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LETTER FROM CEO

We have long recognized the interconnectedness of global environmental threats – rising temperatures, habitat and biodiversity loss, depletion of fresh water, pollution, pressures on food production – and how these challenges cannot be tackled independently but as part of a radical and holistic rethinking of how we live in and interact with the natural world.

The Katingan Mentaya Project in Central Kalimantan was designed to be part of this rethinking. Deforestation, especially tropical deforestation, is a major factor of climate change. Halting this destruction would not only reduce the emissions but also allow forests to grow and recover; this has huge sequestration benefits, while protecting some of the most biodiverse habitats on Earth.

People depend on nature for all sorts of needs; but poverty and equality exacerbate pressures on the natural world. However, demonstrated through our project, we have found that when conservation is paired with close, collaborative social development and positive livelihood opportunities, local people can be the best custodians of the natural world.

Since beginning the project in 2007, the team has worked side-by-side with the communities surrounding the forest area to ensure project benefits reach those who most need it, this includes supporting local health care, education, vocational training and promoting gender equality. The project employs and trains local workers for its forest regeneration, fire prevention work and other on-the-ground activities. More broadly, it supports the creation of sustainable businesses, which in turn contributes to the overall mission of protecting the natural environment.



The project is financed through the generation of high-quality, third-party verified carbon credits. This allows us to precisely calculate how the project's avoided emissions contribute to corporate net zero targets. But avoided emissions is just one measurement of the project's impact.

This is why measuring and reporting our United National (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress provides a much richer indicator of the project's successes, it's shortcomings, and future targets. Monitoring progress against the 17 targets tells us how well we are doing to address the different but interconnected global crises.

Dharsono Hartono

PROJECT AMBITIONS

Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by avoiding planned deforestation and using international carbon standards (triple gold) for Climate, Community and Biodiversity.

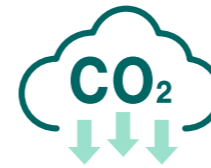
Project impact for carbon and non-carbon benefits; enhances the quality of KMP carbon credits.

Supports sustainable development in Central Kalimantan. In 2022, KMP supported and contributed to 17 of the UN SDGs, reaching 70 targets and 68 indicators.



CLIMATE

Deliver verifiable reductions in GHG emissions through avoided deforestation and forest degradation associated with agricultural conversion, illegal logging, peat drainage and burning.



COMMUNITY

In partnership with 35 villages, the project works to build capacity in community decision-making and identify sustainable initiatives for co-development.

Maintain and enhance ecosystem services that are fundamental to the well-being of communities in the project zone.



BIODIVERSITY

Reduce threats to biodiversity in the project area by eliminating drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and increasing forest cover.

Conserve natural habitats, ecological integrity and overall biological diversity.

Actively protect species of High Conservation Value (HCV).



CORPORATE FOUNDATION

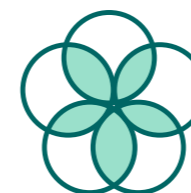
Advancing community participatory planning and capacity building.

Robust procedures and internal controls are in place to prevent money laundering, finance of terrorist activities and to identify and mitigate conflicts of interest.

Corporate policies and a detailed compliance manual in place, which are regularly reviewed and updated.

Corporate compliance function is supported by experienced compliance professionals.

The Project is managed by a Certified B Corporation with higher standard of business practice that creates a positive impact on our community, employees, buyers and the environment.





ABOUT KATINGAN MENTAYA PROJECT



Katingan Mentaya Project is an ecosystem restoration project that comprises carbon trading with forest conservation and community development.

Founded and managed by PT Rimba Makmur Utama (PT RMU), in collaboration with Permian Global and Wetlands International in 2008.

The Katingan Mentaya Project (KMP) utilises carbon revenues to restore and protect the forest through various activities. Covering about 157,000 hectares of precious peatland habitats in Central Kalimantan (Borneo), the project keeps potentially harmful carbon locked up in the landscape. Working in partnership with local communities in 35 villages, the KMP is living proof that a carbon finance project can fight and contribute to climate mitigation as well as fulfill the UN's SDGs by investing in vital peat forest conservation.

Every year, KMP generates 7.5 million Triple Gold certified carbon credits – equivalent to taking 2 million cars off the road.

The KMP project area is a sanctuary for five Critically Endangered, eight Endangered and thirty one Vulnerable species, including orangutans, clouded leopards, monkeys and the Southern Bornean gibbon.



METHODOLOGIES



To align the project work with the SDGs, activities are assessed in the context of the goals and targets of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, with the goal of making significant progress whilst supporting the national and regional targets of Indonesia.

The project undergoes extensive and comprehensive review on an annual basis as part of its Verra Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Communities, and Biodiversity Standard (CCB) validation. It also collects regular data through its own internal staff reporting systems and through periodic reconfirmation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreements that are in place with each of the 35 villages within the project zone.

Collected data is compiled in the SIRETA database, where SDG progress is also tracked and assessed. The project has been divided into six zones, where data on activities and development is collected quarterly by the project zone teams.

The data was checked against past reviews and verified on the ground. The data confirmed that in 2022, the KMP supported and contributed to 17 of the UN SDGs, reaching 70 targets and 68 indicators.

In the context of the UN SDGs, crosscutting means understanding how progress in one goal can impact other goals and implementing strategies that tackle multiple goals simultaneously. It implies the interconnectedness of the 17 goals and the integrated planning, coordination and collaboration across sectors to achieve synergistic outcomes. This report demonstrates the applicable crosscutting SDGs by displaying small icons where relevant.



Project technical team measuring peat thickness with an augur

01 NO POVERTY

Eliminating poverty provides opportunities through job creation, increasing income and access to basic needs

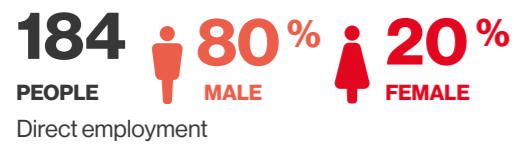


TARGETS

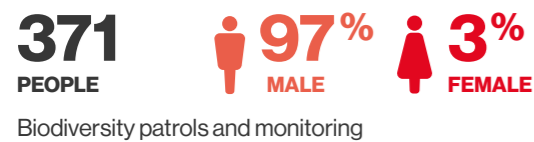
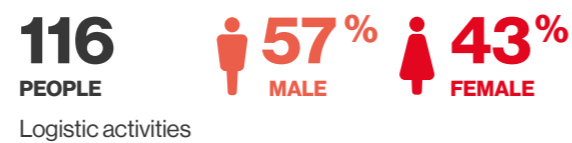
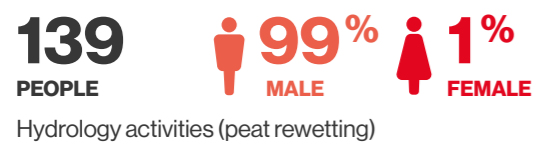
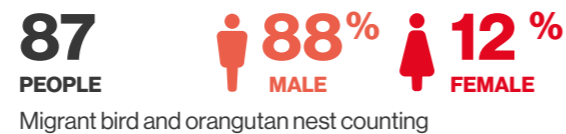
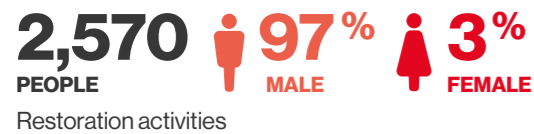
- 1.1 Reduce extreme poverty
- 1.2 Reduce National poverty
- 1.3 Access to Social protection
- 1.4 Access to Basic services

INDICATORS

- 1.1.1 Employment
- 1.2.1 National poverty
- 1.3.1 Social protection
- 1.4.1 Access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Tenure rights to land



DECENT JOBS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES:



Access to health facilities as a basic right for all people.

The KMP provides a mobile healthcare clinic, supporting 32 village integrated healthcare service posts (Pos Yandu) and collaborates with the Mendawai sub-district community health centre (Puskesmas). Staff directly employed were trained to manage and monitor the project work, protected by national social security for health care and work.



Illegal logger retrained in coconut sugar production

Transforming destructive livelihoods to environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

An important community development strategy for the project has been to replace destructive economic practices with sustainable livelihood opportunities. To achieve this, the project provides support to local people through outreach, training programs, and investing in sustainable local enterprises. The long-term intention is to transform a local economy away from destructive activities and towards those that promote the recovery of the natural environment.

Ian, pictured here, used to illegally log high-demand timber, such as meranti, ramin, katiau and pakung. In two to four weeks, he and a group of 4 or 5, could cut down around 60 trees. The trunks would be bound together and floated down the Katingan river to be sold on the black market.

Aside from the environmental degradation, illegal logging can be a highly dangerous and unprofitable career in Indonesia's Central Kalimantan, one that risks heavy penalties or jail time if caught.

Ian got out of the business with the help of the Katingan Mentaya Project, which runs a coconut sugar training program, which provides a comprehensive foundation in the growing, harvesting of coconuts, through to the production and marketing of value-added goods produced from coconut sugar.

Today, making and selling coconut sugar is Ian's main source of income. In a single day, he can produce around 16 kilograms of coconut sugar from 125 coconut trees that he has cultivated. The selling price is about Rp 15,000 per kilogram – giving him higher income than his former profession as logger.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY

<https://katinganproject.com/stories/detail/logger-turned-farmer>

01 NO POVERTY

Aiming to achieve Target 1.4 by 2030, ensuring that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land



Social Forestry Scheme (Surrounding project area)

Social forestry is a national priority for Indonesia for rural development and poverty alleviation in areas surrounding forests that are supported by the KMP.

The KMP supports the villages in pursuing their legal right to manage their village forest under the national social forestry scheme.

The project has facilitated, given technical assistance and funding support for LPHD (Forest Village Management Unit) in obtaining their forest management rights.

The project supports social forestry implementation, LPHD forest management activities, forest patrols, forest fire prevention, and improving the LPHD capacity to enhance their effectiveness in managing their forest to support rural development and poverty alleviation in Indonesia.

Social Forestry in and around Project Area

NO	Name of Village	Status	Size (ha)	Beneficiaries (HH)
1	Desa Telaga	Village Forest	2,758	428
2	Desa Asem Kumbang	Village Forest	911	471
3	Desa Baun Bango	Village Forest	424	275
4	Desa Tumbang Runen	Village Forest	399	92
5	Desa Karuing	Village Forest	462	165
6	Desa Parupuk	Village Forest	763	38
7	Desa Tampelas	Village Forest	6,303	110
8	Desa Tumbang Bulan	Verification	1,266	165
9	Desa Perigi	Verification	3,414	110
10	Desa Tewang Kampung	Verification	3,068	219
11	Desa Mendawai	Village Forest	2,111	268

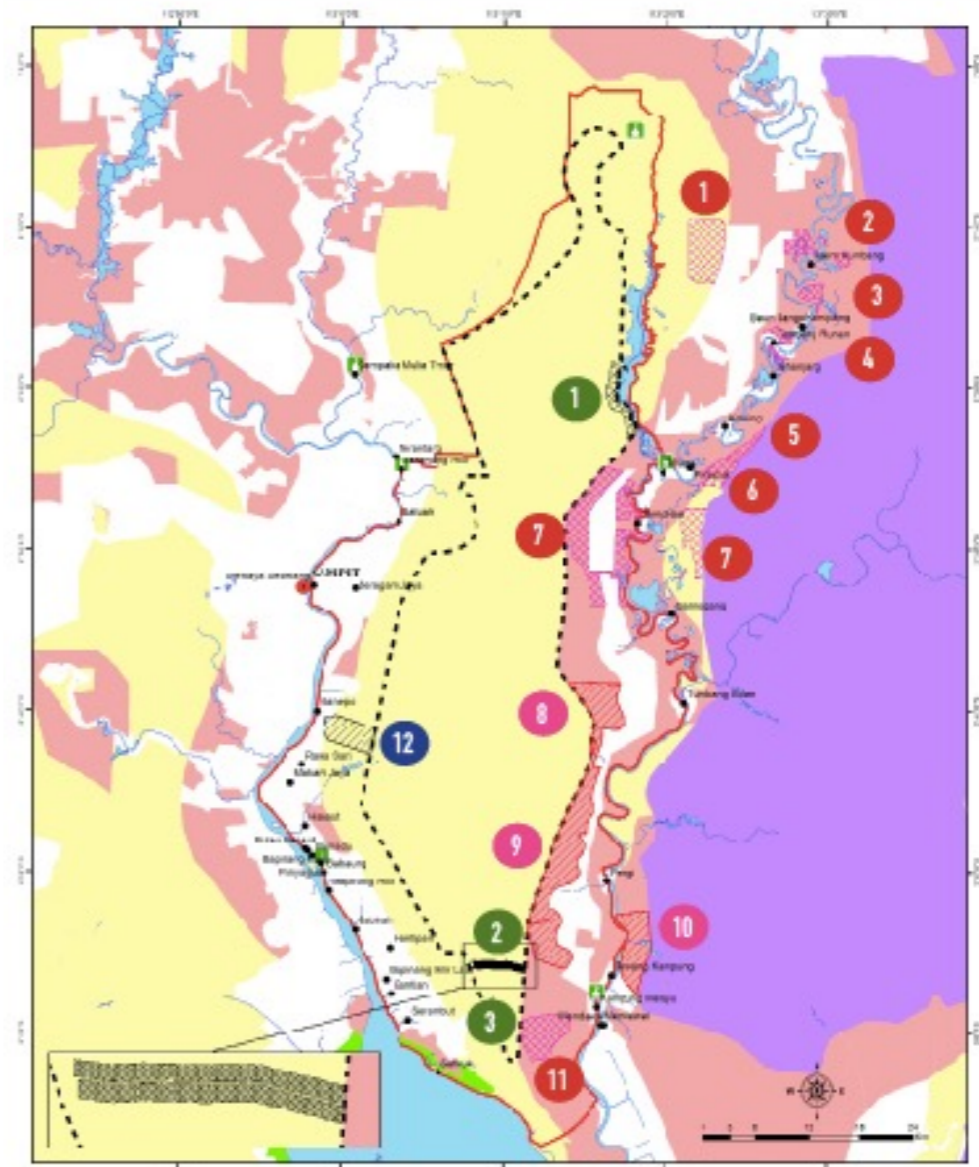
Social Management Program (inside Project Area)

NO	Name of Village	Name of Farmer Group	Size (ha)	Total
1	Desa Telaga	KTH Kalaru Lestari	1,000	278
2	Desa Kampung	14 KTH	496	215
3	Desa Satiruk	KTH Mentaya Lestari	60	30
Total			1,556 ha	523 HH

Local communities are key actors in ecosystem restoration initiatives, such as the Katingan Mentaya Project.

“Without engaging the local community, it is very difficult for us to restore and conserve the forest. Therefore, we fully support the local communities’ forest conservation management in their area through the social forestry program of the Ministry of Forestry and Environment.”

Taryono Darusman, General Manager Katingan Mentaya Project



02 ZERO HUNGER

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) improves land and soil quality, increasing productivity and supporting healthy ecosystems, allowing farmers to become more resilient to climate change impacts

01 03 04 08

TARGETS

- 2.1 Reduce Undernourishment
- 2.2 Reduce Child Malnutrition, stunting, wasting, obesity and womens' anemia (pregnancy)
- 2.3 Small-scale farmers
- 2.4 Increase Farmer productivity & production

INDICATORS

- 2.1.1 Undernourishment
- 2.1.2 Food insecurity
- 2.2.1 Child stunting
- 2.2.2 Child Wasting and obesity
- 2.2.3 Womens' Anemia (pregnancy)
- 2.3.1 Volume of production
- 2.4.1 Farmer productivity and production

3 vocational agroecology schools (high-school level):

Mendawai, Kamipang & Ambarawti Ganepo

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practises



53ha Demonstration plots

No-burn and no-chemical input farming, to improve land and soil quality, increasing productivity and supporting healthy ecosystems



Climate-smart agriculture



Practicing CSA with technical assistance and capacity building to implement no-burn and no-chemical input farming (four plots)



Land-based spatial mapping (CADASTA)



NO burning
NO chemicals

Received capital support from the project through microfinance schemes to increase agricultural productivity, operational support and capacity building for no-burn and no-chemical input farming

Agroecology Farming Program

800 farmers trained in sustainable solution for increased productivity

The KMP set up the Agroecology Farming Program (Sekolah Tani Agroekologi) to help promote a sustainable, no-burn, chemical-free (Tanpa Bakar, Tanpa Kimia) approach to farming in the local area and discourage the traditional slash and burn practices. The program was established two years ago and so far, engaged 800 farmers, representing 780 hectares.

Aliansyah is a graduate of the program and employs the approach to the production of oranges, yardlong beans, chilli peppers and other produce grown on his farm.

"Prior to 2020, I was a non-organic farmer, and the results of my labour came far below my expectations. The soil is ruined due to the continuous application of chemicals. The maintenance cost was more than double my earnings from the harvest.

"I was close to quitting, but then I was introduced to the Agroecology Farming Program. I saw the work that was already in place and saw how great the harvests were. After joining the program, my harvests were amazing, and I am very happy with my oranges. Within three months, I can harvest up to one tonne of oranges.

"Promoting a no-burn, chemical-free farming approach is one of the methods to fight climate change. Education and working together with other farmers is key. Transitioning to a sustainable method while ensuring an increase in productivity for the farmers may determine this as a long-term alternative. This transition is no easy feat, however, it is a solution necessary for the sustainability of forests."

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://katinganproject.com/stories/detail/burn-and-chemical-free>



02



ZERO HUNGER, SMART AGRICULTURE



A hand tractor is used for land clearing as an alternative to traditional slash and burn methods for preparing agricultural land. The project is supporting farmers who adopt the hand tractor and are sharing knowledge with other farmers.

03 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Improving access to healthcare allows for healthier communities surrounding the forest

01 02 04 05 06 16 17



TARGETS

- 3.1 Reduce maternal mortality
- 3.2 Reduce child mortality
- 3.3. Ending epidemics (AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria)
- 3.4 Reduce by one third premature mortality
- 3.7 Reproduction health care and family planning
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 3.9 Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



INDICATORS

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.1.2 Skilled health staff at births
- 3.2.1 Reduce child mortality
- 3.2.2 Reduce child Wasting and obesity
- 3.2.3 Women Anemia (pregnancy)
- 3.3.1 Reduce AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria in project sites
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
- 3.7.1 Reproductive health-care services, family planning, information and education
- 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
- 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene for WASH services

KMP healthcare program

Mobile floating healthcare clinic reached 8 remote villages around the project in 2021, giving healthcare services to:

837 PEOPLE **71%** MALE **29%** FEMALE

485 PEOPLE **22%** MALE **78%** FEMALE

Village integrated healthcare service (Posyandu)



Floating Health Clinic – Reaching Communities in Remote Areas

Mobile ‘floating’ health service provides health access to people living in hard-to-reach areas

Access to health facilities is an important basic right for all people, but it can be challenging for people in hard-to-reach areas, such as the remote villages deep in the forested inland of Katingan District in Central Kalimantan.

To facilitate access to health services to these communities, especially in villages that are accessible only by water transportation, the KMP initiated a mobile clinic health service program – which is sometimes referred to as the floating clinic.

Started in 2020, the floating health clinic provides free health services to communities living far away from (government – run community clinics and health centers). Health care professionals, their equipment and treatments are transported from village to village via the waterways and temporary clinics are set up at each stop along the course. (Puskesmas)

“We call it floating health service as the facilities are transported by long boats through the river to reach areas which otherwise would take hours to reach by land,” said KMP Public Health Specialist Bellini Simangunsong.

KMP partners with local health professionals, the government and local participants to run the program. Each year, the floating health clinic makes a series of visits to every remote village, depending on the need.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/floating-health-clinic--reaching-communities-in-remote-areas>

03 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Improving access to healthcare allows for healthier communities surrounding the forest

01 02 04 05 06 16 17

Working with local government and health providers to deliver early intervention and preventative services around the project

40 PEOPLE Mothers and toddlers (Posyandu Balita) - Gerakan Minum Susu and stunting issues

10 PEOPLE Senior citizens (Posyandu Lansia)

12 PEOPLE Adults (Posyandu Bindu)

79 PEOPLE **3%** MALE **97%** FEMALE
Trained as cadre health assistants

Supporting community health centres (Puskesmas)

101 PEOPLE Participants attended educational event on stunting and the importance of breastfeeding for early newborns

746 PEOPLE Attended event for prevention of respiratory infection (ISPA)

46 PEOPLE Attended event on the dangers of mercury for our human health

7,500 COVID-19 VACCINES Local communities, in collaboration with the local government

COVID-19 RESPONSE
COVID-19 Response provision of masks, healthcare information, delivery of vaccines, test kits, etc

COVID-19 FUNDING SUPPORT
For further COVID healthcare response



KMP boat healthcare clinic services, reach out to 8 remote villages in the project area.



Awareness raising and counselling on the danger of respiratory tract infections.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



The Katingan Mentaya Project and regional police provided support Covid-19 vaccinations. To support the government program, the project collaborated with Central Kalimantan Regional Policy, Air & Water Policy Unit in providing vaccination points for local communities.

04 QUALITY EDUCATION

Improving access to quality education for all ages

01 03 05 06 16 17

TARGETS

- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.3 Equal access to education
- 4.4 Relevant skills for youth
- 4.6 Literacy and Numeracy
- 4.7 Education for Sustainable Development
- 4a. Effective learning environments
- 4b. Enrolment in higher education (scholarships)

INDICATORS

- 4.2.1 Pre-primary participation
- 4.3.1 Access further education
- 4.4.1 ICT Skill
- 4.6.1 proficiency in functional literacy and (b) numeracy skills
- 4.7.1 Education for Sustainable Development
- 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to electricity, internet, computers, infrastructure, basic drinking water; sanitation facilities; and (g) handwashing facilities
- 4.b.1 Assistance for scholarships

5 TEACHERS
Early childhood development school and informal school

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
Education tools
Student uniforms (PAUD Mendawai)

3 AGROECOLOGY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS
Internship Camp Conservation Research Master Students

RENOVATIONS
Village agreement for ongoing renovations, such as school fences and classrooms

2 SCHOOL BOATS
To transport students across the Katingan river to Kampung Melayu and Temelas

LIBRARY AND LEARNING
Corner in Parigi village
Sharing lessons via webinars
Educational material

IMPROVE EDUCATION
Raise awareness and institutional capacity

CO₂
Contribute to the development and improvements of national policy related to climate mitigation by sharing best practices and lessons learned from peatland restoration

22 STUDENTS 9% MALE 91% FEMALE
Elementary school equivalent

20 STUDENTS 75% MALE 25% FEMALE
High school equivalent

24 STUDENTS 50% MALE 50% FEMALE
Middle school equivalent

Non-Formal Education Program in Batuah Village
An alternative to education for communities who have dropped out of school or did not have the opportunity to enjoy education.

Knowledge sharing through Conservation Camp

Inspiring biodiversity and ecology interest in young people through immersive educational programs

The KMP facilitates a Conservation Camp, which provides a unique and engaging way to talk to young people about conservation, driving environmental awareness and inspiring pride and care for the natural world.

Muhammad Andi, a teacher of Environmental Conservation at Al- Muhajirin elementary school in Palangkaraya, took his pupils out to observe dragonflies – where they explored varieties, colors, wings shape – which he says has helped inspire a deep and lasting interest in biodiversity. Andi's idea to get his students out of the classroom and into nature came from his experience while joining Conservation Camp in 2022 from May-June. It was the third Conservation Camp organised by Tambora Muda Indonesia (a community of young Indonesian conservationists), this year in partnership with KMP.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:
<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/knowledge-sharing-through-conservation-camp>



Adult literacy program in Batuah village

05 GENDER EQUALITY

By promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls, everyone has the right to shape their own future

01 03 04 08 10 13

TARGETS

- 5.1 End discrimination against women and girls
- 5.5 Women's participation and equal opportunities (women in managerial positions)
- 5.6 Own health decision (Contraceptive use and reproductive health care)
- 5a. Women's equal rights to economic resources

INDICATORS

- 5.1.1 Promote non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- 5.3.1 Women married before age 18
- 5.5.2 Women in managerial positions
- 5.6.1 Contraceptive use and reproductive health care

- In-house regulation (non-legal framework)**
Promoting equality and non-discrimination based on sex
- Promoting women's empowerment activities through project activities**
(capacity building, value-added, marketing, livelihood improvement, and finance)
- Small scale enterprises that generate income for women**
A women-run business group "Bawi Mentaya" in Hantipan Village has produced virgin coconut oil after receiving technical skill and marketing support
- Women-led VCO home production**, Women-led Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) home production
- Woman championed**
Pos Yandu Community fire patrol in Mentaya Sebrang village
- Access to basic healthcare including women's health and reproduction support**

444 PEOPLE **83%** FEMALE Women-led microfinance program in Mendawai village

77 WOMEN **77** Trained as the cadre of village health assistants

1,217 PEOPLE **43%** FEMALE Micofinance beneficiaries across the Project totaled 1,217 people total, of which 43% female

47 WOMEN **47** **Joined the Non-Formal Education Program**
Alternative education for those who did not have the opportunity

20,000 FIBRE BAGS **20,000** Biodegradable fibre bags for tree nurseries replacing the use of plastic polybags in the nursery as part of women-led business endeavors throughout 4 villages

Basket weaving by craftswomen in Parigi Village

Providing sustainable and environmentally friendly sapling baskets

Purun baskets are woven from a grass that grows abundantly in the swampy conditions around the KMP site. The grass is harvested during low tide, left to dry in the sun, before being beaten flat and then woven into patterned and durable household items like mats, baskets and hats. The technique, typically performed by skilled craftswomen, is traditional to the region and provides a source of income when the goods are sold at markets.

A specific three-women purun weaving business has developed in the remote Parigi Village, where small sapling baskets are woven and sold directly to the project to provide a sustainable and biodegradable alternative to be used in the project's reforestation nurseries.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/weaving-the-future-for-independence-and-the-environment>



05



GENDER EQUALITY

The skill of making Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) has enabled women of Bawi Mentaya to develop their businesses

01 03 04 08 10 13



Virgin Coconut Oil business launched in Hantipan village

The enterprise supplies an increasing demand for products in the health and wellbeing sector

Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) is a popular product in the region, which found increased demand during the Covid-19 pandemic due to the believed immune-boosting benefits.

In 2019, the KMP provided Indri and other women from her village training to produce VCO — which has higher economic value than ordinary coconut oil.

The training enabled Indri to launch a new business group, Bawi Mentaya, which means 'The Women of Mentaya'. Its core business is producing VCO and coconut cooking oil. The KMP supports the group by providing packaging, opening up the market, and providing some equipment.

With further support from KMP in terms of equipment, marketing and access to wider markets, Bawi Mentaya currently produces approximately 150 litres of VCO and 250 litres of coconut cooking oil per week.

"From one batch of VCO production, which produces, say, 100 litres of VCO, and are sold out in 2-3 months, we get a gross income of 11 million rupiah, or a bottom line of around 4-5 million rupiah after all the costs," said Indri.

In addition to VCO and cooking oil, the group also produces soaps from coconut oil. The traditional way of making VCO, as practised by Bawi Mentaya, is one example of a business process with minimal impact to the environment.

No heating is required, and no harmful waste is produced. The wastewater is used as fertilizer.

06 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Clean water and sanitation is essential to the health of local communities and the surrounding natural environment

01 03 04 05 14 17

TARGETS

- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.2 Sanitation and hand-washing facility
- 6.3 Ambient water quality
- 6.6. Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

INDICATORS

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
- 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

104 SANITARY TOILETS Installed to replace river latrines that were removed in 5 villages along the Katingan river

16 FACILITIES Hand washing stations in primary schools

Handwashing program for school in Perigi village

Development of school sanitation facilities



Improved Sanitation for Asem Kumbang Village

Project team and local community build over 100 toilets to improve village sanitation

To improve sanitation and the health of the river in Asem Kumbang Village in the Kamipang District, the KMP coordinated the construction of 104 residential toilets and the removal of the current and polluting river latrine system.

Performed in collaboration with residents and the local village government, the construction used budget from the village fund established through the project.

“We have built a total of 104 bathrooms, one in each of the residents’ houses. This activity also promotes the Katingan Regency Government program which proclaimed that starting 2019 there will be no more toilets or latrines on the banks of the river,” said Asem Kumbang Village Head, Rahdahlan.

“We did this to improve overall health and also to help community residents appreciate the importance of good sanitation and to keep the river clean and healthy,” he said.

Local residents welcomed this program as it made it easier for them to do their activities, as going to the river is no longer needed. “On behalf of Asem Kumbang Village government, I am very grateful to The KMP for their assistance in various development programs in our village, and it is very beneficial for the residents,” said Rahdahlan.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/104-latrines-for-asem-kumbang-village>



07 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

The Katingan Mentaya Project strives to provide sustainable and clean energy for surrounding villages

01 16 17

TARGETS
 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

INDICATORS
 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

6 INSTALLATIONS
 Planning and design for the solar panel program in Tempelas village

29 UNDER CONSTRUCTION
 Solar Panel implementation in Tempelas villages: Supporting productive activities (small-scale factory), household, and public facilities

Planning and design for the solar panel program in Tempelas villages



Solar panel installation in Tempelas Village

The KMP partners with green energy provider PT Arya Watala Capital to install solar panels.

The KMP and PT Arya Watala Capital has constructed a solar farm in Tempelas, a remote village in the Project Zone that does not have access to the state power company grid.

Previously, the community relied on either personal diesel generators or a communal power generator that only operated from 5pm to midnight. The new solar panels, which will help households and local business, are part of the project's Restorative Economy Zone initiative, which aims to build sustainable and environmentally positive local economies.

Rezal Kusumatmadja, Chief Operating Office for Rimba Makmur Utama, which manages KMP with Permian Global, said "Enhancing the local people's capacity and quality of life is a very important aspect in an ecosystem restoration initiative like KMP. This is what drives us to work together with Watala to provide adequate, consistent and sustainable source of electricity for the communities, starting in Tempelas as our pilot project in implementing restorative economy concept in the villages surrounding our project area. This is also aligned with our mission to use 'clean' energy in our facilities, to minimize pollution from fossil fuels. We hope that with adequate electricity supply, people's productivity can be enhanced, driving local economic growth."

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/clean-sustainable-electricity-for-tempelas-village>



Installation of solar panels at Central Post

08 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The project provides a safe and secure working environment promoting health and safety to reduce accidents at work



TARGETS

- 8.2 Economic productivity
- 8.3 Decent job creation
- 8.5 Decent work for women, men and youths
- 8.6 Youth employment, education and training
- 8.8 Safe and secure working environments
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

INDICATORS

- 8.2.1 Annual growth GDP per employed person
- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment
- 8.6.1 Youth employment, education & training (15-24 age)
- 8.8.1 Occupational injuries
- 8.9.2 Jobs in sustainable tourism industries

- **Community-based economic activities:** Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), agroforestry, livestock, fish cultivation, eco-tourism, rattan, purun weaving, production of biodegradable polybags, coconut palm sugar, cashew nut, chips homemade production (pineapple, fish, crackers), Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), Microfinance
- **Business Development:** Agroforestry (Bambu, Mente, Vanilla), crops and vegetables
- **Value Added:** Mentaya Sweet Home Production for cashew nuts, pineapple, coconut sugar, and VCO
Purun weaving, biodegradable bags and community production under STA initiative
- **Business Support:** Business analysis. Capital support for community-based food production, supporting ex-loggers and ex-illegal loggers. and ex-burn forests. Premium seedling distribution and maintenance. Training, financial literacy and mentoring the communities businessesv

Microfinance Beneficiaries 7 villages (2016-2021)



53ha Demonstration plots (CSA)

No-burn and no-chemical input farming
Improved land and soil quality
Increased productivity and healthy ecosystems



Capital support through **microfinance schemes** to increase agricultural productivity.
Operational support and capacity building for no-burn and no-chemical input farming.

Coconut Sugar Training Centre

Helping local communities move away from destructive livelihoods and build sustainable careers

The KMP's coconut sugar training centre has proven beneficial for local communities as more households have successfully built coconut sugar businesses.

The KMP Coconut Sugar Training Centre is located in Basawang Village and was established in 2017. It has been designed to facilitate sustainable livelihoods in the region and especially to encourage former illegal loggers to move away from destructive practices.

The training is an intensive 10-day course, built around practical hands-on training, with lessons in harvesting palm nectar safely, processing the nectar into sugar, producing end products,

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/coconut-sugar-training-centre-for-the-locals>



08



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The project provides a safe and secure working environment promoting health and safety to reduce accidents at work

01 | 04



TARGETS

- 8.2 Economic productivity
- 8.3 Decent job creation
- 8.5 Decent work for women, men and youth
- 8.6 Youth employment, education and training
- 8.8 Safe and secure working environments
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products



INDICATORS

- 8.2.1 Annual growth GDP per employed person
- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment.
- 8.6.1 Youth employment, education & training (15-24 age)
- 8.8.1 Occupational injuries
- 8.9.2 Jobs in sustainable tourism industries

Health Safety and Environment (HSE)

- **Staff safety** Standard Operation Procedure (SOP), internal audit, training, reporting, monitoring, procurement of P3 K-related equipment, safety induction, coordination, and partnership, and internal audit for Health, Safety, Environment and Security (HSES)
- **HSE tools and supplies** for staff protection at work
- **HSE inspection**, training, stakeholder coordination, partnership and monitoring
- **Safety induction** to reduce accidents at work
- **Commissioning water transportation (boat)** enabling safe crossings of the Katingan and Mentaya rivers and linking canals for project staff and community members

Induction for HSE at work

3,143 PEOPLE **83%** MALE **27%** FEMALE

18 STAFF Training for Health Safety Environment and Security

Staff safety training



09 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

08

TARGETS 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

- **Community-based economic activities:** Climate-smart agriculture (CSA), agroforestry, livestock, fish cultivation, eco-tourism, rattan, purun weaving, production of biodegradable polybags, coconut palm sugar, cashew nut, chips homemade production (pineapple, fish, crackers), Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO)
- **Business Development:** Agroforestry (Bambu, Mente, Vanilla), crops and vegetables
- **Value Added:** Mentaya Sweet Home Production for cashew nuts, pineapple, coconut sugar, and virgin coconut oil Purun weaving, biodegradable bags and community production under STA initiative
- **Business Support:** Business analysis. Capital support for community-based food production, ex-loggers and ex-illegal logger. Premium seedling distribution and maintenance. Training, financial literacy and mentoring the communities business

1,217 PEOPLE Access to microfinance and affordable credit

415 FARMERS Received technical assistance

415 FARMERS NO burning NO chemicals

800 FARMERS Land-based spatial mapping (CADASTA)

Capital support through **microfinance schemes** to increase agriculture productivity. KMP Research and Development, Business Development and Community Development have **collaborated with research institutions, universities, experts, and off-takers.**

Hand Tractor to Help Farmers Clear Land Without Burning

Improving cultivation without use of burning or chemicals

The KMP has purchased agricultural machinery that it is now lending to farmers in the region to discourage the use of fire to clear land for cultivation.

With the Hand Tractor, farmers are expected to be able to cultivate their land faster, as using the manual method involved a number of people would take several days.

“All farmers in the region can borrow,” said Community Development Manager of the KMP, Yusef F Hadiwinata. Many farmers are unfamiliar with operating such agricultural tool, so KMP also invites farmers who can use it to provide training.

“We are providing farmers with training on three types of agricultural tools, Hand Tractor Quick Zena Rotary, Hand Tractor Quick G.1000 Boxer, and Steel Claw Cultivator, which is able to directly make beds,” explained Yusef. These three types of agricultural tools are in accordance with the farmers suggestions and considered suitable for the conditions of land around the KMP concession area.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://katinganproject.com/stories/detail/hand-tractor-to-help-farmers-clear-land-without-burning>



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

The project aims to reduce inequality, ensuring equal opportunities for all community members

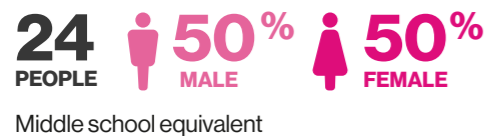
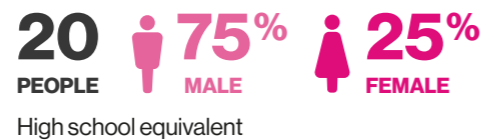
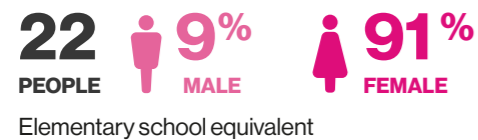
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TARGETS

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

KMP contribution to reducing inequalities in the project area: Increase community income, increase productive assets, capacity and capital for low-income communities, to reduce social inequality

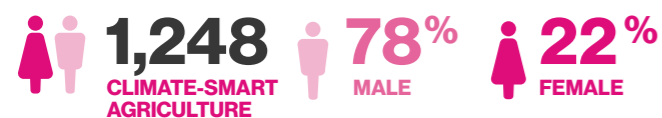
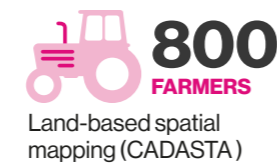


Non-Formal Education Program in Batuah Village
An alternative to education for communities who have dropped out of school or did not have the opportunity to enjoy education.

Microfinance Beneficiaries 7 villages (2016-2021)



53 ha **Demonstration plots (CSA)**
 No-burn and no-chemical input farming
 Improved land and soil quality
 Increased productivity & healthy ecosystems



Capital support through **microfinance schemes** to increase agricultural productivity.
Operational support and capacity building for no-burn and no-chemical input farming.

Social Management Program Improves Welfare of Farmer Groups in Bamadu Village

KMP's social management program in Bamadu village



The KMP social management program with the Bamadu Village Farmers Group, which has been running for three years, has positively impacted the welfare of its 65 members. The agreement on the social management program between the KMP and the Bamadu Village Farmers Group was agreed to run for the next ten years. Each member of the farmer group planted forest wood seedlings such as blangeran, jelutung, and pantung in their respective fields.

Rajali, a member of the Farmers Group, admitted that since participating in this social management activity, he and other members of the farmer group have been able to experience many benefits. "Although the assistance from the KMP is only once a year, the results we get from this social management activity are quite good," said Rajali.

Nur Saidah conveyed the same expression, "Alhamdulillah, we can feel the results together. From this program, I can help families to meet various household needs. Hopefully, in the future, this collaboration can continue," he said.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/social-management-program-improves-welfare-of-farmer-groups-in-bamadu-village>

10



REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Chilli harvest in CSA demonstration plots a collaboration project with the community

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

01 04 08 13 15



TARGETS

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management



INDICATORS

- 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

- **Transforming destructive activities into sustainable practices** Supporting local communities to move away from destructive environmental activities, such as slash and burn agriculture and adopt sustainable practices.
- **Raising awareness** of the importance of natural habitat protection to strengthening joint efforts to protect and safeguard the world's natural heritage
- **Support traditional music** for the customary group in Ganepo village, as part of cultural preservation
- **Birukan Langit, community initiatives to reduce their carbon footprint** by promoting the Bike to Work initiative in Cities
- **Project campaign 'Journey to Zero' event:** campaign to raise awareness of environmental protection with activities such as, running, cycling and waste collecting



TREE
PLANTING

Restoration activities to improve air quality



NO
FOREST FIRES

Project forest and fire prevention program, impacting better air quality for human health



104
SANITARY TOILETS

Replaced river latrines that were removed to reduce water contamination and improve the quality of water flow to the city and ocean

Luwuk Kayu Bunga - a traditional Dayak music group in Ganepo village



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Sustainable consumption and production patterns, which are key to sustain the livelihoods of current and future generations

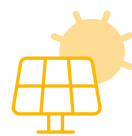


- TARGETS**
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
 - 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
 - 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature



- INDICATORS**
- 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
 - 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
 - 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

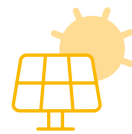
- **Waste Program:** Staff Internal Training Waste Management
Providing trash bins for local schools
- **Community-based environmental-friendly economic activities:**
Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), agroforestry, livestock, fish cultivation, eco-tourism, rattan, purun weaving, production of biodegradable polybags



6 Solar Panel installation to support clean water distribution in Karuing village
INSTALLATIONS



20,000 Biodegradable fibre bags for tree nurseries
FIBRE BAGS
To replace the use of plastic polybags in project nursery



29 Solar Panel implementation in Tampelas villages: Supporting productive activities (small-scale factory), household, and public facilities
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Planning and design for solar panel program in Tampelas villages.



13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

01 08 15 16 17



TARGETS
 13.1: Resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters
 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
 13.3: Improve education, raise awareness, and human and institutional capacities related to mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning of climate change



INDICATORS
 13.1.3 Adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Sendai Framework)
 13.2.1 Increases community ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience. Contribution to NDC
 13.3.1 Integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

Restoration activity involvement



Seedlings Nursey

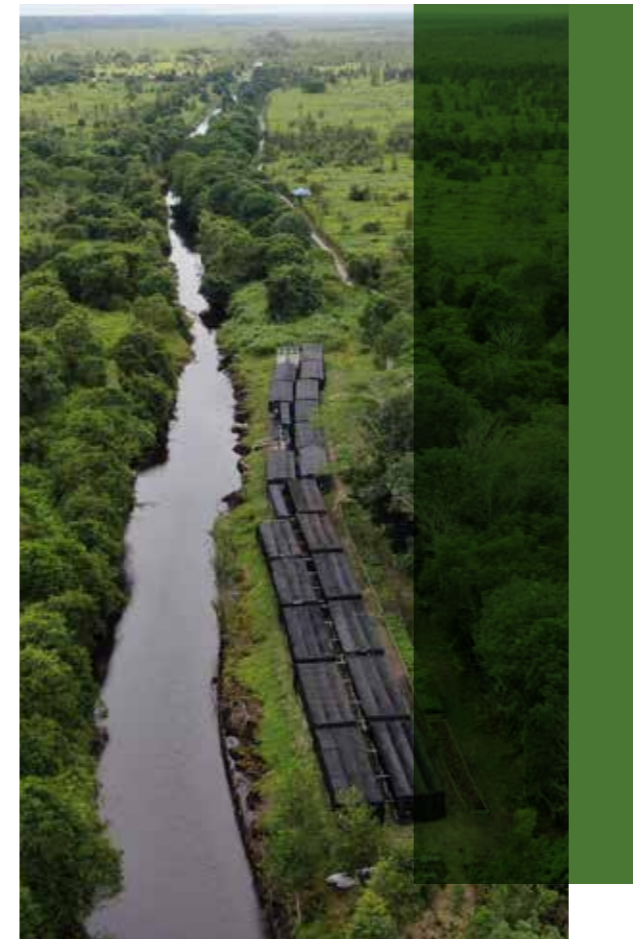
Seedling nurseries create income for the local communities, as the project buys the seedlings directly from community nurseries.



Tree Planting & Maintenance



- **Preparation:** initial consultation for area mapping. Seedling preparation
- **Consultation/FPIC:** meeting with village government and community to decide on the work plan, budget and partnership agreement
- **Planting activities:** Tree treatment, maintenance, and monitoring (tree survival rate is 82%)
- **Hydrology:** Hydrology monitoring (rain fall, water current, canals transect, water table level); equipment, environmental assessment report (UKL/UPL)



Restoring Degraded Lands

Restoration of degraded forests is a central feature of the Katingan Mentaya Project's ecosystem management strategy

Carbon rich and biodiverse peat swamp forests are ecologically sensitive areas. Restoration of damaged or degraded land - whether from historic logging, conversion clearance, fire damage etc – requires careful planning and management.

In severe cases, replanting is needed, specifically with native tree species, in distributions that mimic natural growth. Elsewhere, natural regeneration – where land is left alone to allow nature to do what it does best – is the most appropriate solution.

Peat rewetting, especially the blocking of manmade canals, is also an important restoration technique. Peat retains its carbon content best when fully saturated. If allowed to drain and dry out, oxidation begins which causes emissions.

The project has so far actively restored vegetation in severely damaged ecosystems within the project area covering approximately 9,299 hectares of land. Every year it replants native trees on an average of 200 hectares of land.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/protectors-of-the-forest>



Community-based Agroforestry (Social Management Program)



Development



13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

01 15 16 17

Forest area protection

Effective zone-based management

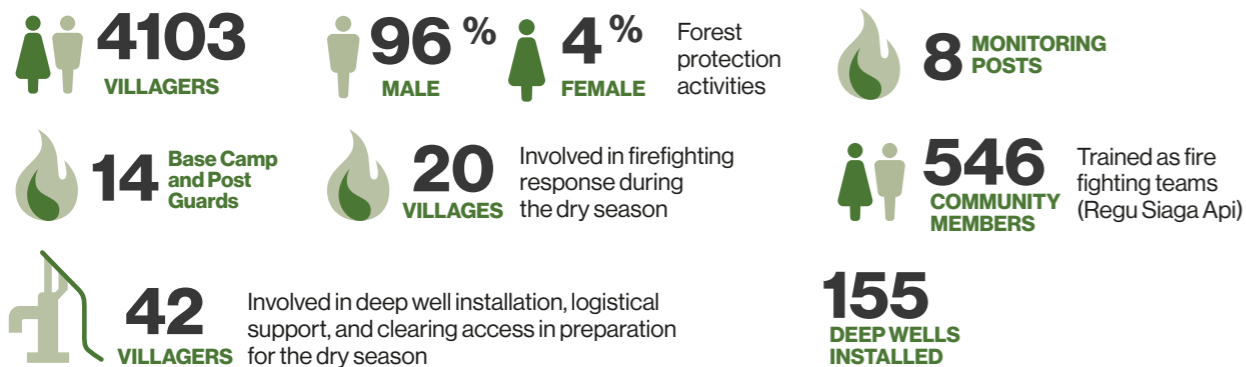
- Forest patrols
- Preventing illegal poaching
- Joint patrol with law enforcement
- Patrol teams (local community members)
- Monitoring for forest fires
- Monitoring for illegal logging
- Mobilisation of forest rangers
- Fire mapping (identify potential risks to communities)

Identification of specific locations, agents, targeted species, methods, frequency and the typical season of improper activities to be monitored and refrained, including investigative work to identify the downstream supply chain and financial backers of illegal logging (ongoing).

Forest fires prevention and tools

Early warning systems based on automated messaging in response to satellite NASA FIRMS Hot Spots (MODIS and VIIRS) - detected hotspots, weather forecasting, water level monitoring, patrolling and community radio systems.

Forest fires patrol and monitoring (community patrols and drones)



Awareness raising, training and FGD for community forest fires prevention group (RSA)

Forest fires prevention infrastructure

Development: hydrant-well development, canal blocking, fires block & treatment (up to 2021 = 295,965 meters)

Rewetting

- Develop canal blocking: 100 full blockages and 18 spillways
Protection against the creation of any new drainage and loss of peat soil by maintaining and replanting tree vegetation in non-forest areas

Protectors of the Forest

The Mentaya Seberang community fire patrol group recorded the highest amount of forest fires in 2015.

2015 was a devastating year for Indonesia, with the country's highest record of forest fires according to the country's ministry of forest and environment. A total of 2,61 million hectares spanning 31 provinces.

Ibu Murni, who owns a rubber plantation in the Mentaya Seberang community, lost 17 hectares.

Since 2015, the Mentaya Seberang community has stopped using the slash and burn technique to clear land for agriculture.

Ibu Murni and others have also joined the regional fire patrol (RSA) in order to act as a local line of defence against wildfire. The RSA is an initiative that was developed by the KMP, as part of its broader fire management strategy, and involves local community teams across the project zone.

Ibu Murni is one of 4 women in the patrol. Groups of 3-4 are responsible for regularly scouting a specific section forest. The patrol groups are trained and guided by project team members but encouraged to develop their own patrol plans and schedules.

In addition to the on-the-ground patrols, the team also helps spread awareness about the dangers of wildfires and also provide specific training on alternative cultivation techniques beyond slash and burn.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/protectors-of-the-forest>





CLIMATE ACTION



KMP fire fighting team

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Having a healthy watershed and wetland through restoration and waste management efforts will contribute to healthy coastal ecosystems



TARGETS

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans



104
SANITARY TOILETS

Replaced river latrines that were removed in 5 villages along the Katingan river (2019-2022)



15 LIFE ON LAND

The Project protects critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species

01 13

TARGETS

- 15.1 Forest conservation and restoration
- 15.2 Implementation of sustainable forest management, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation
- 15.3 Restore degraded land
- 15.5 Protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.7 End poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna

INDICATORS

- 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
- 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
- 15.5.1 Red List Index
- 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Biodiversity survey monitoring

Protecting High Conservation Value Species

192 BIRD SPECIES
 2 Critically endangered
 2 Endangered
 9 Vulnerable

111 FISH SPECIES
 3 Endangered
 6 Vulnerable

314 PLANT SPECIES
 1 Critically endangered
 1 Endangered
 4 Vulnerable

67 MAMMAL SPECIES
 2 Critically endangered
 5 Endangered
 11 Vulnerable

57 REPTILE SPECIES
 2 Endangered
 5 Vulnerable

Represents more than 5% of the global population indicating the site is of High Conservation Value (HCV)

5 Critically Endangered, 13 Endangered and 30 Vulnerable Species

87 COMMUNITY MEMBERS

88% MALE

12% FEMALE
 Biodiversity patrols and monitoring surveys for migratory birds and orangutans

200 CAMERA TRAPS
 Installed with Grid System 2x2 km²

Decent job for local communities

371 COMMUNITY MEMBERS

97% MALE

3% FEMALE

Biodiversity protection and monitoring activities

284 COMMUNITY MEMBERS

99% MALE

1% FEMALE
 Camera trap installation, capacity building and data collection



Camera Traps and Critically Important Biodiversity

Deep inside the forest of the KMP concession area, a Pangolin (*Manis Javanica*) is captured by a camera trap, searching for its favourite foods, ants and insects. The critically endangered and protected mammal faces a dwindling population due to illegal hunting and trafficking. Pangolins are known to be nocturnal and difficult to find during daytime, when they retreat underground. However, the camera trap helps to confirm the presence of pangolins in the KMP concession area.

“Camera traps can be used not only to record the existence of rare animals, but also to help to estimate their population and distribution. So far the KMP’s biodiversity team have recorded 20 different species of mammals in the concession area, two of which are endangered,” said Meyner Nusalawo, KMP’s Manager for Protection and Enforcement. “Twelve camera traps have been installed as a pilot project in the southern part of the concession area, which also happens to be the area most exposed to the highest rate of human activity. We are using a 1km by 1km grid system. This number is not yet ideal, so we rotate the placement of the cameras every month,” he added. Meyner explains that the installation of camera traps is not difficult. But, to ensure their success, staff need to be aware of the signs that show the most frequently visited locations by the animals. “Apart from challenges caused by weather and location, we also face risks of missing or broken cameras. But, those risks are worth it compared to the benefits,” said Julkipli, Protection and Enforcement staff.

SEE THE FULL CASE STUDY:

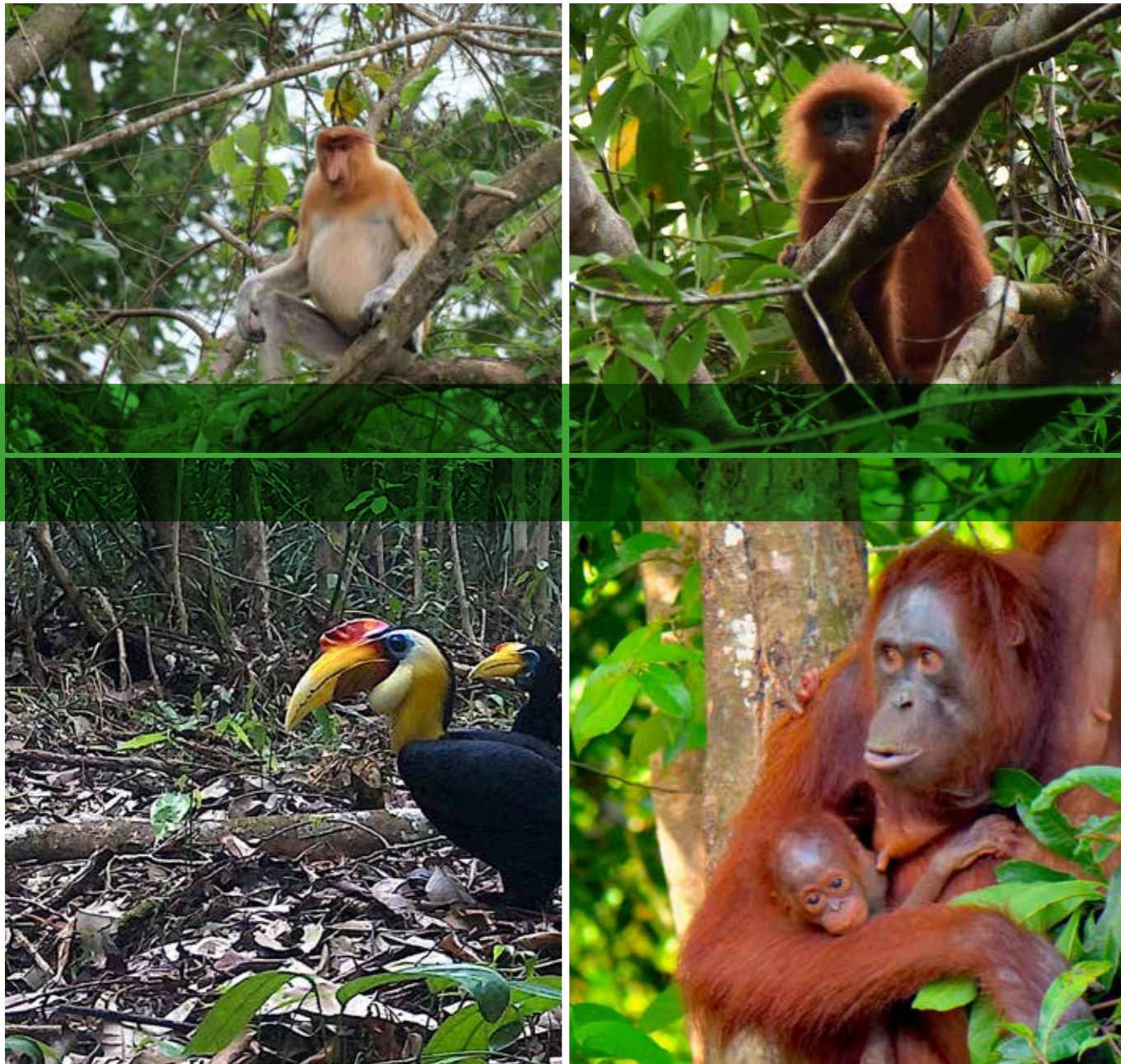
<https://www.katinganmentaya.com/stories/detail/camera-traps-and-critically-important-biodiversity>

15 **LIFE ON LAND**

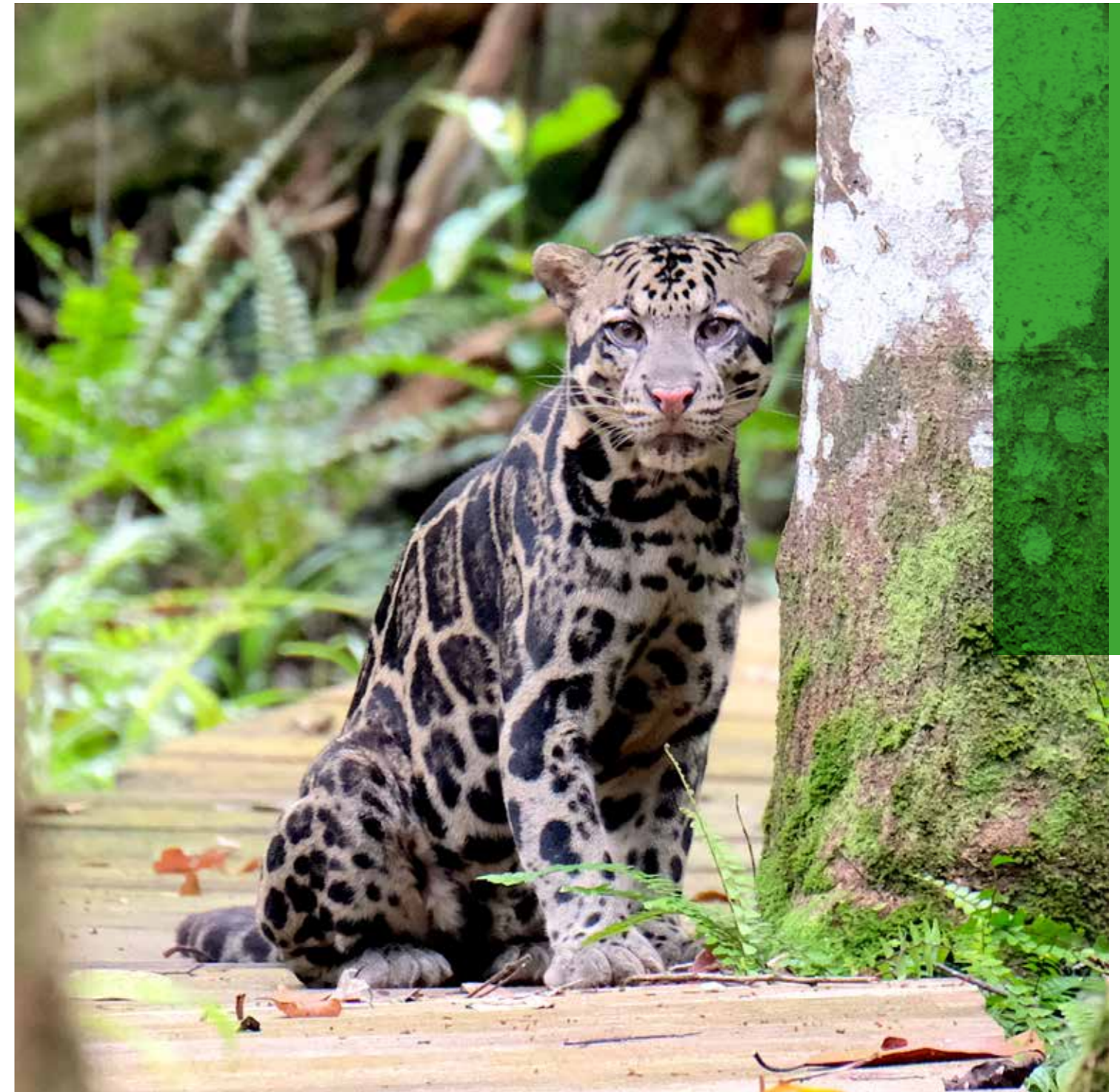
The KMP protects critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species

01 13

The KMP area is a hotspot for Biodiversity, home to 5-10% of The Bornean Orangutan, South Kalimantan Uwa, and Proboscis Monkey. Protecting peat swamp forest ecosystems can support the lives of local communities and existing wildlife/species.



Clouded Leopard



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Transparency and accountability are the foundation for success



- TARGETS**
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
 - 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
 - 16.7 Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
 - 16.10 Public Information access

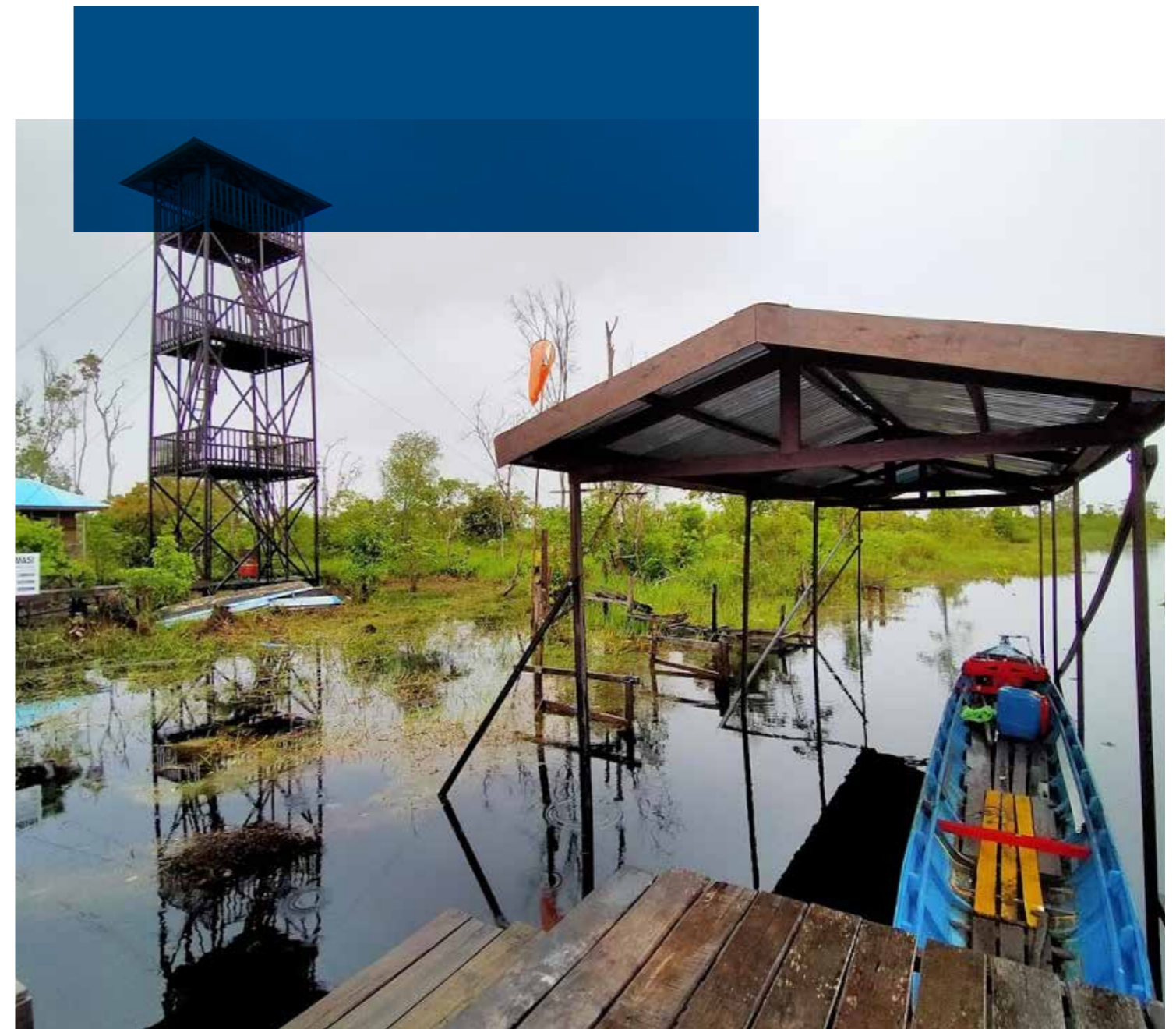


- INDICATORS**
- 16.5.1 Bribery in business
 - 16.5.2 Bribery in public
 - 16.7.1 Inclusive participatory and representative decision-making
 - 16.10.2 Public access to information

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development
- Provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **FPIC process** Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process (meeting, consultation, coordination, FGDs), village boundary and participatory map
- **GRM cases**, respond in a time effective manner
- **The project has several collaboration agreements:**
The project collaborates with 35 villages and strengthens local institutions by having transparency and imposing participatory monitoring
- **Facilitate and strengthen 14 forest village management units (LPHD) to manage their village forests**
- Facilitate and support Forest villages under **Social Forestry scheme** surrounding KMP project zone Audited by third parties (Verra and financial report) and available for the public
- **Implement FPIC and community-based participatory mapping** to avoid land disputes and approval of project activity. The project is built on long-term solid cooperation with the community, public sector, private and civil society through engagement and FPIC process (meeting, consultation, coordination, FGDs)
- **Facilitate the process of village boundary and participatory mapping**

The KMP selected as 'Lighthouse' by NCSA

The Natural Climate Solutions Alliance (NCSA) has recently named the KMP as a 'Lighthouse', so named because it 'shines a light' on the potential of investments in nature.



16



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Bakumin Post

16



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Transparency and accountability are the foundation for success



PT Rimba Makmur Utama is a Certified B Corporation

PT Rimba Makmur Utama manages the KMP with its partner Permian Global

It joins 5,020 companies in 154 industries and 80 countries around the world to make a positive impact.

As a Certified B Corporation, RMU has demonstrated commitment to a higher standard of business practice that creates a positive impact on our community, employees, buyers and the environment.

Dharsono Hartono, RMU CEO, said: "B Corp certification reflects our company's commitment to sustainability, transparency and responsible business. We are immensely proud to be joining this movement. B Corp certification inspires us to do more and strengthens our commitment."

B Corp™ certification is highly selective: the assessment process measures our performance in the areas of governance, workers, customers, community, and the environment. B Corp™ is one of the only certifications out there that is not just for a product or service, but for the entire company behind that product or service. We will continue to document our impact and will undergo verification every three years to remain certified.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Together we can build a better future



TARGETS
 17.9 Capacity Building to support SDGs implementation
 17.14 Policy for Sustainable Development
 17.16 Support for SDGs achievement



INDICATORS
 17.9.1 Technical assistance
 17.14.1 Policy coherence of sustainable development
 17.16.1 Monitoring frameworks that support the SDGs achievement

- Local communities are major stakeholders in an ecosystem restoration initiative
- The KMP engages communities in 35 local villages to support peatland forest conservation and improve local quality of life
- CSA Demonstration Plot in collaboration with communities, research institutions, universities, and experts, with a total area of 53 ha of community land
- The project uses the SDGs framework for implementation that aligns with Project Goals and Objectives
- Staff receive capacity building and knowledge related to SDGs implementation and mainstreaming the SDGs target and Indicator into the annual work plan
- SDGs achievement as part of Project Money tools
- Partnership agreement with Dayak Customary Council as a legal advisor
- Collaborative partnership for forest fires and illegal logging around the project zone
- Partnership with Lembaga Pengelolaan Hutan Desa (LPHD-village forest management body)

Signing ceremony of village agreement with Tumbang Rumen village





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