assess the health care needs of Project Zone communities; 2. Develop a system that best suits their unique needs; and 3. Evaluate the program regularly to improve, adapt, and evolve as we learn more and needs change.	Started	A health assessment was undertaken by Alam Sehat Lestari in September 2013. This report identified major health issues, root causes of those issues and suggest a plan forward.	Sep-13	Ongoing	Prioritise suggested actions. Set up a budget and plan to implement actions.	Top priority	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management
Set up of capacity building programmes.	Started	World Education has 3 staff based in the Baum village since July 2013	Jul-13	Ongoing	Set up a budget and work with World Education to base more staff in identified areas	Important	RRC Project Manager	RRC Management

4.3 Project Boundary (G1)

The Project boundary is described in the Projects validated VCS PD. Please refer to Table 7 and Table 8 of this document.

4.4 Baseline Scenario (G2)

In 1996, the Tanjung Puting National Park border was set and comprised 396,000ha. Each province and district in Indonesia is required to conduct ten-year spatial plans and the 2003 plan for Central Kalimantan indicated a different, smaller border. This revision to the border of the Park was agreed to by the Minister of Forestry in 2005². In the buffer area east of the park in what is now the Rimba Raya concession two timber concessions selectively logged the area during the 1980s and 1990s, PT Bina Samaktha³ in the northeast portion and PT Mulung Basidi⁴ in the southeast. The companies stopped operations in 1998 and 2000, respectively. Since then some of the easily accessed forest has been illegally selectively logged by nearby villagers. In 2004, five oil palm estates were formally proposed to the Bupati and the Governor that partially occupy the ex-timber concessions adjacent to the Park. By 2007, all five of these proposed estates had received the initial stage of oil palm permits from the Seruyan Bupati with the northernmost estate also being granted the estate license (HGU – Indonesian acronym). Following HGU designation, the northernmost estate was rapidly converted to oil palm plantation. This concession, managed by PT Kharisma Unngul Centratama) became operational in 2007.

4.4.1 Without-project' effects on communities within Project Zone

Oil palm development, if conducted in accordance with current laws, would see companies working in partnership with local communities to develop land with the expectation of strengthening the local economy and eventually improving the welfare of local communities. To date, however, the process of land acquisition by oil palm companies in the Project Zone has created conflict over land rights where none existed. Compensation for land has been decided unilaterally by oil palm companies, and communities complain that they have been treated unfairly. Companies often clear land and plant oil palm prior to receiving consent from the communities and signing a formal lease agreement. The current situation is unlikely to change without first reaching a peak of collective protests and/or violence on the part of the communities, with reprisals from plantation owners, as seen in other parts of Indonesia.

Beyond these conflicts over land rights and compensation, forest conversion by oil palm companies – the 'without project' scenario – will likely diminish the region's capacity to deliver environmental services on which Project Zone communities rely. The replacement of robust ecosystems with monoculture plantations like oil palm inevitably reduces water retention and

² Minister of Forestry's SK No.292/MENHUT-VII/2005 Tanggal 13 Mei 2005

³ SK HPH No. 33/KPTS/Um/I/1978 tanggal 8 Januari 1978 seluas ± 50.000 Ha

⁴ SK HPH No. 26/KPTS/Um/I/1980 tanggal 14 Januari 1980 seluas ± 98.000 Ha)

increases runoff and flooding. Recent and persistent flooding in the Project Zone is attributable to the conversion of land for oil palm plantations to the north of the Project Area.

The pollution of rivers with chemicals used to fertilize the soil is another inevitable consequence of plantation development.

Oil palm development creates a local “Catch 22”: Conversion leaves communities landless; in turn, community members obtain temporary work clearing land, planting, and harvesting oil palm, but after the initial push to develop a plantation, regular employment is usually unavailable. Community members then turn to fishing, but increased flooding and pollution diminish the Seruyan’s capacity to support this livelihood. Project Zone communities have already experienced the negative environmental impacts of oil palm with only limited plantation development. Continued development is likely to increase the stress on these impoverished communities. Under such conditions, poverty levels are likely to rise further, provoking collective protests and demonstrations by the communities with possible violent repercussions, as has happened in other parts of Indonesia with similar patterns of oil palm development.

A full description of communities located in the project zone can be found in the CCB PD, no changes to the composition/characteristics of the communities have occurred since the original CCB Validation, however since the validation, and the agreement of the working area map, Paren, a community north of the Project Zone is no longer a Project beneficiary. World Education has been managing the community expectations in the area since the finalisation of the working area map and the community has agreed to the oil palm development for their community (see Section 2.7).

4.4.2 ‘Without Project’ Scenario Effects on Project Zone Biodiversity

TPNP is world-renowned for its orangutan population. With a population of 5,000 individuals, representing 10% of the global orangutan population, the Park makes an essential contribution to the protection and continued survival of the Bornean orangutan. Rimba Raya is an important part of greater TPNP, and its large forest blocks adjacent to the park augment TPNP orangutan populations by an estimated 14%. Additionally, Rimba Raya’s mosaic of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems house hundreds of species of flora and fauna and provide habitat for many rare and endangered species. A recent study of the Project Management Zone documented high biodiversity including 361 species of birds, 122 species of mammals, and 180 species of trees and woody plants likely to be present in the Project Area.

Orangutan populations and most of Rimba Raya’s biodiversity would be lost with conversion to palm oil, the most likely ‘without-project’ scenario. The park’s northern border already consists of palm-oil plantations and there has been a history of encroachment and other negative impacts by plantations on the park. In December 2002 as much as 30,000 tonnes of palm-oil mill effluent leaked into the Sekonyer River after settling ponds at the Wana Sawit oil palm plantation

ruptured. This damaged the aquatic ecosystem threatening endangered freshwater fish species and polluting the water resource on which local people depend. In May 2003, Wana Sawit planted oil palm on up to 380 hectares of once-forested land inside the park's border. In June 2004, a series of roads up to 10km long were discovered leading from this area further into the park, facilitating illegal logging and extensive degradation of the protected forests. In 2004 NGOs uncovered plans by three other plantation companies to expand their operations. Examination and satellite analysis of these plans revealed that over 17,000 hectares of park land, nearly all of the supposed 'buffer zone' along the Eastern border, would be lost if the proposed expansion took place.

Without the Rimba Raya project, this expansion of palm oil plantations encroaching the park would undoubtedly proceed according to plan. Under the most likely 'without project' scenario, severe negative impacts on biodiversity in the project zone can be expected. Under this scenario, all of the Project Area is converted to oil palm. Such a large expansion of oil palm would lead to remaining forests being heavily exploited and very few, if any, natural forests remaining. As has been experienced in other areas in Kalimantan and Southeast Asia, this scenario would likely isolate patches of remaining forest, eliminating existing connectivity with the national park and between remnant patches of forest. Such a large-scale conversion to oil palm would leave very limited habitat for threatened species, and would lead to their local extinction. Only a small percentage of native wildlife can persist in such an environment, able to live in (e.g. mice, rats, pangolin), use, or pass through (e.g. pigs and deer) oil palm plantations. Seed banks of threatened plants would also be lost through such large-scale conversion to monoculture.

4.5 Additionality (G2)

The basis for "additionality" in the project area is "Avoiding Planned Deforestation" where government land-use planning policy specifically targets the project zone for conversion from a "forest" classification to a "non-forest classification for industrial agriculture exploitation" (principally oil palm).

Prior to the project commencement, the project management area has been proposed by the provincial government to be gazetted for conversion to non-forest agricultural industrial estates. In response, oil palm concessionaires applied for and were granted 5 concession areas, which comprise the entire project area (carbon accounting area) by the local regency and the Provincial government.

Conversion to oil palm has significant climate impacts through a loss of forest cover and subsequent emissions from peat drainage. Conversion to oil palm results in a loss of habitat for a range of endangered species, leaving them with few places left in Indonesia to relocate. Oil palm conversion also threatens local community water quality and livelihoods. Whilst the oil palm industry contributes significantly to the economy it also removes the forest resource and changes community interaction with the landscape in particular access to fishing and small scale timber for

boat building. The oil palm companies rarely contribute direct assistance or interact with the local communities to determine their health, education and livelihood needs.

The Rimba Raya Project through its relationship with World Education is committed to providing programs and access to micro financing that will lead to a measureable net impact in these communities that can be attributed to the Project.

5 MONITORING DATA AND PARAMETERS

5.1 Description of the Monitoring Plan (CL3, CM3 & B3)

5.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project monitoring plan is to confirm that the estimates of ex-ante GHG removals presented in the VCS Project Document are being met, and to identify and account for any unplanned reductions in project carbon stocks, increase in project emissions or possible leakage outside the project boundary. Additionally, monitoring the project implementation activities will enable Project Proponents to objectively assess project components, identify gaps and deficiencies and use this information to improve both monitoring and management of the Project. The monitoring plans have been fully developed and approved as part of the validation in 2009/2010. They are available on the CCB website.

5.1.2 Methodology

Climate Monitoring

A key feature of the Rimba Raya monitoring plan is to employ spatial data and tools to systematically monitor land cover change, forest degradation and carbon pools in the Project Area and project buffer. This is combined with ground-based surveys to investigate and record information on any activities that affect project carbon stocks and peat emissions (e.g. fire, logging).

Please see the VCS monitoring plan/report for more detail on the climate component of this project.

Community Monitoring

The method for monitoring is conducted in accordance with the CCB Standard and the Project's validated Monitoring Plan.

The Rimba Raya project is committed to the development of sustainable livelihoods for communities in the Project Zone. Monitoring activities used to measure the project's impact on community livelihoods are designed to suit specific goals and interventions.

Households have five capital assets, which were used for various livelihood outcomes. These five capital assets include:

1. Physical capital (e.g., household assets, agricultural implements, transport, energy, communication and other infrastructure, technology).
2. Financial capital (e.g., credit, savings, remittances, pensions).
3. Social capital (e.g. adherence to rules, relationships of trust, mutuality of interest, leadership, kin and ethnic networks, social networks or organizations, access to wider institutions, ability to demand).
4. Natural capital (e.g. soil fertility, water resources, forest resources, grazing resources, land quantity and quality)
5. Human capital (e.g. knowledge and information, skills, health, ability to work).

The five capital assets identified above were used as the basis for the community monitoring plan; please see Table 7 for more detail.

Biodiversity Monitoring

Four broad categories of monitoring activities that address biodiversity management goals of the project include:

1. Change in forest cover and condition;
2. Plant and wildlife population;
3. Quality and condition of aquatic habitats – including rivers and lakes – and of terrestrial wetland ecosystems such as marshes and inundated grasslands; and
4. Fires.

These four categories were used as the basis for the biodiversity monitoring components; please see Table 8 for more detail.

A full monitoring plan was developed in conjunction with the CCB PD and was available to the validation team in Annex 13 in the initial Validation. The Project achieved CCB validation for the period July 2009- June 2010 in May 2013. The project proponent is committed to publish the results of this monitoring period on the CCB webpage and distribute information to local stakeholders as discussed in Table 4.

5.1.3 Approach

Climate

Please refer to the VCS Monitoring Report for this component.

Community Monitoring

The approved CCB Monitoring Plan stated that the above mentioned indicators are to be monitored through a bi-annual survey conducted in each community. Please refer to Section 4.2 where a description to the deviation to this Monitoring Report is provided. Community monitoring components are summarised in Table 7 below. These components need to be reported bi-annually and will be undertaken by World Education.

Table 7: Community Monitoring Components

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years
Initial Community Monitoring Component	Physical	Check number of households that have upgraded from leaf to aluminium roofs.
		Check number of individuals with fishing boats or other fishing equipment.
	Financial	Check income and expenditures of families (e.g., proportion of households with income higher than the current level of income).
		Check employment rates (e.g., number of family members with a job or business; distribution of job opportunities across gender and social status).
	Social	Check number of households with members involved in at least one community organization or program.
		Check proportion of families who participate in the formal electoral process (Number of households with actual voters).
		Check number of grievances recorded against oil palm companies declines.
		Check level of adherence to laws and frequency of penalties being given for those breaking them.
	Natural	Check if a decrease in flooding of their agricultural land and/or an increase in productivity of arable land.
		Check that forests and agricultural areas that are important to meeting basic needs have become available.

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years
		Check water quality for turbidity and pollution and that draining of peat swamps in the area has stopped.
	Human	Check improvement in proportion of households or individuals with knowledge and information on hygiene
		Check number of incidence of diarrhoea, typhoid
		Check proportion of households with sanitary toilet facilities (not excreting into the Seruyan River where they wash dishes and bathe)
		Check for improved sanitation facilities (hand washing soap, safe water containers, water treatment)
		Check percentage of households with access to clean water
		Check number of water treatment facilities in a village
		Check mortality rates (infant, child, mother)
		Existence of medical centers (including number of doctors and nurses and number of patient visits)
		Check prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition and disease
		Check number of children attending school
		Check percent of family members who go/have gone to school
		Check number of family members who are able to read and write
		Check number of family members who have attended some type of livelihood related training
Monitoring Community	Preliminary High Conservation Monitoring Plan	Mapping of HCV5(basic needs) and HCV6 (Cultural Identity) areas

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years
	Community Needs assessment	In depth community needs assessment in each village prior to any on the ground project implementation in coordination with World Education. To identify gaps between community needs and desired conditions with regard to all five capital assets as shown above.
	LARASITA	Work together with the local BPN office (Badan Pertanahan Nasional) through its LARASITA Program to establish formal land ownership for communities. Check formal landowner ship has been established
	Illegal logging	Mapping of real actors of illegal logging
	Job Opportunities with the Rimba Raya Project	Develop a strategy to provide training and other educational programs with the goal of increasing local capacity to fill more skilled and permanent positions within the project organization. Check local capacity has increased within the project organization.

The key activities to be implemented by the Project and their net benefit assessed by World Education and other relevant agencies, are:

1. Community Needs Assessment
2. LARASITA – establishment of formal land ownership
3. Job Opportunities with the Rimba Raya Project
4. Illegal logging – identification of main actors

Biodiversity Monitoring

The approved CCB Monitoring Plan stated that the biodiversity indicators are to be monitored through an annual summary of activities. Please refer to Section **Error! Reference source not found.** where a description of a deviation to this Monitoring Report is provided. Biodiversity monitoring components are summarised in the Table 8 below.

Table 8. Biodiversity Monitoring Component

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years	Times and Periods	Detection frequency	Remote sensing data, resolution, coverage and years	Reporting frequency
Preliminary Biodiversity Monitoring Components	Forest Cover and Condition	Identification of change in forest cover classes with ecosystem-specific methods. These classes can be defined first through image classification, but should then be investigated intensively on the ground during the first year to test that degradation classes based on image analysis in fact correspond to real difference in canopy cover, perhaps using basal area as an easily measured proxy.	Every six months	six monthly	Medium-resolution imagery (e.g. Landsat 7)	Annually
		Identification of change in forest cover classes with ecosystem-specific methods	Annually	Annually	High-resolution imagery (Ikonos, QuickBird, or aerial photography)	Annually

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years	Times and Periods	Detection frequency	Remote sensing data, resolution, coverage and years	Reporting frequency
		Ground patrol to check permanent 10-20 km transects for tree loss	Continuously	Continuously	n/a	Quarterly interim report and summary report annually
	Plant and Wildlife Populations	Survey of indicator species for plants, birds, mammals, and herptofauna	Annually	n/a	n/a	Bi-annually
		Orangutan Survey	Continuously	n/a	n/a	Annually
	Quality and Condition of Aquatic and Wetland Ecosystems	Monitoring of water quality in the Seruyan River and Lake Sembuluh.	Ongoing	As required	n/a	As required
	Fire	<see above in Climate section>				
Monitoring Biodiversity	Ecosystem mapping	Field survey to describe vegetation types based on structural attributes and diagnostic species assemblages.	Annually	Bi-annually	n/a	Bi-annually

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years	Times and Periods	Detection frequency	Remote sensing data, resolution, coverage and years	Reporting frequency
		Develop draft vegetation map integrating these data with other secondary sources such as improved soil maps, geology, and RePPPOT land systems	Annually	Bi-annually	High resolution imagery used in climate component	Bi-annually
	Confirmation of Species Likely or Potentially Present	Undertake Botanical Survey, document possible population estimation of HCV 1.2 (Critically Endangered Species) and 1.3 (Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species) species. One area of special consideration should be the survey of orchids and other rare epiphytic plants.	Annually	Bi-annually	n/a	Bi-annually

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years	Times and Periods	Detection frequency	Remote sensing data, resolution, coverage and years	Reporting frequency
		Undertake Avifaunal surveys to confirm the presence of bird species considered likely or potentially present under HCV 1.2 and 1.3 and to begin developing a sense for areas rich in rare, threatened, or protected bird species. Bird surveys should be carried out in coordination with surveys for other taxa, in particular plants, and the selection of survey sites should be informed by refined vegetation maps.		Bi-annually	n/a	Bi-annually
		Undertake Mammal surveys, Orangutan survey could/should be separate project.		Bi-annually	n/a	Bi-annually
		Undertake Herptofauna surveys. Focus on Painted river terrapin, the False Ghavial (Tomistoma schlegelii) and the Estuarine Crocodile (Crocodylus porosus).		Bi-annually	n/a	Bi-annually
	Bird Survey of Lake Sebuluh	Undertake Bird survey and confirm previously recorded species.	Annually	Bi -annually	n/a	Bi-annually

Monitoring Component		Activity and Years	Times and Periods	Detection frequency	Remote sensing data, resolution, coverage and years	Reporting frequency
	HCV Full Assessment	Identify HCV 3 (Rare or Endangered Ecosystems) in the Project Zone using the Analytical Method described in the revised HCV Toolkit.	Annually	Bi - annually	n/a	Bi-annually
		Conduct follow-up assessment of HCVs 5 & 6, should be done as part of community assessment	Annually	Bi - annually	n/a	Bi-annually

The project proponent is committed to conduct the Phase II Biodiversity Assessment (conducted by Daemeter Consulting). This assessment will focus on four main tasks:

- the refinement of ecosystem mapping in the Project Zone through a combination of remote sensing (preferably using high resolution imagery) and field surveys
- Confirmation of species considered potentially or likely present, in particular species of concern under HCV 1.2 and 1.3;
- A systematic avifaunal survey of nearby Lake Sebuluh, which is partly covered by the Project Zone,
- Follow –up work for any other HCVs requiring more detailed study to determine condition, spatial extent and proper long-term management.

The initial report by Daemeter Consulting can be found in Annex 2.

5.2 Data and Parameters Available at Validation (CL3)

The climate parameters available at validation are presented in Section 3.1 of the VCS Monitoring Report M2 (Annex 2).

5.3 Data and Parameters Monitored (CL3, CM3 & B3)

The parameters presented in Table 7 and 8 of this report present the indicators that for assessing anticipated and actual impacts (positive and negative) on communities and biodiversity resulting from the project activities

6 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS (CLIMATE)

6.1 Baseline Emissions (G2)

The baseline emissions were calculated ex-ante and are presented in

Table 9: Rimba Raya Baseline Emissions

Yr of Project	Em. from timber (t CO ₂ -e)	Em. from biomass burning (t CO ₂ -e)	Growth of oil palm (t CO ₂ -e)	Em. from peat burning (t CO ₂ -e)	Em. from peat drainage (t CO ₂ -e)	Total CO ₂ -e baseline emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Market Leakage Deduction (t CO ₂ -e)	Total emissions after Market Leakage deduction (t CO ₂ -e)	Total cumulative CO ₂ -e emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
1	558,684	557,304		764,128	582,096	2,462,212	0	2,462,212	2,462,212
2	942,209	932,655		1,269,325	1,708,385	4,852,575	(1,198,394)	3,654,181	6,116,393
3	691,873	932,655	(65,314)	1,269,325	2,785,138	5,613,677	(2,021,067)	3,592,611	9,709,003
4	62,147	749,749	(161,729)	1,018,935	3,939,956	5,609,057	(1,484,087)	4,124,970	13,833,973
5		512,836	(301,696)	700,845	4,578,892	5,495,876	(133,306)	5,362,569	19,196,543
6		222,239	(467,616)	368,692	4,915,015	5,038,330		5,038,330	24,234,873
7			(635,119)		4,915,015	4,279,896		4,279,896	28,514,769
8			(776,046)		4,915,015	4,138,969		4,138,969	32,653,738
9			(888,679)		4,915,015	4,026,336		4,026,336	36,680,074
10			(934,685)		4,915,015	3,980,330		3,980,330	40,660,403

6.2 Project Emissions

Project emissions in the Project Area were determined through a process of field measurements and calculations using accepted methods of carbon accounting detailed in VCS Methodology VM0004 Methodology for Conservation Projects that Avoid Planned Land Use Conversion in Peat Swamp Forests, v1-0, and the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project description written to VCS standards.

As defined in the Rimba Raya VCS Monitoring Plan, a complete image interpretation process to locate and identify potential disturbances was undertaken. During 2010, 2012 and 2013, Landsat imagery and MODIS Fire Product imagery were monitored and disturbances / carbon stock reversal events were identified to have taken place.

Formal forest patrols on the ground were conducted in 2010 and 2013 to verify the findings from the remote sensing. Peat drainage in the buffer zone, and fires in the Project Area where the main sources of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the Project Area over the period.

The area of disturbance from logging, fire and land use change accounted for in the Carbon Accounting Area is presented (in red) in Figure 5 below. In accordance with the methodology the sources of emissions are from deforestation, logging and fire. The emissions resulting from these activities in the Project Area are calculated in accordance with VCS methodology VM0004 and are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Summary of Climate Related Emissions

Yr of Project	Emissions from Timber Extraction
2010-2011	82,780
2011-2012	82,780
2012-2013	82,780
Yr of Project	Emissions from Fire
2010-2011	655.374
2011-2012	200,375
2012-2013	438
Yr of Project	Emissions from Deforestation
2010-2011	29,270
2011-2012	29,270
2012-2013	34,163

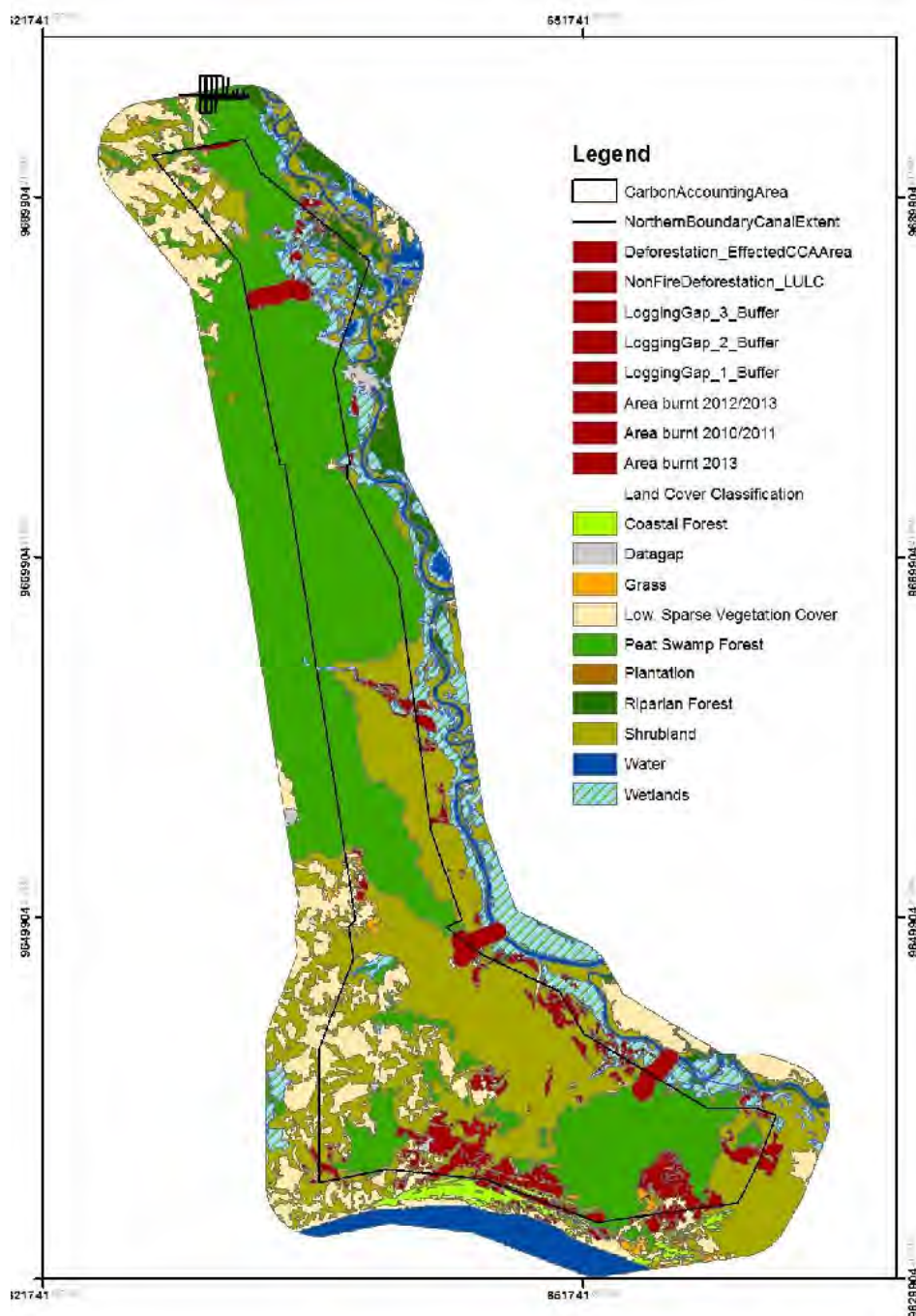


Figure 5: Areas of disturbance (red) in Carbon Accounting Area and Buffer Zones

6.3 Leakage

Disturbance events (e.g., fire, logging, burning) were detected in the Project Area as well as leakage activities in the leakage belt. The quantity of net GHG emissions from leakage is presented in Table 11. Please refer to the Rimba Raya VCS Monitoring Report M2 (Annex 2) for more details.

Table 11 Net GHG emissions, reductions, and removals

Yr of Project	Emissions from Activity Shifting Leakage
2010-2011	24,620
2011-2012	49,240
2012-2013	73,860

6.4 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals (CL1 & CL2)

The estimated net climate benefit is reported as VCUs by year in Table 12 to facilitate reporting of emissions by calendar year as required by the Projects registry. This net benefit is calculated in accordance with VCS methodology VM0004.

Table 12: Voluntary Carbon Unit (VCU) Vintages for Monitoring Period 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013

Year	Net VCU allocation	Buffer Allocation
2010 (Jul-Dec)	1,214,561	216,507
2011 (Jan-Jun)	1,214,561	216,507
2011 (Jul – Dec)	1,369,458	246,014
2012 (Jan-Jun)	1,369,458	246,014
2012 (Jul – Dec)	1,666,295	300,569
2013 (Jan-Jun)	1,666,295	300,569
Total	8,500,628	1,526,180

The climate indicator results are shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Climate Activities Results

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Establishment of the Rimba Raya Reserve	Completed	64,977 hectares of the Project Area have now been acknowledged by the Indonesian Government as an extension of the Tanjung Putting National Park.	NA	NA	The Project aims to eventually have the whole Project Area recognised as part of the Tanjung Putting National Park, but this is an ongoing process with all stakeholders (i.e. Government of Indonesia, PT BEST and Rimba Raya Conservations).	RRC Management
Set up of 20 Guard Posts	Started	Negotiations on location of guard post and Orangutan release center in the northern boundary of the PA are in an advanced stage. Work has commenced on establishing optimum location of future guard posts in the southern project area.	NA	Dec-13	Create a map of location for further guard posts and set up budget requirements.	RRC Project Manager
35 guards will be hired, equipped, and provided with GIS and patrol training	Planned	Once location guard posts are identified, process for engaging staff, local to the guard posts, this will commence	Jan-14	NA	Allocate budget, undertake interviews to identify potential staff and establish training plan for staff. Purchase equipment.	RRC Project Manager
Create a fire response system, including training and	Started	Having had training sessions and an MOU with the forestry fire department	2010	Dec-13	Periodic fire response training and equipment purchase	RRC Project Manager

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
equipping a fire brigade and developing a fire response plan for the reserve.		(BKSDA) a new training session will begin in late 2013				
Build fire towers throughout the PA	Planned	Build Fire towers for monitoring and fire prevention	Dec-13	Dec-15	Locating the optimal locations and allocation of funds	RRC Project Manager

6.5 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1)

Four areas of risk due to climate change were identified in the CCB PD. These are:

- **Food security:** In the absence of project activities, drought and fire would be expected to reduce food security. Agricultural productivity would be expected to decline as a direct result of drought-induced water shortage and soil nutrient loss from fire, as well as crop loss due to flooding. Planned activities to mitigate this risk are:
 - o Fire suppression, education and training
 - o Reforestation/Agro-Forestry-Afforestation
 - o Soil enrichment with Biochar
 - o Crop diversification, harvest rotation and application of new technologies for improved production
 - o Protect and manage large patches of contiguous forest
- **Income:** Communities in the project management zone historically have had limited means of earning cash income with primary dependence on fishing, farming and collecting timber and non-timber resources from local forests. This natural resource based economy is especially vulnerable to climate change including the cascading effects from drought and fire that lead to reduced agricultural and fish harvests. Additionally, fire-driven forest loss and damage directly reduce forest-sourced products, further reducing cash income. Planned activities to mitigate this risk are:
 - o Fire suppression, education and training
 - o Reforestation/Agro-Forestry-Afforestation
 - o Crop diversification, harvest rotation and application of new technologies for improved production

- o Aquaponics
 - o Soil enrichment with Biochar
 - o Protect and manage large patches of contiguous forest
- **Health:** Climate change and associated drought and fire would be expected to have a negative impact on water quality and health in the absence of the project. Peatlands act as water catchment and buffering systems providing water storage and protecting against flooding. Ecosystem damage would negatively impact this ecosystem function. Communities are dependent on the Seruyan River for all their water needs and project activities include improving access to clean drinking water, which is not readily available in Seruyan villages. Drought and flooding, predicted with climate change would be expected to constrain clean water access and increase the prevalence of water-borne disease in the absence of the project. Increased water temperatures associated with climate change would also be expected to increase the prevalence and toxicity of cholera outbreaks. Planned activities to mitigate this risk are:
 - o Water conservation, improved irrigation techniques
 - o Community education and build clinics to provide better access to healthcare
 - **Biodiversity:** Climate change, drought and fire would be expected to have independent and compounding negative impacts on biodiversity in the absence of the project. Fire and drought will impact tree mortality, contributing to species extirpation and habitat fragmentation, as well as changing in pattern of fruiting. Shift in fruiting patterns may disrupt or change synchronous fruiting unique to Bornean ecosystems with negative consequences on the Project Areas biodiversity. Planned activities to mitigate this risk are:
 - o Fire suppression, education and training
 - o Reforestation/Agro-Forestry-Afforestation
 - o Protect and manage large patches of contiguous forest

Table 14 below summarizes suggested activities to minimize, mitigate and /or assist communities and biodiversity adapt to climate change impact that could affect project benefits. It also shows which activities have been implemented already and shows planned activities for the next verification period.

Table 14 Climate Adaptation Component

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Fire suppression, education and training	Started	Training with BKSDA begun in 2010 and will be ongoing	May-10	Ongoing	Set up training plan, identify community members to undertake training, Organise place and time of training/education. Undertake training.	RRC Project Manager
Reforestation/Agro-Forest ry-Afforestation	Started	Communities on the northern boundary have agreed to participate in planting activities to rehabilitate the recently disturbed area by the agent of deforestation.	Aug-13	Ongoing	Once the water levels recede during the dry season, planting will commence.	RRC Project Manager
Water conservation, improved irrigation techniques	Planned	Training communities on water conservation and irrigation	TBD	TBD	Planning and Allocation of funds	RRC Project Manager
Soil enrichment with Biochar	Planned	Training for using Biochar for soil enrichment	TBD	TBD	Planning and Allocation of funds	RRC Project Manager
Crop diversification, harvest rotation and application of new technologies for improved production	Started	Communities on the northern boundary have agreed to participate in planting activities to rehabilitate the recently disturbed area by the agent of deforestation.	May-13	Ongoing	Once the water levels recede during the dry season, planting will commence. Plan training activities in harvest rotation and new technologies	RRC Project Manager
Aquaponics	Planned	Introduce aquaponics program for use as substance and additional income	TBD	TBD	Planning and Allocation of funds	RRC Project Manager
Community education and build clinics to provide better access to healthcare	Started	A health assessment was undertaken by Alam Sehat Lestari in September 2013. This report identified major health issues, root causes of those issues and suggest a plan forward.	Sep-13	Ongoing	Prioritise suggested actions. Set up a budget and plan to implement actions.	RRC Project Manager
Protect and manage large patches of contiguous forest	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil.	2009	Ongoing	Annual remote sensing and ground based measurements as described in the monitoring plan	RRC Project Manager

7 COMMUNITY

7.1 Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1)

The Rimba Raya project community benefits generated to date represent a net positive benefit for communities. Furthermore, these benefits have been provided in a manner which has maintained one of the most important local assets of the project communities: the natural capital of local forests and the ecosystem services they sustain. These resources remain intact and available for current and future generations. This benefit is in direct contrast to livelihood opportunities that would have been generated through the palm oil conversion, through which the area's natural capital would be eroded and become unavailable over a relatively short period of time.

Indicators and monitoring results with respect to the effectiveness of community-related activities are based on the activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts for each community-related project activity area. The results are presented below in Table 15 .

Table 15 Summary of community activities

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Employment opportunities through construction & operation of guard & fire towers	Started	Negotiations on location of guard post in the northern boundary of the PA are in an advanced stage. Work has commenced on establishing optimum location of future guard posts in the southern project area.	NA	Dec-13	Create a map of location for further guard posts and set up budget requirements.	RRC Project Manager
Employment opportunities through Orangutan Care Facilities	Started	A new Orangutan release center location has been identified.	Aug-13	Ongoing	Allocate funds, identify staff, organise materials.	OFI Project Manager
Employment opportunities through Monitoring activities	Started	The project has focused on utilising local communities for services, such as hiring speed boats and providing logistical support in the field.	2009	Ongoing	As the projects proposed activities gain momentum a more structured employment plan will evolve.	RRC Project Manager

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Employment of women in project related employment	Started	The project has focused on utilising local communities for services, such as hiring speed boats and providing logistical support in the field.	2010	Ongoing	As the projects proposed activities gain momentum a more structured employment plan will evolve.	RRC Project Manager
Supply of fuel-efficient, low emissions, biomass cook stoves	Started	100 Unit of water filters for drinking and 100 cooking stoves have been provided by Kopernick.	Aug-13	Aug-14	Identify areas with high demand for these units. Distribute units to identified areas. Teach communities how to use correctly.	RRC Project Manager
Supply of Solar Lighting	Started	Introduce and distribute solar powered lights and charging facilities	May-10	Ongoing	Plan to reintroduce additional lights in 2014	RRC Project Manager
Community based agro-forestry	Started	Communities on the northern boundary have agreed to participate in planting activities to rehabilitate the recently disturbed area by the agent of deforestation.	Aug-13	Ongoing	Once the water levels recede during the dry season, planting will commence.	RRC Project Manager
Build community centers in strategically selected villages inside the Project Zone.	Planned	TBD	Dec-13	Ongoing	Receipt and allocation of funding, finish planning	WE and RRC Project Management
Extend World Education's ongoing programs for food security, access to government services, and capacity building within	Planned	TBD	13-Dec	Ongoing	Receipt and allocation of funding, finish planning	WE and RRC Project Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
the project zone						
Micro Credit will be provided. Project proponents will partner with certain organizations to provide: 1) funding for all individuals in the Rimba Raya Project Zone; 2) budget support for field agents to work in the area; 3) supplementary budget support as needed and justified; and 4) support for training of field agents dedicated to the region.	Planned	TBD	Jun-14	Ongoing	Finalizing the choice of partner then begin micorcredit project	RRC Project Manager
Sustainable Health Care. Program. IE plans to develop a health care system designed specifically to meet the needs of Project Zone communities in collaboration with Health in Harmony (HIH). The IE health care program framework will comprise three steps: 1.	Started	A health assessment was undertaken by Alam Sehat Lestari in September 2013. This report identified major health issues, root causes of those issues and suggest a plan forward.	Sep-13	Ongoing	Prioritise suggested actions. Set up a budget and plan to implement actions.	RRC Project Manager

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Assess the health care needs of Project Zone communities; 2. Develop a system that best suits their unique needs; and 3. Evaluate the program regularly to improve, adapt, and evolve as we learn more and needs change.						

None of the planned project activities will have a negative impact on HCVs in the Project Zone. Project activities are heavily focused on maintaining and enhancing forests and natural ecosystems, and thus the environmental, social, and cultural benefits derived from them. Such activities will have a strong positive impact on HCVs 4-6. Table 16 below summarizes key threats to HCVs and recommended project activities to address threats within the framework of the project and also identifies activities that have already been undertaken and others that are planned for the future.

Table 16 High Conservation Values for Communities

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Prevent further oil palm expansion; maintain and enhance remaining forests in the Project Zone; possibly rehabilitate select riparian forest zones; prevent spread of forest fires, specially into peat areas with direct impact on water quality of the Seruyan	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of more than 28000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil since the project start. This is a significant achievement given the pressure from two sides by the driver of deforestation.	Jul-09	Ongoing	The project will continue to patrol and protect the boundaries and plans to increase the intensity particularly in the high risk areas.	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1
Protect all remaining forests (esp. natural forests) and wetlands from periodic fire; prevent further conversion to industrial scale agriculture, which increases fire risk; reduce possible deliberate use of fire for renewal of shallow water fishing grounds through education and awareness campaigns	Started	The project acknowledges that preventing fire is challenging, and has subsequently identified the location of posts and engagement and training of fire guards is urgent.	Jul-09	Ongoing	The project will continue to patrol and protect the boundaries and plans to increase the intensity particularly in the high risk areas.	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Water: Prevention of further oil palm expansion; education and outreach to create viable safer alternative for public sanitation; prevention of further conversion and loss of riparian forests, as well as possible rehabilitation of key riparian zones.	Started	Water quality has been maintained through prevention of further oil palm conversion and rehabilitation of disturbed areas in particular in the northern boundary.	Jul-09	Ongoing	The project will continue to patrol and protect the boundaries and plans to increase the intensity particularly in the high risk areas.	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1
Fisheries: same as for water above, plus planned efforts to explore potential for facilitating communities to organize and establish a fisheries cooperative, local rules and management regulations, and associated local enforcement bodies.	Not commenced	TBD	2014	Ongoing	Planning and Allocation of funds	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1
Building materials: Prevention of forest loss by oil palm expansion and possible development of local bodies to manage local timber harvesting levels to promote chances for long-term sustainable supplies.	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of more than 28000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil. Timber production species are being selected as part of the rehabilitation programme.	Jul-09	Ongoing	The project will continue to patrol and protect the boundaries and plans to increase the intensity particularly in the high risk areas.	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Fuel wood: prevention of large-scale natural vegetation clearance for oil palm.	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of more than 28000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil.	Jul-09	Ongoing	The project will continue to patrol and protect the boundaries and plans to increase the intensity particularly in the high risk areas.	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1
Prevention of forest loss by oil palm expansion and possible development of local bodies to manage communal forest areas in a more structured fashion to promote chances for long-term sustainability of forest areas.	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil. The first partnership planting between Rimba Raya Conservation and the communities has commenced in the northern boundaries.	Jul-09	Ongoing	The project will continue to patrol and protect the boundaries and plans to increase the intensity particularly in the high risk areas.	RRC Management will be responsible in establishing these activities and assessment of effectiveness. This will be done through regular monitoring activities as described in Section 5.1

7.2 Negative Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2)

Following possible negative impacts were initially identified:

- Threat to subsistence livelihoods: Although the project proponent aims to safeguard the forest against the incursion of palm oil plantations, there has not been a restriction of traditional modes of hunting and small scale timber removal. The project proponent recognizes the economic and cultural value of such activities, and does not seek to restrain them. In fact, restrictions are largely unnecessary, as hunting and small scale extraction from the forest are not significant contributors to local economies.
- Hunting: Social surveys indicated that hunting is limited to deer which can be found in and around the Project Area. Meat protein is largely acquired through fishing in the Seruyan River and Project Area and poultry raising in villages.

The Project has not restricted fishing inside the Project Area. At regular intervals within the wetland water courses fishing huts are found and there is evidence that these are continually used.

- Employment: Palm companies' preference for hiring outside labour thereby limits opportunities for Project Zone communities to benefit from palm employment. The opportunity costs associated with palm employment will thus not have a large impact on Project Zone communities.

To date the Project has not directly employed people from the local communities; however the Project does rely on local communities to provide transportation and field logistics during routine patrols. Community contracting will increase as the activities gain momentum.

To a large extent, the offsite stakeholders impacted by the loss of oil palm employment are impossible to identify as they are brought in for temporary work as needed. With current plans of the national and provincial government to expand palm oil plantations throughout Indonesia, this speculative group of negatively impacted stakeholders should have ample employment opportunities in other oil palm plantations. As a matter of policy, members of Project Zone communities will be given priority in hiring for most project-related positions. To the extent that positions are not filled internally, however, they will be offered at large, and offsite stakeholders who are negatively impacted by the loss of oil palm employment opportunities may apply as well.

Finally, for those people who currently work in the active plantation to the north of the Project Area and who may be negatively impacted by the project's plans to prevent further expansion of that plantation into the Project Area, the project intends to undertake a cooperative forest rehabilitation program that would offer these stakeholders additional employment opportunities. These activities have commenced in the northern project boundary where the oil palm encroached in the Project Zone in late 2012/early 2013.

7.3 Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2)

Indonesia is a Medium Human Development country on the UNDP Human Development Index (UNDP 2007). The national poverty line in Indonesia, set by the Indonesian Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik – BPS), is defined by household ability to afford a specified minimum food intake and other essential non-food items. The Indonesian poverty line is stricter than that commonly used by international organizations, such as the World Bank and UN. Where these organizations set the threshold for extreme poverty at US\$1/person/day, and moderate poverty at US\$2/person/day, BPS has set the Indonesian poverty limit at \$1.55/person/day.

This difference (\$0.45) may seem trivial, but its impact on poverty statistics is profound – tens of millions of Indonesian households meet World Bank and UN definitions of poverty, but not national ones, and are thus excluded from national statistics.

The Rimba Raya Project is located in the Seruyan District (Kabupaten) of Central Kalimantan. BPS data from 2004 show 51% of the population in Central Kalimantan fall below the national poverty line – 500,000 to 1 million individuals (WB 2006). According to Provincial data alone, the Project would not meet the '50% of the population' threshold for this criterion.

The Seruyan District has a population of c.112,000 people. In 2004 (the most recent data available) Seruyan was reported to have a per capita income of Rp. 7,012,379/year (PDKS 2004). At the 2004 exchange rate, this is equivalent to \$2.22/person/day – approaching, but still exceeding, the \$2/day international threshold for poverty.

Project Zone specific economic data is available. Table 17 below summarizes data compiled from the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Seruyan District. This data indicates that the average household income in the Project Zone for 2008-2009 was 500,000 Indonesian rupia or USD\$55/month. Of a total population of 15,826 in 2,886 households this equates to approximate 5 people per household equaling a meager \$0.36/person/day.

Table 17 Income data for communities

No	Village	Number of House holds	Men	Women	Total	Average monthly income / household	Source of Income
1	Bahaur	147	766	584	1350	Rp. 500,000	Plantation, agriculture, fisheries, palm oil plantation worker
2	Paring Raya	151	348	303	651	Rp. 500,000	Agriculture, plantation by villager and fishery
3	Parang Batang	197	522	507	1029	Rp. 500,000	Agriculture, plantation by villager, oil palm plantation workers and fishery
4	Tanjung Hanau	119			478	Rp. 500,000	Oil palm plantation workers, plantation by villager and fishery
5	Banua Usang	372	500	490	990	Rp. 500,000	Income from fisheries and rubber plantation
6	Paren	117	197	179	376	Rp. 400,000	Income from fisheries and rubber plantation
7	Ulak Batu	54	141	144	285	Rp. 400,000	Income from fisheries and rubber plantation
8	Palingkau	49	93	78	171	Rp. 400,000	Income from fisheries and rubber plantation
9	Cempaka Baru	133	322	291	613	Rp. 500,000	Income from fisheries and rubber plantation
10	Telaga Pulang	421	804	680	1.484	Rp. 800,000	Variation of income from trade, plantation, agriculture, fisheries, oil palm plantation and services
11	Baung	171			690	Rp. 500,000	Variation of income from plantation, agriculture, fisheries, oil palm plantation, bark
12	Jahitan	143	266	216	482	Rp. 500,000	Fisheries, oil palm plantation
13	Muara Dua	169	281	276	557	Rp. 500,000	The main income is fishing
14	Tanjung Rangas	643	1452	735	2187	Rp. 500,000	The main income is fishing
Totals:		2886	5692	4483	15826	Approx \$150,000 USD/month aggregate total for all households	

Additional standard indicators of poverty include access to education, health care, clean drinking water and housing. As detailed above in the community section, access to all four of these services are extremely limited and/or non-existent in the Project Area. Both health care and education facilities require distant travel and cost is a limiting factor. Sanitation facilities are not available (e.g. septic tanks are not used), with toilets designed to drop waste directly into rivers – the same rivers used to bathe, wash and collect water for drinking and cooking. Supporting data for these conditions are based on direct observations acquired during a recent social survey, site visits and from other national and international organizations working in the area (OFI and World Education). Limited available government data are consistent with this conclusion. A government health program called Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat (Jamkesmas) to assist poor families with the cost of health care identified that 27,143 residents out of the c. 112,000 of the Seruyan District (c. 24%) were too poor to cover their own medical costs, thus qualifying for this program.

Again, this averages across the entire Seruyan District, not specifically for the communities or sub-districts in the Project Area, which by anecdotal data are amongst the most impoverished people in the Seruyan district. When widely recognized severe disparities of income between urban and rural populations are considered, the extreme rural conditions of the Project Area would suggest that far more than 24% of the population cannot afford access to basic medical care.

The Project is designed such that it will offer a multitude of programs and activities to communities across the Project Area. As described in the validated CCB Project Document, these will include an early childhood education program, three community centers, a micro-credit program, a mobile health clinic, reforestation in three locations spread across the Project Area, agroforestry initiatives, an orangutan reintroduction project and more. These programs and activities will be designed and implemented to target and prioritize involvement of individuals in the poorest quartile of households, and they are expected to reach far more than 50% of the poorest quartile.

8 BIODIVERSITY

8.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1)

The net biodiversity benefit for the Project Zone over the project lifetime is positive. The 'without project' scenario equates to conversion of most or all remaining forests in the Project Area to oil palm plantations, currently the greatest threat to biodiversity in the Project Zone. A sharp decline in the biodiversity of the Project Zone through direct negative impacts of land clearing and associated indirect impacts (e.g., providing access to more remote forests for hunting, illegal logging and the draining of peat swamp forest) would be the result. Through the establishment of the Rimba Raya project, these negative impacts have been avoided and the project therefore has net positive biodiversity impacts.

Activities implemented or planned are summarised in

Table 18 below.

Since the Project started the Project has directly and indirectly contributed to the net positive biodiversity impact in the areas.

Directly the project has provided financial support to OFI to continue with its work to rehabilitate and release orangutans back into the forest.

Indirectly the Project has avoided the conversion of more than 28,000 ha of peat swamp forest compared with the baseline scenario. This forest represents a significant habitat that will be extremely important to the ongoing protection of the orang-utans in the future.

Over the next couple of years the Project will establish a release centre in the Project Area and will continue to monitor and protect the boundaries of the Project from the agents of deforestation and the impacts of fire.

Table 18. Biodiversity Implementation and Results

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Maintain and enhance forests in the project zone to avoid disconnection of HCV1.1 forests from the Project Area	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Management
Allow selective logging for local consumption, but protect all remaining forests	Started	The project has not overtly restricted logging, however OFI regularly patrol the area to discourage this and the monitoring of key access areas captures any disturbance, which is accounted for.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Management
Protection of the Seruyan and its tributaries through stabilizing land use and potentially replanting some areas to restore riparian zone and flood plain buffers. Education program for local communities.	Started	Planting has commenced in the northern buffer zone and discussions have been had with the local communities in regards to planting of sustainable jalatun.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Set up of education programmes	RRC Management
Protecting all remaining forests (esp. natural forests) and wetlands; prevent further conversion to industrial scale agriculture; reducing hunting through education and awareness campaigns	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Community awareness programmes have commenced to support this aim.	RRC Management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Lakes & water bodies: Education and protection of important bird areas	Started	The project has avoided conversion of 47,000 ha into palm oil which has resulted in allowing the lakes and water bodies to remain in tact	Jul-09	Ongoing	Community awareness programmes have commenced to support this aim.	RRC Project management
Grassy banks & slow moving rivers: Education and protection of areas important to birds for nesting or foraging	Started	The project has avoided conversion of 47,000 ha into palm oil which has resulted in allowing the lakes and water bodies to remain in tact	Jul-09	Ongoing	Community awareness programmes have commenced to support this aim.	RRC Project management
Ecotones: Protection of forest and wetland ecotones from any form of disturbance	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil. Monitoring has established that no new logging gaps or the expansion of existing logging gaps has occurred.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Management
Potential to enhance landscape level forest connectivity (in turn restoring this HCV) by preventing further isolation of remaining fragments and reconnecting large remnant patches of forest	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil. As well as recognition of the PA as part of the TPNG.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Management
Protecting wetlands and forests where ecotones exist	Started	The project has avoided conversion of 47,000 ha into palm oil which has resulted in protecting wetlands and forests where ecotones exist	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Project management

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Protecting wetlands and forests; reduce hunting	Started	The project has avoided conversion of 47,000 ha into palm oil which has resulted in protecting wetlands and forests	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Project management
Not to clear forest in HCV 3 areas	Started	The project has avoided the conversion of approximately 28,000 hectares of peat swamp forest to palm oil.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Ongoing patrols and monitoring as per monitoring plan	RRC Management

No invasive or non-native species will be used for replanting activities. For income generation species, Karet (*Hevea brasiliensis*) and Pantung (*Dyera costaluta*) will be used and for replanting activities a mix of following endemic species will be used:

- Balangeran (*Shorea Balangeran*)
- Agathis borneensis
- Getah sundi (*Payena Loreii*)
- Manggis hutan (*Garcinia sp*)
- Papung (*Sandoricum sp*)
- Ubar halin (*Syzygium sp*)
- Meranti (*Shorea sp*)
- Pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*)
- Nyatoh (*Palagium sp*)

GMOs will not be used to generate GHG emission reductions or removals.

The species listed above were planted by the community in the recent rehabilitation of the deforested area within the Project Zones northern boundary. The species are sourced locally and the program supported by the Tanjung Putting National Park Authority.

None of the project activities planned for the Project will have a negative impact on HCVs in the Project Zone. Project activities are heavily focused on maintaining and enhancing forests and natural ecosystems, and thus connectivity among them. Such activities will have a strong positive impact on HCVs 1-3.

Following threats to HCV areas have been identified:

- Disconnecting HCV 1.1 forests from the Project Area; degrading or removing forest or other natural habitat from the supporting area (Project Zone)
- Plants: Illegal logging, fire, small scale agriculture, conversion to oil palm
- Herps (possibly one terrapin): hunting, egg harvesting, degradation of riparian habitats and sand beaches along river used for nesting
- Habitat loss, habitat degradation, hunting
- Lakes & water bodies: water pollution, human inhabitation, conversion of shores, hunting.
- Grassy banks & slow moving rivers: habitat conversion
- Ecotones: Habitat disturbance, especially through land clearance
- HCV deemed not present because large tracts of forest already fragmented by anthropogenic causes (fire and logging)
- Habitat degradation and conversion
- Habitat degradation and conversion; hunting

- Logging and forest conversion

All the above mentioned areas have been maintained through establishment of the Rimba Raya Project Area.

8.2 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B2)

To gauge off-site impacts to biodiversity that may be caused by the project, project proponents have been monitoring the movements and business activities of oil palm companies that will retire their licenses in the Project Area as a result of project activities.

The project will also document the political economic dimensions of illegal logging activities in the Project Zone (e.g., where loggers originate, who is funding the illegal logging) and report the activity to appropriate authorities. Alternative job opportunities will be sought for local residents involved in the illegal logging through community development initiatives. The project will also attempt to track where illegal logging operations relocate, in an effort to monitor off-site impacts to biodiversity.

It should be noted, finally, that any potential off-site negative impacts to biodiversity will be more than offset by the projects role as a physical buffer to TPNP and the protection that the project will offer to the park's biodiversity Table 19 below summarizes activities proposed and status of implementation.

Table 19. Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

Activities	Status	Implementation details	Start date	Finish date	Steps necessary to start/finish activity	Responsibility
Monitoring of business activities of oil palm companies that have retired their licenses in the PA	Started	The project has monitored and reported activities of the agent of deforestation in the leakage buffer zone	Jul-09	Ongoing	Annual remote sensing as described in the monitoring plan	RRC Project Manager
Document economic dimensions of illegal logging activities and report to appropriate authorities	Started	Annual monitoring indicated no illegal activities within the PA	Aug-13	Ongoing	Annual remote sensing and ground based measurements as described in the monitoring plan	RRC Project Manager
Provide alternative job opportunities	Started	The project contracts local people to provide transportation and logistical support for field work. It is anticipated that the services will be extended to planting and building once the project activities evolve.	Jul-09	Ongoing	Once the project activities gain momentum, more job opportunities will become available for local communities	RRC Project Manager
Track location of illegal logging operations	Started	annual monitoring indicated no illegal activities within the PA	Aug-13	Ongoing	annual remote sensing and ground based measurements as described in the monitoring plan	RRC Project Manager

8.3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3)

A total of 54 species listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered by IUCN are likely present in the Rimba Raya Project Area, 17 of which are confirmed present in TPNP. An additional 40 species listed as Vulnerable by IUCN are likely present in the Project Area, 13 of which are confirmed in TPNP. Conservation of the Project Area has protected these species. Further surveys will be undertaken for the next verification stage to seek confirmation of some of these species.

The Rimba Raya project is applying for Gold Level status under the CCB standard on the basis of meeting the Vulnerability Criterion. Additionally, the Project is thought to qualify under the Irreplaceability Criterion. Both are demonstrated below.

Vulnerability

Based on data from neighbouring Tanjung Puting National Park, the Rimba Raya project area is very likely to have a large number of globally threatened species. As described in the biodiversity section above, forest between TPNP and the project area is contiguous, with similar vegetation types, forest structure and ecosystem mosaics. Species previously identified in TPNP are therefore a solid proxy for species likely to occur in the project area. As displayed in the table below, a total of 54 species listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered by IUCN are likely present in the Rimba Raya project area, 17 of which are confirmed present in TPNP. An additional 40 species listed as Vulnerable by IUCN are likely present in the project area, 13 of which are confirmed in TPNP.

The following table lists the 17 Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species confirmed present in nearby TPNP. Most notable among these is the Bornean orangutan (EN), which is confirmed as present in the Project Area.

Table 20: Endangered, Threatened and Vulnerable Species Number

Estimated Total and Confirmed Number of Endangered, Threatened & Vulnerable Species Found in Project Area		
Certification Number	CR & EN Species	VU Species
	Total (confirmed)	Total (confirmed)
Mammal	8 (6)	21 (12)
Bird	1 (1)	8 (6)
Plant	39 (7)	6 (1)
Reptile	6 (3)	5 (0)
Total	54 (17)	40 (19)

Six EN mammal species are confirmed present in TPNP and/or the Project Area, including the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*), proboscis monkey (*Nasals larvatus*), pangolin (*Manis javanica*), hairy-nosed otter (*Lutra sumatrana*), and Borneo bay cat (*Catopuma badia*). All six of these species, except the pangolin, rely on forested habitats, with the agile gibbon dependent on mature or primary forest. The banteng (*Bos javanicus*) was previously confirmed present in TPNP, but is now likely locally extinct.

All of the seven confirmed CR and EN plants listed are large emergent or canopy trees in the Dipterocarpaceae, including one in the genus *Dipterocarpus*, five *Shorea* and one *Vatica* species. Distribution of these species is restricted to mature lowland rain forest in its various forms (freshwater swamp forest, peat swamp forest, and lowland dipterocarp forest) and all are considered CR or EN due primarily to habitat loss. Based on habitat type and extent in the Project Area, large populations of these species are likely to be present, in particular the CR species *Dipterocarpus coriaceus* and *Shorea balangeran*.

A further three species of EN herptofauna are likely present in the Project Area based on confirmed presence in TPNP and contiguity of suitable habitat: the False ghavial (*Tomistoma schlegelii*); Malayan giant turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*) and Asian brown tortoise (*Manouria emys*).

One notable CR species of herptofauna is considered potentially present in the Project Zone, the Painted river terrapin (*Callagur borneoensis*). This species inhabits the tidal portion of rivers and estuarine mangrove areas and feeds on fruit, leaves, and clams. Females nest on sand beaches along riverbanks and coastal beaches. Its distribution on Borneo is unclear, and is likely widespread but rare. It is considered potentially present on the basis of suitable habitat in the Project Zone.

Of the 361 bird species considered likely to occur in TPNP and the Project Area, one species – the Storm's Stork (*Ciconia stormi*) – is classified as EN. Endemic to the Sunda sub-region, less than 1,000 individuals of this stork remain in the forested swamps of Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Table 21: Endangered and Critically Endangered

Endangered & Critically Endangered Species Found in Project Area		
Mammals		
<i>Catopuma badia</i>	Borneo bay cat	EN
<i>Hylobates albibarbis</i>	Bornean agile gibbon	EN
<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>	Hairy-nosed otter	EN
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Sunda pangolin	EN
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Proboscis monkey	EN
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Bornean orangutan	EN
Birds		
<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	Storm's Stork	EN
Plants		
<i>Dipterocarpus coriaceus</i>		CR
<i>Shorea balangeran</i>		CR
<i>Shorea platycarpa</i>		CR
<i>Shorea quiso</i>		CR
<i>Shorea leprosula</i>		EN
<i>Shorea teysmaniana</i>		EN
<i>Vatica mangapchoi</i>		EN
Reptiles		
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	False ghavial	EN
<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Malayan giant turtle	EN
<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian giant tortoise	EN

40 species classified as Vulnerable by IUCN are considered likely present in the project area. Nineteen of these have been confirmed present in nearby TPNP, and are listed in the table

below. These species are very likely to occur in the Rimba Raya project area based on habitat contiguity with the TPNP.

Table 22: Vulnerable Species in the Project Area

Vulnerable Species Found in Project Area	
Mammals	
<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong (bearcat)
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun bear
<i>Hipposideros ridleyi</i>	Ridley's roundleaf bat
<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Pig-tailed macaque
<i>Megaerops wetmorei</i>	White collared fruit bat
<i>Murina aenea</i>	Bronzed tube nosed bat
<i>Murina rozendaali</i>	Gilded tube nosed bat
<i>Neofelis diardi</i>	Sunda clouded leopard
<i>Nycticebus menagensis</i>	Bornean slow loris
<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Sambar deer
<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Bearded pig
<i>Tarsius bancanus</i>	Sunda tarsier
Birds	
<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant
<i>Treron capellei</i>	Large Green Pigeon
<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	Crestless Fireback
<i>Melanoperdix nigra</i>	Black Partridge
<i>Pitta baudii</i>	Blue-headed Pitta
<i>Setornis criniger</i>	Hook-billed Bulbul
Plants	
<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	

Irreplaceability

The Rimba Raya Project also qualifies for the Biodiversity Gold Level status under Irreplaceability Criteria GL3.2.2 and GL3.2.4 based on the presence of the Bornean orangutan in the Project Area.

Species with Large but Clumped Distributions

Project benefits for the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), endemic to Borneo, deserve special mention. Much of the land in the Project Area remains undeveloped, providing an estimated 44,000 ha of additional forest contiguous with TPNP to the west of the Project Area. This represents 14% of forest in the region of TPNP and adjacent areas (the 'greater TPNP landscape'), providing significant habitat for orangutans and other wildlife. A recent study on orangutans in TPNP and its buffer, which partly includes the Project Area, found resident orangutan populations averaging 1.9 orangutans per square kilometre. More recent field surveys by OFI confirmed similar orangutan densities in the Project Area as a whole, and showed that individual orangutan home ranges cross the park boundary into the Project Area. These data demonstrate the occurrence of one or more inter-connected orangutan population(s) in the greater TPNP landscape, including Rimba Raya.

The Bornean orangutan population of TPNP is estimated to be more than 4,700 individuals, or c. 9.8% of the total estimated population of c. 48,000 for all of Borneo. Adjacent forests in the Project Area provide an additional 44,000 hectares of suitable orangutan habitat, supporting an estimated 760 individuals. This augments the TPNP orangutan population by an additional 14%, and the global population by nearly 2%.

It is expected that the project will greatly reduce deforestation rates over the coming years, primarily by preventing oil palm

Globally Significant Source Populations

Estimated total global populations of the Borneo orangutan number fewer than 48,000. OFI has estimated a remnant wild orangutan population of 500 to 900 in the project area, thereby comprising in excess of 1% of the total species population. Additionally, up to 300 orangutans currently at the OFI Quarantine and Rehabilitation Center will be released into the Rimba Raya Reserve.

9 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

9.1 Climate Benefits

The Rimba Raya project has clearly provided significant net climate benefits during its first four years of implementation. Total net VCUs generated during the Monitoring period covered by this report (i.e. 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2013) are calculated to be: 9,074,461 t CO₂-e The Risk Buffer allocation is: 1,121,563 t CO₂-e

9.2 Community Benefits

The Rimba Raya project community benefits generated to date represent a net positive benefit for communities. Furthermore, these benefits have been provided in a manner which has maintained one of the most important local assets of the project communities: the natural capital of local forests and the ecosystem services they sustain. These resources remain intact and available for current and future generations. This benefit is in direct contrast to livelihood opportunities that would have been generated through the logging concession, through which the area's natural capital would be eroded and become unavailable over a relatively short period of time.

Net positive community benefits have been smaller compared to the climate and biodiversity benefits. It has been challenging to allocate funds to community activities during the process of establishing the Project Area. Once this verification has been completed the project proponent is committed to continue implementation of proposed community activities.

9.3 Biodiversity benefits

The protection of the forests through the establishment of the Rimba Raya Project Area has provided significant biodiversity benefits, including the protection of the integrity, connectivity, and function of its ecosystems. This represents the best possible outcome for the significant biodiversity values inherent to the area, including the presence of endangered and vulnerable plant and animal species, endemic plant species and subspecies, significant concentrations of species, viable populations of plants and animals, and threatened ecosystems.

9.4 Recommendations

Although the project and its implementation has generated significant climate, community, and biodiversity benefits during the second verification period overall, and will continue to do so inline with the 'project scenario', there are a number of areas the project proponent is committed to focus on over the next monitoring period.

These areas are:

- Construction of Guard Posts
- Hire guards and provide training
- Build fire towers
- Create a fire response system
- Build community centers

- Develop a health care system designed specifically to meet the needs of Project Zone communities in collaboration with Health in Harmony (HIH),

10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following are tables of comments collected from the villagers during the community consultation period. The comments were collected during the course of the consultation period which was most formally conducted in the villages between the 9 – 13 November, with all final comments collected verbally or from the boxes posted in the communities on the 14 November 2013.

Table 23: Muara Dua Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DUSUN BELANTI DESA MUARA DUA

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI
1	anonim	semoga rimba raya bisa memenuhi permintaan kami untuk membangun satu atap sekolahan SMP didukuh kami	hope rimba raya can fulfilled our request to build a junior high school in our village
2	anonim	disini permohonan kami tolong bangun satu atap rumah sekolah SMP didukuh kami	in here our hope is to develop a junior high school in our village
3	anonim	perlu diperhatikan belanti semaksimal mungkin untuk pembangunan gedung TK, rumah guru dan Aula pertemuan	need attention for belanti as maximum to develop the kindegarden, teacher housing and meeting hall
4	anonim	kami berharap buktikanlah dukuh yang lebih maju dan sukses	we hope to prove the hamlet to be more advance and success
5	anonim	saat tepat Pt Rimba Raya membuka pengusulan yang paling terhadap masyarakat dukuh belanti kalau itu penawarnya kami siap mengajukanya	right timing for rimba raya to open suggestion as the belanti hamlet community
6	anonim	yang paling penting untuk kami yaitu tentang kompor HOK	the most impoartant for us is stove
7	anonim	yang paling kami harapkan pembangunan air bersih PDAM	the most needed is clean water reservoir
8	anonim	tolong kepada PT Rimba Raya masyarakat dukuh belanti membutuhkan air bersih kami sangat berharap berikan kami 1 paket PDAM	please rimba raya the belanti community need clean water and hope for 1 unit of clean water reservoir

9	anonim	sekarang mudah-mudahan PT Rimba Raya sukses membangun desa kami	now hopefully PT rimba raya is succesfully develop our village
10	anonim	pertama PT Rimba Raya seperti bibit penanaman bisa dilaksanakan masyarakat setempat	the first for PT Rimba raya is like planting seedling to be carried by local community
11	anonim	kami sangat setuju tentang perkebunan pertanian dan perternakan	we very agree about farming and cattle
12	anonim	PT Rimba Raya siap mengangkat kegiatan ibu dan kegiatan bapa-bapa didukuh belanti	PT rimba raya is ready to enhance the mothers and fathers activity at belanti hamlet
13	anonim	seluruh aparat desa dukuh belanti memohon kepada PT Rimba Raya layakan dukuh kami sijihrakan / ekonomi dan pibangunan yg ada beberafa program	all the belanti hamlet apparatus hope for rimba raya to develop our hamlet, economic and development on several program
14	anonim	dari ketua BPD memberikan semangat baru PT RR saya berharap agar bisa membantu tunjangan gaji seperti petugas KAUR P, SERKETARIS BPD, RT-RW, DAN LINMAS karena dipihak PT RR dan masyarakat kami terlibat juga bertanggung jawab.	from the head of village council gave new hope PT RR, I hope can support the village apparatus as we are also responsible for community and PT RR
15	anonim	disi kami sebagai aparat desa dukuh belanti agar PT R-R bisa-bisa memberikan bantuan gaji / honor untuk membantu pertanggung jawaban terhadap masyarakat dan PT R-R	we as appartus of belanti hamlet apparatus hope PT RR can support us so we can support the responsibility to community and RR
16	anonim	kami masyarakat dukuh belanti saat ini usaha agak kesulitan kami harap PT Rimba Raya harus bisa mengadakan usaha/pekerjaan saat tidak ada yang bisa harus dikerjakan	we the community of belanti hamlet is in work problem now we hope PT rimba raya to be able to provide work when there is nothing able to be done
17	anonim	dasar air sungai sekarang ini sudah tidak bisa diminum kadang bisa sakit perut bantu kami D.PDAM	the water from the river is not able to be drink and sometime cause health problem, help us with water reservoir
18	anonim	kami harap PT rimba raya membantu ada bebrapa biosiswa sekolah	we hope PT rimba raya help with some school scholarship
19	anonim	setuju bantuan Rimba Raya tentang kompor Hok	agree with rimba raya support on stove
20	anonim	sangat bangga kpd PT Rimba Raya untuk membuktikan kami sebagai dukuh yang sangat maju	very proud to PT Riba raya to prove our hamlet to be developed
21	pak junaidi	masalah bantuan jangan dilaksanakan dgn desa yg tdk mendukung	support should not given to the un supported village

22	pak undul	kalau PT RRC jalan tolong jangan obrol janji tapi benar harus diwujudkan	if PT RRC is running please not only talk but implement
23	pak RT anang arianto	masa depan masyarakat belanti harus prioritas	the future of belanti community must be prioritize
24	BPD	program pendidikan siapkan bantuan gedung SMP+SMP 1 atap membantu honor guru / guru honor	eductaion program prepared building for junior high school and support the teacher
25	pak undul	rencana pembibitan masyarakat siap untuk membuat pembibitan tanaman hutan dengan catatan dananya harus siap. PT RRC berjalan kedua pihak harus ada aturan yang jelas bila tidak sesuai buatkan kebun karet jelutung agar warga tak mengganggu hutan perjanjian kami cabut bangunan ketahanan pangan ikan,banyak orang menyentrum ikan	for the reforestation the community is ready to developed forest species nursery in the case the money is ready. PT RRC srunning must base on clear rule or we withdraw our support. Built a jelutung rubber plantation for community and fisheries program, as many use electrical fish harvesting

26	ejon	1. disamping ketahanan pangan masyarakat dan lapangan kerja serta kesehatan kalau bisa RRC juga mengadakan pelatihan dan pendidikan khususnya untuk generasi penerus (anak-anak) 2. kalau mungkin dan sangat diharapkan RRC juga dapat memberi modal untuk koperasi bagi masyarakat 3. untuk tenaga kerja diharapkan dari masyarakat setempat diwilayah desa masing-masing misal:kegiatan didesa muara dua tenaga kerja juga diamsyarakat desa muara dua 4. kalau mungkin didalam kegiatan RRC nantinya RRC punya tempat khusus / tempat sendiri untuk masyarakat pertemuan. Saran: 1. kalau mungkin desa muara dua bisa dijadikan percontohan bagi desa-desa lainnya. 2. keberadaan RRC bisa menjadikan nilai tambah bagi kemajuan masyarakat kedepan. 3. terima kasih RRC Bravo!!!!!! maju terus pantang mundur..... wassalam <u>EJON</u>	1. aside from food security, work opportunity and health, RRC should conduct training and education for the next generation (kids) 2. if possible and its very hoped for that RRC can provide capital for the cooperayive body for the community 3. for work force is expected to be from the respective village, such as: the activity in muara dua is carried by muara dua community 4. if possible in the RRC activity later, RRC can have community center suggestion: 1. if possible muara dua village to be the pilot village for other village 2. RRC presence can be added value for the future development of the communities 3. thank you RRC bravo!!! keep going and never turn back wassalam <u>EJON</u>
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Table 24: Buang Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DESA : BAUNG

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI
1	Edy Susanto (kades Baung)	"dari dokumen yang sudah saya pelajari, ternyata programnya cukup bagus dan saya setuju."	from documents that I've learn, actually RRC has good program and I agree.
2	Joko	Saya setuju, kalau semua program benar-benar dijalankan. Menurut saya harus ada strategi, bagaimana melakukan pendekatan kepada masyarakat.	I agree, if all programs run. I think it needs strategic, how make approach with community.
3	Sukri	saya setuju-setuju saja, karena saya sudah tahu visi misi PT RRC dan Taman Nasional	I agree, because I know what vision-mission PT RRC
4	Suharto	Saya mendukung asal keberadaan PT RRC tidak merugikan masyarakat	I support PT RRC as long as good for community
5	Anonim	setelah membaca dari dokumen tersebut, menurut kami programnya baik. Tetapi apakah selanjutnya bisa dipertanggungjawabkan, jangan-jangan seperti Tanjung Puting yang ketat penjagaannya.	after read the document, I think the program is good. But,

Table 25: Telaga Pulang Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DESA : TELAGA PULANG

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI
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1	Anonim	Saya sangat setuju masuknya Rimba Raya di wilayah desa saya untuk memperluas habitat yang berdekatan dengan TNTP untuk dipertahankan sebagai kawasan konservasi	I strongly agree influx of Rimba Raya in my village to expand habitat adjacent to TNTP to be maintained as a conservation area
2	Anonim	Kami masyarakat RT 2 menyatakan setuju dan mendukung program Rimba Raya yang masuk ke desa kami dan kami berharap program - program tersebut benar-benar dijalankan dengan baik dan benar demi kemakmuran masyarakat	We are RT 2 people agree and support the Rimba Raya who come to our village and we hope the program is actually run properly for the welfare of society
3	Anonim	saya masyarakat desa Telaga Pulang sangat setuju masuknya PT.RRC ke wilayah desa saya untuk menjaga hutan agar alam tetap seimbang	I am Telaga Pulang people agree PT.RRC entry to my village in order to preserve natural forests remain balanced
4	Supriyana	Tinggal di RT 02 desa Telaga Pulang .Saya sangat setuju adanya bantuan penyediaan kompor masak biomass dengan bahan bakar yang efisien dan rendah emisi dan saringan air bersih,tolong dibagikan kepada seluruh kepala keluarga jangan Cuma janji...!!!	Stay on RT 02 Telaga Pulang village. I strongly agree with the provision of assistance biomass cook stoves with fuel-efficient and low-emission and clean water filter, please be distributed to all heads of families. Prove it!
5	Darsah	Saya sangat senang sekali adanya Rimba Raya di desa kami saya minta kepada Rimba Raya untuk alat PEMADAM KEBAKARAN	I am very happy to the Rimba Raya in our village I ask to Rimba Raya for FIRE tools.
6	Y u d i	salam untuk PT Rimba Raya .Saya Yudi warga RT 03,saya sangat senang dengan masuknya Rimba Rayaini semoga selalu maju.Saya menginginkan nantinya PT Rimba Raya dapat bersedia membantu kami untuk mengadakan atau menyediakan lembaga Komputer agar anak saya tidak usah merantau jauh-jauh untuk kursus,tolong perhatiannya dan buktikan Rimba Raya datang untuk membantu	regards to PT Rimba Raya. I Yudi resident of RT 03, I was very pleased with Rimba Raya hopefully always victorious. I willing to assist us in providing an institution for computer so my kids do not have to wander far for the course , please prove Rimba Raya concern for it and came to help
7	Herli S	tinggal di RT 04 desa Telaga Pulang. Saya sangat setuju dengan program PT RRC untuk membangun koperasi perikanan dengan berpedoman pada peraturan setempat dan dan manajemen dan bekerja sama dengan pihak lokal,dan masyarakat kami pekerjanya kebanyakan mencari ikan	RT 04 people in Telaga Pulang village. I strongly agree with the PT RRC program to build based on the cooperative fishery and local regulations and management and working with local authorities and communities.
8	Anonim	tolong kepada PT Rimba Raya untuk segera menjaga hutan,jangan tinggal di desa Telaga Pulang,nanti hutan kita sempat terbakar lagi	Please, PT Rimba Raya to immediately keep forests, do not live in the Telaga Pulang village, was later burned our forests again

9	Darsih	Warga Telaga Pulang RT 01, saya sangat setuju dengan masuknya PT Rimba Raya di desa kami Telaga Pulang, selanjutnya saya minta perhatian dari PT Rimba Raya untuk memberikan Bantuan komputer / laptop sebagai sarana lembaga komputer guna menjadikan anak-anak kami supaya dapat pengetahuan yang layak di bidang komputer	RT 01 people, I strongly agree with PT Rimba Raya in our village, then I ask the attention of PT Rimba Raya to provide assistance computer / laptop as a means to make our children get more knowledge that viable in the field of computer
10	Anonim	Saya sangat setuju masuknya PT Rimba Raya untuk bekerja sama dengan kepala keluarga di zona proyek untuk menjamin ketahanan pangan	I strongly agree with PT Rimba Raya to work with families in the project zone to ensure food security
11	Anonim	Saya salah satu Masyarakat desa Telaga Pulang RT 02 pekerjaan saya sebagai nelayan,saya sangat setuju dengan proyek pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati Rimba Raya . Laporan Pemantaman M (Juli 2010 - Juni 2013)	I am one of the Villagers RT 02, my job as a fisherman, I strongly agree with biodiversity conservation projects Rimba Raya. Pemantaman M report (July 2010 - June 2013)
12	Anonim	Saya Masyarakat RT 02 desa Telaga Pulang, sangat setuju dengan adanya program PT Rimba Raya Conserpasi masalah koperasi kredit mikro sebagai pendanaan bagi semua orang yang tinggal di desa Telaga Pulang	I am RT 02 people, I strongly agree with the program of PT Rimba Raya about microcredit cooperatives issues as funding for all the people who live in Telaga Pulang village.
13	Anonim	Kepada PT Rimba Raya Conserpasi, tolong bantuan untuk beli computer segera dilaksanakan jangan Cuma janji	PT Rimba Raya, please help to buy computers immediately. Prove it.
	Anonim	Saya penduduk RT 05 Telaga Pulang. Saya sangat senang adanya PT Rimba Raya dengan melalui PT Rimba Raya ini kami Masyarakat mengharapkan kepada bapak adanya bantuan berupa alat tangkap ikan . Contoh : Mesin Ces (Perahu Peber) ,Jaring, jala,dll, kerna masyarakat kami kebanyakan nelayan	I am a resident of RT 05. I am very happy with the PT Rimba Raya. So, we hope RRC help us for the fishing gear. Example: Engine Ces (viber Boat), net, nets, etc., because mostly our community are fisherman.
	Anonim	saya masyarakat desa Telaga Pulang RT 05 sangat setuju atas masuknya PT Rimba Raya sebagai penghalang fisik antara sawit dengan TNTP karena sawit sangat merusak hutan	I am RT 05 people, I agree with PT Rimba Raya as a physical barrier with the TNTP of palm oil, because palm oil is very damaging forest
	Anonim	Saya penduduk desa Telaga Pulang RT 05 tolong Kepada PT Rimba Raya Conserpasi untuk membagi dana untuk pelepasan bibit di Danau dan Rawa diwilayah desa Telaga Pulang	RT 05 people, please to PT Rimba Raya to divide the funds to release seeds in lake and swamp region of Telaga Pulang village

	Anonim	Tolong perhatikan tunjangan kesejahteraan Posyandu dan PKK desa	Please note the allowance and welfare of health center people and village staff (PKK)
	Lailani	Saya Penduduk yang tinggal di RT 06 desa Telaga Pulang, saya sangat setuju dengan dibentuknya 20 pos penjagaan dan 35 orang petugas jaga pos akan dipekerjakan diberi perlengkapan dan wajib ikut pelatihan.	I am RT 06 people, I strongly agree with the creation of 20 checkpoints and guard posts 35 people will be hired and given the equipment and training required to participate.
	Rahmadi	yang bertempat tinggal di RT 06 Telaga Pulang, Saya sangat setuju dengan dibentuknya 20 pos penjagaan / pos kamling dan 35 orang petugas jaga yang akan di pekerjakan dan diberi perlengkapan dan juga wajib ikut pelatihan	RT 06 people, I strongly agree with the formation of 20 checkpoints / security post and 35 people who will be hired and given the equipment and also have to attend the training
	Anonim	Saya tokoh pemuda desa Telaga Pulang RT 05, mengharapkan kepada PT Rimba Raya Conservation untuk membagi dana untuk menyediakan sarana dan prasarana olahraga di desa Telaga Pulang	RT 05 people, expecting to PT Rimba Raya Conservation for dividing the funds to provide sporting facilities and infrastructure in Telaga Pulang village
	Darwin	Jalan Yatim Umar RT 04, kami keluarga tidak pernah tidak setuju dengan semua program yang masuk di Telaga Pulang selagi itu baik kami berharap sekali adanya bantuan air bersih	RT 04 people, our family never disagree with all the programs that in to Telaga Pulang village as long as good for us. we hope for the clean water supplies
	U g i	PT Rimba Raya sangat Bagus dan peduli pada kami masyarakat Telaga Pulang saya Nama Ugi, Saya Pelajar di sini saya mau Mengharapkan Bantuan Program dan pelatihan Komputer biar saya bisa makin berkembang dan tidak harus jauh dari keluarga di kampung	PT Rimba Raya was very nice and caring in our communities, my name is Ugi, I am a student here. I ask for computer assistance and training programs, so I don't need to go far away from village.
	Anonim	Saya sangat setuju dengan adanya bantuan lampu penerangan energi surya yang minim perawatan karena di wilayah RT 06 sampai sekarang belum di jangkau oleh aliran listrik PLN karena terhalang aliran sungai Seruyan	I strongly agree with the help of solar energy lighting that minimal due care in the area of RT 06, until now village has not been reached by the flow of electricity because it obstructed the flow of the river Seruyan

	Sadiyanto	Saya Putra Daerah Telaga Pulang sangat setuju sekali masuknya PT Rimba Raya ke desa kami. Dengan adanya Program PT Rimba Raya masuk ke desa kami supaya bisa mensejahterakan warga desa kami khususnya desa Telaga Pulang, tapi saya minta kepada pimpinan PT Rimba Raya supaya bisa memenuhi permintaan kami. Saya minta dari penghasilan PT Rimba Raya 20 persen untuk pembangunan desa kami	I strongly agree with PT Rimba Raya come to our village. we hope with PT Rimba Raya program for our village, it could prosper us. but I ask 20 percent of Rimba Raya income for our rural development
	Anonim	Kami masyarakat RT 01, setelah mendengar penjelasan dari bapak Kepala Desa, maka kami berharap agar PT Rimba Raya mau membantu kami dalam bidang pertanian dan tidak melarang kami mencari ikan di wilayah PT Rimba Raya.	RT 01 people, after hearing the explanation from head of village, then we hope that PT Rimba Raya would help us in the field of agriculture and did not forbid us to catch fish in the area of PT Rimba Raya.

Table 26: Cempaka Baru Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DESA : CEMPAKA BARU

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI
1	Arniun	Pada Intinya mendukung dengan program program yang tertuang dalam dokumen, tetapi bagaimana dengan kegiatan berburu Rusa, harusnya kami tetap bisa mengambil rusa/berburu.	We support programs described in the document, but what about deer hunting, should we still be taking deer / hunting.

Table 27: Palingkau Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DESA : PALINGKAU

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI
1	Anonim	Menurut pendapat saya apa yang ada didalam program rimba raya yang selang waktu beberapa bulan ini. Itu perlu ada tanggapan positif terhadap kalangan masyarakat / desa karena apa yang sudah dilakukan dan beberapa kali kegiatan itu sudah ada hal-hal yang sudah ditawarkan oleh RRC itu sebagian sudah diwujudkan salah satunya: adanya bantuan kompor biomas, dan juga berbentuk uang, 40 juta yang hanya tinggal menunggu waktu saja yang akan diserahkan ke desa langsung. Dan disini saya hanya memberikan saran bukan kritik karena kalau menurut saya tidak ada hal yang harus saya kritiki hanya saran saja. Apabila nantinya program Rimba Raya ini sudah mendapatkan suatu kata sepakat dengan pihak desa apa yang sudah merupakan janji-janji dari program RRC tersebut harus ditepati karena dari hal-hal yang sudah disosialisasikan ke desa tidak ada yang dirugikan justru pihak desa dan RRC sama-sama akan mendapatkan sesuatu yang bisa dibilang sejahtera. Karena apkami dari pihak deesa tidak ingin jadi penonton justru kami diberikan tempat yang sesuai dengan SDM dan kemampuan kami sehingga kami dapat peran untuk jadi pemain.	in my opinion the program rimba raya in the couple of months. It need to have a gpositive response from the community/village as what have been done and in several time the activity have been offer by RRC part of it have been implemented such as: stove, fund for 40 mil that just waited to be distributed to the village. on this occasion i just want to gave suggestion not critics as no critic is needed. if later the rimba raya program has gain agreement with community then the promise need to be fulfilled as no activity will harm rimba raya and community but will bring benefit to both. and as we from village dont want to be observer only but to be provided in accordance with our ability so we can participate

2	Anonim	Kritikan : Apablia PT. Rimba Raya sudah disepakati oleh masyarakat bisakah dipenuhi keluhan-keluhan masyarakat seperti : 1) Bisa diembukan penghasilan untuk masyarakat perbulan setiap KK. 2) Apabila masyarakat mempunyai keluhan jangan cuman didengarkan seperti PT-PT yang sudah kami lihat di desa-desa lain. Yang kami harapkan didukung dan dikerjakan. Supaya tidak ada kesalahpahaman masyarakat setiap KK.	if PT rimba raya have been agreed with community can the complain of the community is provided like: 1. mothly income for each houshold, 2. if the community have complaint please not just note it as cone by other companies in other villages. What we hope is being supported and implemented, so no misunderstanding between household
3	Yanto	"harapan saya semua yang tertuang dalam dokumen tersebut, harus benar-benar diwujudkan."	I hope all is contained in the document, to be completely realized.
4	Abdul hadi	"saya tidak ingin jadi penonton, tetapi saya harus ikut jadi pemain."	I do not want to be a spectator, but I have come to be a player.

Table 28: Ulak Batu Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DESA : ULAK BATU

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI (Eng ver.)
1	Yurita	Usulan : Tambahan Gaji honorer guru SDN-1 Ulak Batu sebesar 1.500.000,- per bulan	additional salary nonpermanent teachers SDN-1 Ulak Batu Rp 1,500,000, - per month
2	Hanif	Surat permohonan bantuan yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini atas nama Hanif mohon bantuan kepada PT. RRC : 1.) Rumah / tempat tinggal bagi yang belum mempunyai rumah, 2.) Pengadaan perahu / kelotok buat masyarakat yang kerja cari ikan. Sekian dan terima kasih.	propose to PT.RRC: 1.) House / dwelling place for those who do not have a house, 2.) Procurement boat / kelotok for people who are looking for fish. That's all and thank you.

3	Lasmiun. N	1) Tidak setuju adanya Rimba Raya karena melakukan kegiatan sebelum ada perjanjian dengan desa yang resmi. 2) Bilamana Rimba Raya ingin memiliki kawasan Des Ulak Batu maka pihak Rimba Raya harus mengabulkan permintaan desa Ulak Batu, 5.000.000,- satu orang digajih oleh PT. Rimba Raya. 3) Seharusnya Rimba Raya jangan mengambil karbon itu terlebih dulu karena saya melihat didalam buku dokumen bulan Juli 2013 sudah diambil karbon tersebut. Apakah Rimba Raya sudah menyalah aturan perundang undangan pemerintahan desa Ulak Batu.	1) Do not agree with the Rimba Raya for conducting pre-existing agreement with the official village. 2) If Rimba Raya would like to have the region in Ulak Batu village Rimba Raya should be granted the request of us. one person paid Rp 5.000.000,- by PT. Rimba Raya. 3) PT Rimba Raya should not take the carbon it first because I saw in the book document in July 2013 has taken the carbon. Is Rimba Raya was abusing the rules of the laws of the Ulak Batu village administration.
4	Mawan	Yang diusulkan jaring penangkap ikan jenis rempa kantong, jaring 2/1 ini terbuat dari benang sebanyak 150 set. Sekian dan terima kasih mohon dibantu	We propose type of fishing nets <i>rempa</i> bags, nets 2/1 is made from yarns of 150 sets. That's all and thank you please help
5	Sukarto	1) Minta gaji per KK 3 juta per bulan. 2) Kompor harus pemerataan, biogas diganti dengan kompor gas. 3) Jalan yang menuju perkebunan masyarakat minta dibikinkan. 4) Masyarakat / kami minta agar kami bebas mengambil kayu untuk alat bangunan yang kami perlukan tidak harus melalui perijinan atau membuat semacam surat ijin. 5) Surat erjanjian antara PT dengan Desa harus diterbitkan secepatnya	1) Ask salary 3 million per household per month. 2) Stove must be equitable, biogas replaced with a gas stove. 3) The road to the plantation asked to built. 4) Community / we request our free pick up wood for building tools that we need not go through the licensing or make some sort of license. 5) Letter of agreement between PT with the Village should be published as soon as possible.
6	Hartati Madewi	1) Saya setuju adanya PT. Rimba Raya berada di wilayah desa Ulak Batu dengan catatan Rimba Raya bisa mengabulkan permohonan masyarakat digajih 5.000.000 per KK satu bulan lagi Rimba Raya harus mengikuti alur-alur peraturan di desa sebelum melakukan kegiatan PT. Rimba Raya harus menandatangani Surat perjanjian dengan desa secara resmi apabila rimba raya tidak mengabulkan permintaan masyarakat maka pihak Rimba Raya jangan beroperasi di wilayah desa Ulak Batu seperti mengambil karbon sebelum desa meresponi adanya rimba raya. Mengadakan pekerjaan untuk masyarakat seperti : 1) pertanian, 2) perikanan, 3) perikanan, 4) peternakan, 5) menggaji guru sebanyak 6 orang, guru agama 1 orang, guru TK 1 orang, guru pendidikan 5 orang, tenaga medis 1	1) I agree with PT. Rimba Raya was in the village with a note Ulak Batu people will get salary Rp 5,000,000 people per family a month or so Rimba Raya must retrace the grooves in the village regulations before conducting. PT. Rimba Raya must sign a formal agreement with the village if Rimba Raya does not grant the request of the community then the Rimba Raya do not operate in the rural areas to take carbon before responding to Ulak Batu village. Held a job for the community such as: 1) agriculture, 2) fisheries, 3) fisheries, 4) farms, 5) teacher to hire as many as 6 people, 1 person religious teacher, kindergarten teacher 1, teacher education 5 people, 1 person medical personnel. That's all and thank you so necessary as it should.

		orang. Cukup sekian dan terima kasih agar diperlukan sebagaimana mestinya.	
7	Dorahman	Ringkas saja saya pribadi setuju saja kalau Rimba Raya berada di Ulak Batu, tapi ada beberapa permintaan saya : 1)Aset jalan, 2) minta dgajih 2 juta per bulan, 3)lapangan pekerjaan bagi masyarakat, 4) melestarikan tanaman karet dan garu, 5) kami minta sejahtera.	1.)road access, 2.)salary Rp 2,000,000 per month, 3.)job for community, 4.)conserve rubber and garu, 5.)prosperous
8	Epek	1) Gaji 3 juta / bulan / satu KK. 2) Lapangan kerja untuk masyarakat 3) Pendidikan dan kesehatan 4) Pertanian dan perkebunan di belakang desa. Demikian dari saya, trima kasih.	1.)salary Rp 3 milion/month/household, 2.)job for community, 3.)education and health, 4.)agriculture and plantation. Thanks
9	Agus S	1) Minta disediakan lapangan pekerjaan bagi masyarakat sesuai dengan pendidikan dan skill masyarakat. 2) Meminta kepada PT. RRC supaya memperhatikan pendidikan khususnya sarana dan prasarana pendidikan dan kesejahteraan guru (honor guru). 3) Supaya diadakan sosialisasi dengan pimpinan RRC. Supaya ada ketransparanan dengan masyarakat. 4) Dibantu pendidikan khususnya diadakan guru / pengajar yang mengajar pentingnya hutan bagi kehidupan (guru). 5) Memberikan kompensasi ke desa berupa "inkam" desa.	1) Have provided jobs for the community in accordance with the education and community skills. 2) Ask the PT. RRC in order to pay attention to education, especially educational facilities and teachers' welfare (teacher salaries). 3) In order held socializing with PT.RRC leaders. So that there is transparency with the public. 4) Assisted held in education, especially teachers / lecturers who teach the importance of forests for life (teacher). 5) Provide compensation to the village in the form of village "income".

10	Anonim	Setuju dengan RRC masuk ke desa. 1) Permintaan digaji 3 juta per KK. 2) Minta WC terapung, 3) Minta kompor Alviji, 4) Pengadaan lapangan pekerjaan, 5) Membuka lahan pertanian, 6) Membuka lahan perkebunan, 7) Mengadakan tambak, 8) Mengadakan Koperasi, 9) Mengadakan sosialisasi ke desa 3 bulan sekali.	Agree with RRC in to village. 1.)ask salary Rp 3 milion per month, 2.)ask floating toilet, 3.)ask LPG stove, 4.)job vacancy, 5.)open farmland, 6.)open the plantation, 7.)holding pond fish, 8.)establish cooperative village, 9.)socialization to village every 3 month.
11	Hatmi	Minta Rumah masyarakat yang tidak ada harus dibikinkan	ask House / dwelling place for those who do not have a house,
12	Riyan	Minta Senapang Angin	ask air rifle
13	Sri	Minta sepeda untuk sekolah	ask bicycle for school
14	Dandi	Minta Senapang Angin	ask air rifle
15	Hernidawati	Usulan : Tambahan Gaji honorer guru SDN-1 Ulak Batu sebesar 1.500.000,- per bulan	additional salary nonpermanent teachers SDN-1 Ulak Batu Rp 1,500,000, - per month
16	A. Wahid	Apabila Rimba Raya masuk ke wilayah desa Ulak Batu masyarakat minta gaji per KK 3.000.000,- juta / bulan. 2) Harus ada M,U antara masyarakat dan PT. RRC	1.)salary Rp 3 milion/month/household, 2.)make MoU between community&PT.RRC
17	Anonim	Minta gaji 3 juta perbulan. Kompor,kalau permintaan kompor gas. 20% harus di bagi langsung kemasyarakat. Penyediaan lapangan kerja. Perijinan: apakah sudah ijin ke kepala desa.	salary Rp 3 milion/month. Gas stove. 20% share to community. Job vacancy. Is PT RRC have made license with head of village?
18	Ibu Isih	jalan tembus dari kebun ke desa	road acces between village and plantation

Table 29: Sungai Perlu Comments

OPINI MASYARAKAT DALAM KEGIATAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK

DESA : SUNGAI PERLU

NO	NAMA	OPINI	OPINI (Eng ver.)
1	Anang Aidin	Saya putra Desa Sungai Perlu saya senang setelah mendengar dari Pak Karno mensosialisasikan PT Rimba Raya di desa kami, yang mau membina desa kami. Akan tetapi apakah PT Rimba Raya memang benar benar tulus ingin membantu kami, atau hanya sekedar menyenangkan hati kami saja. Kami tunggu deh tanggung jawabnya	I'm son Sungai Perlu village, I'm happy after hearing of Pak Karno socialize PT Rimba Raya in our village, which would foster our village. But is PT Rimba Raya was really really sincerely want to help us, or just pleases us? We wait for the act.
2	Anonim	Sebenarnya kami itu suka atau gembira sekali ditinjau bapak bapak itu kalau perlu setiap hari itu bapak meninjau kami ini, supaya tahu desa kami ini benar benar miskin.	Actually we liked it or excited to be reviewed, if you need to every day we were reviewing us, so that you know this village is really poor.
3	A. Aidin Syah	Desa Sungai Perlu. Desa kami sangat terpencil, segala kesulitan ada pada desa kami: kesehatan, pertanian, nelayan, pendidikan, transportasi jalan dan irigasi selalu menjadi hambatan kami. Ingin apa yang disosialisasikan oleh PT Rimba Raya ada di desa kami, supaya hidup kami di desa ini bisa ternikmati. Mudah mudahan PT Rimba Raya benar benar tulus ingin membantu kami.	Sungai Perlu Village is remote village, all problems are in here: health, agriculture, fisherman, education, road access, irrigation always be our barrier. We want all PT Rimba Raya has socialize to us, so that we can enjoy our village. Hopefully PT Rimba Raya want to help us, sincerely.
4	Anonim	Saya dari Desa Sungai Perlu. Saya memerlukan pekarang nelayan dan memerlukan jaring Rempa, jaring kantong udang dan perkebunan pohon karet.	I am from Sungai Perlu village. I need fisherman yard, Rempa net, net shrimp, and rubber plantation.
5	Anonim	Di desa kami (desa Sungai Perlu) Pustu sudah ada tetapi tenaga kesehatannya belum ada jadi harapan saya mudah mudahan dengan masuknya PT Rimba Raya bisa memfasilitasi kesehatan di desa kami, dan harapan kami program program dari PT Rimba Raya bisa terwujud di desa kami.	In our village (Sungai Perlu Village), we have health center(pustu) but there's no one expert. So, we hope PT Rimba Raya would facilitate our health in our village, and we hope all programs of PT Rimba Raya can come true.

6	Anonim	Sungai Perlu. Sebenarnya saya bosan dengan janji – janji. Sosialisasi ini, sosialisasi itu tetapi bertahun tahun nggak kunjung tiba. Untuk itu PT Rimba raya buktikan aja, jangan ngomong doang dong. Ngomong itu kan gampang....!	Sungai Perlu. Actually, I'm fed up with all promises in every socialization, years but no prove. So prove it, PT Rimba Raya. Talkless!
7	Anonim	Kami desa sungai Perlu. Maunya Pete Rimba Raya melakukan yang lebih baik dari yang sebelumnya maupun berupa usulan , apa saja yang diusulkan maupun itu nelayan, maupun ternaknya, maupun itu perkebunan dll Dan kami tidak mau hanya omong doang seperti yang telah lalu. Itulah harapan kami. Sekian terima kasih.	We want PT Rimba Raya do better than before. All our propose, for fisherman, livestock, plantation, etc, we don't want just promise like used to be. That's our hope. Thanks.
8	Anonim	Kami selaku masyarakat Desa Sungai Perlu pernah juga mengusulkan masalah jaring ini tetapi tidak pernah dikabulkan sampai sekarang ini jagan jangan kami diberikan harapan cuman saja. Padahal kami sangat mengharapkan karena desa kami ini memang sangat miskin. Apalagi kalau seterusnya kami dibohongi lagi.	As Sungai Perlu village community, we proposed for net but it never granted till now. Don't blame us with promises. Whereas,we really hope for it, cause we're really poor people. Don't lie!
9	Anonim	Saya dari Desa Sungai Perlu, memberikan penyampaian kepada PT Rimba raya maupun WE yang telah mensosialisasikan kepada masyarakat Desa Sungai Perlu, program program WE Maupun PT Rimba Raya. Kami senang sekali. Memangnya kami didalam program ini kami menginginkan nelayan terutama. Jangan jangan dongeng aja.	We are really happy for PT Rimba Raya and WE socialication. In this program, we want fisherman as the main case. Don't lie!
10	Anonim	Keluhan dari Desa Sungai Perlu Apakah PT Rimba Raya ini membantu desa kami kalau benar benar membantu desa kami atau masyarakat Desa Sungai Perlu benar benarliah dilaksanakan. Karena di desa ini, meminta permohonan berkali kali tidak pernah tercapai permohonannya pekarang nelayan atau pertanian. Kemungkinan PT Rimba Raya pun bohong juga. Maka kami berharap sepenuhnya dengan PT Rimba Raya. Itulah yang saya sampaikan. Kami sangat berharap dengan PT Rimba Raya supaya cita cita kami tercapai	is PT Rimba Raya serious want to help us? Because, we propose for fisheries yard and agriculture that never granted. Maybe PT Rimba Raya lied also. So, we hope PT Rimba Raya can prove it.

11	Anonim	Saya dari Desa Sungai Perlu Mendengar sosialisasi dari WE tentang program program dari PT Rimba Raya. Terutama disitu ada nelayan, kami berminat karena itulahya untuk didesa kami. Kami sudah sering membikin proposal tapi tidak pernah keluar, makanya kami kecewa atas program ini. Soalnya tidak pernah dapat, makanya program dari PT Rimba Raya ini bohong juga.	We've heard about PT Rimba Raya programs from WE. We often made proposal but never granted, that's why we disappointed with this program. PT Rimba Raya lied also.
12	Anonim	Saya putra Desa Sei Perlu saya menginginkan pete Rimba Raya mengabulkan permohonan kami agar cita cita kami tercapai. Sekian dan terima kasih.	I'm son Sungai Perlu village, we want PT Rimba Raya grant our propose. Thanks
13	Anonim	Saya senang kalau apa yang disampaikan dan ditulis di dokumen bisa dilaksanakan. Jangan Cuma janji-janji saja. Kami sudah lelah Cuma omongan saja. Kan gampang kalau ngomong buktikan saja kami tunggu.	We'll happy if what I wrote can be real. Talkless. We fed up with promises. Prove it. We wait.
14	Anonim	Saya senang kalau ada tamu seperti PT. Rimba Raya datang ke desa kami. Apalagi akan memberikan bantuan untuk masyarakat seperti yang tertulis dari dokumen yang disampaikan. Kami memerlukan pekarang ikan untuk kami mencari nafkah sebagai nelayan. Terima kasih	We are happy with PT Rimba Raya visited. We need fish yard as fisherman. Thanks.

11 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Rimba Raya VCS Monitoring Report (2009 – 2010)

Rimba Raya VCS Monitoring Report (2010 – 2013)