



SPKS's Report on Deliverable 2.4 Establish the incentives and benefits required to achieve the long-term conservation of HCS forests and HCV areas

Report on Developing an Incentives and Benefit Mechanism

December 2022

Palm Oil Smallholder Union (SPKS)

Daftar Isi

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Progress Narrative Report on Developing Incentives and Benefits for Oil Palm Farmers for Forest Protection (Objective 2.4) (English Summary)

1. Introduction

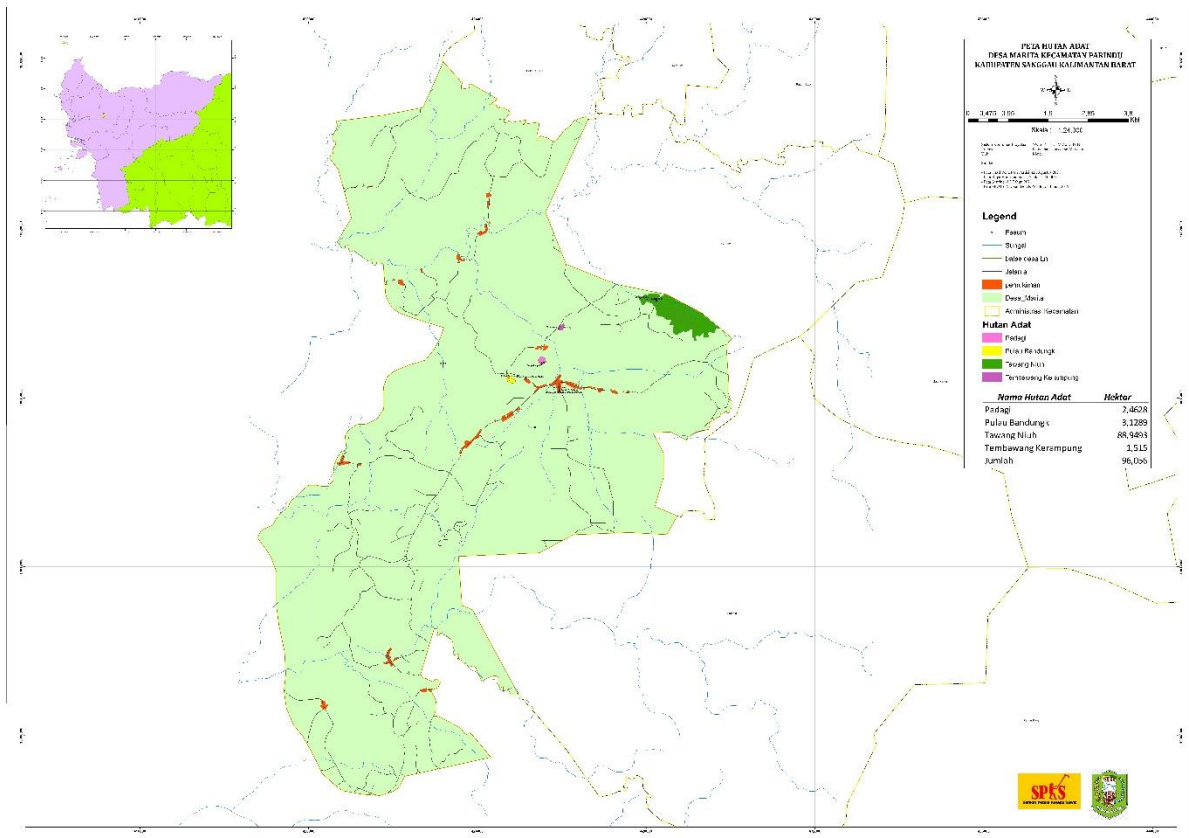
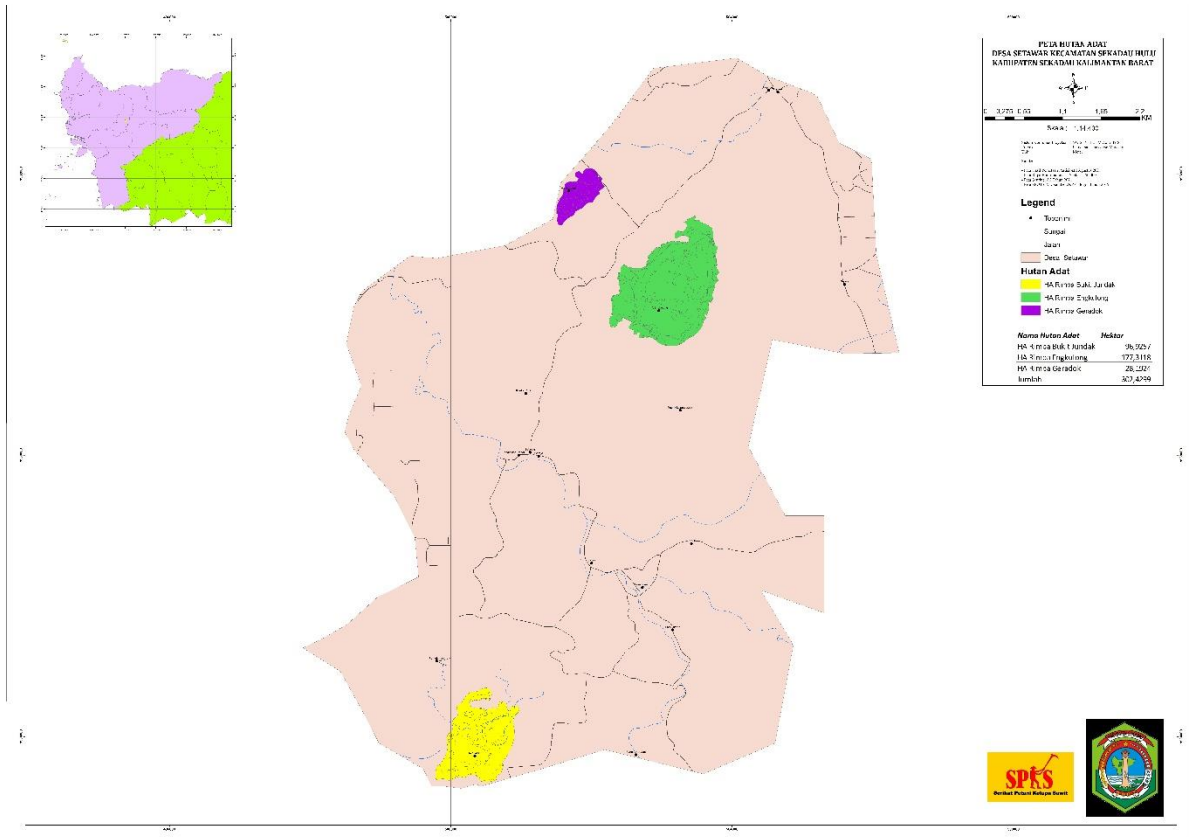
To achieve the HCSA strategic objective of identifying 5 million hectares of tropical forest threatened by commodity driven deforestation for conservation by 2025, the Indonesian Oil Palm Smallholder Union (SPKS) and the HCSA Secretariat together with the Smallholder Working Group (SHWG) have been developing approaches that drive impact 'beyond the boundaries of commercial plantations or concessions. One such undertaking is the development of a simplified HCS-HCV approach for smallholder farmers, which can be applied at community level instead of plantation or concession level.

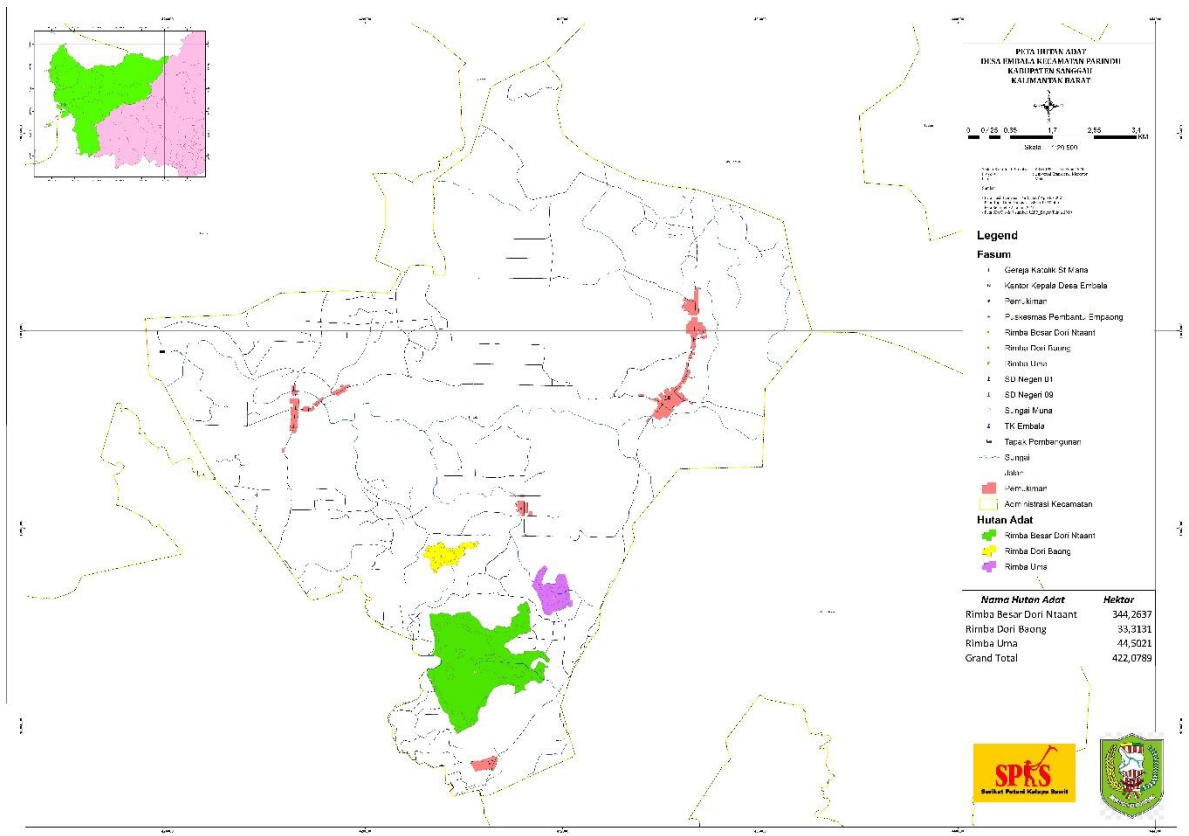
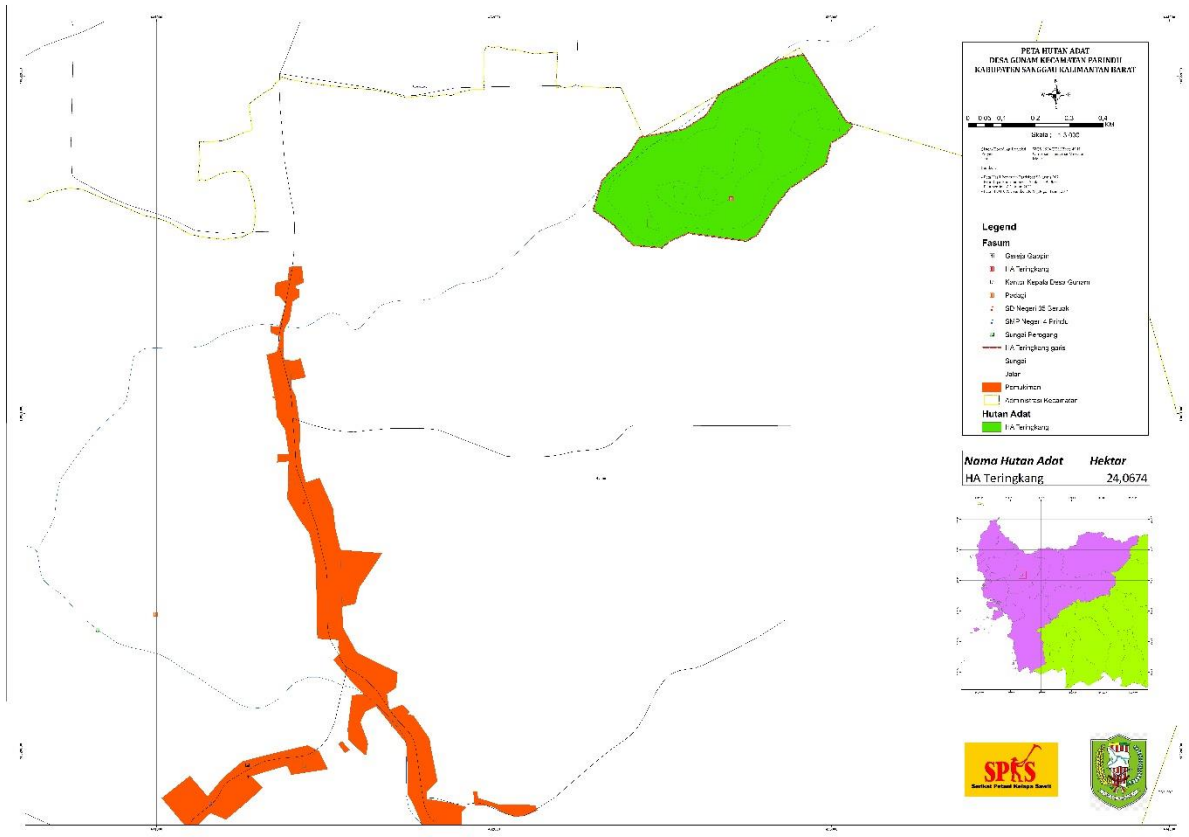
The second trial of the simplified HCS-HCV approach for smallholders had been completed and its report was submitted by SPKS to HCSA in the first quarter of 2022. Subsequently, SPKS, the HCSA Secretariat and the SHWG have been using the trial report to finalise the HCS-HCV Smallholder toolkit, with a completion target in early 2022. From the field trial, it was obvious that based on the input of the smallholders themselves, comprising of local communities and indigenous peoples in West Kalimantan, the HCS-HCV Smallholder Approach should consist of the HCS-HCV toolkit, HCS-HCV management and monitoring guidelines, and an Incentive and Benefits (I&B) program, and that it is treated as one package. Without an I&B program embedded in village's institution, the conservation of the identified HCS-HCV areas is unlikely to succeed.

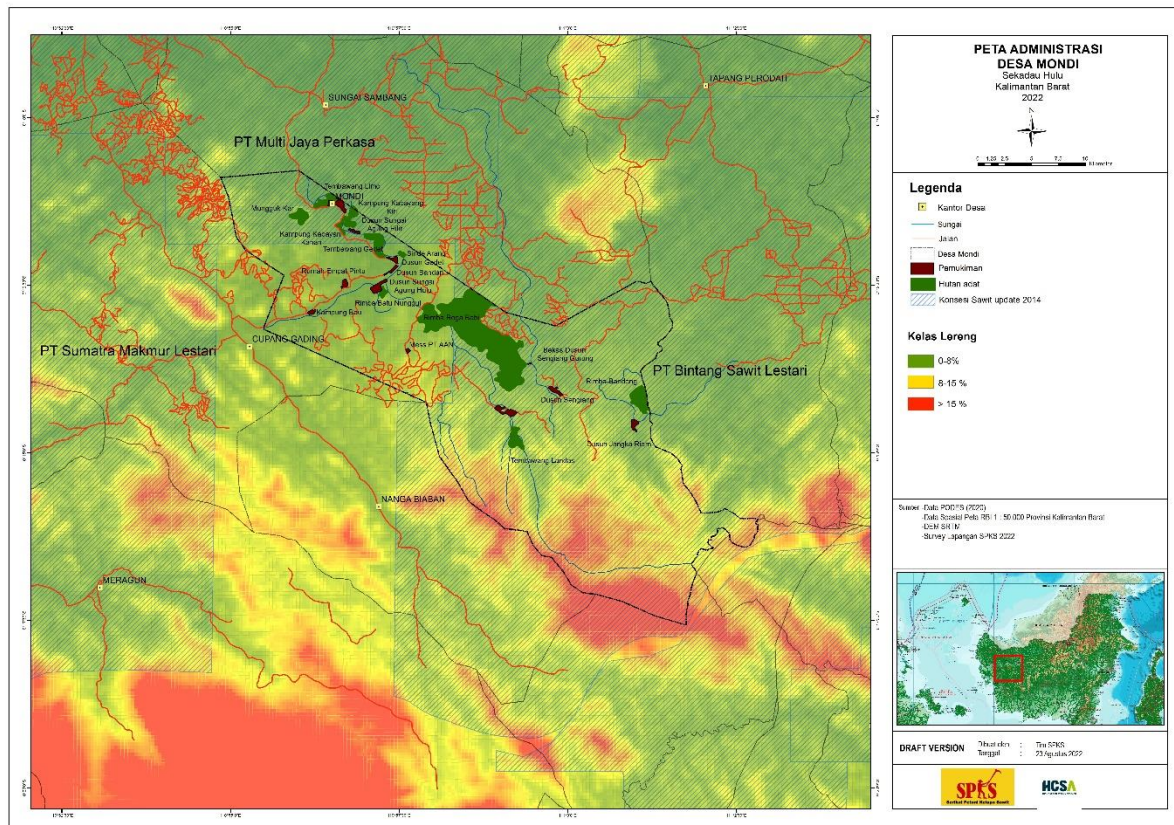
As part of the Waterloo grant, from mid-2022 SPKS began the development and trialling of the implementation of incentives and benefits, including a financing mechanism, for HCS forest and HCV area conservation with smallholders who are committed to no deforestation and implementing the Simplified HCS-HCV Approach for smallholders in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

2. Overview of Progress of the Project (general)

To enable Indonesian palm oil smallholders to implement no deforestation, SPKS together with HCSA has been developing a simplified HCS-HCV Approach toolkit (guidance and checklist) for palm oil smallholder farmers. After several field trials, expert input and revised versions this new toolkit is in the last stages of being finalised so it can be implemented more broadly, including being used as the basis for adaptation for smallholders in other countries Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as with other commodities such as rubber and cocoa. Current implementation in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, has identified, mapped and have community agreements for around 1,150 ha of customary forests. (see maps below)







Figures of Forest Area in 4 villages in Sanggau and Sekadai District

A core component of the current phase of the project that will ensure the success of the uptake and implementation of the toolkit by small farmers, is the development of incentives and benefits (I&B) for forest protection. This involves participatory processes with the smallholders and their communities, gathering field data, studying I&B mechanisms, preparing institutional structures, and trial implementation of identified incentives and benefits including institutional strengthening, support for obtaining legal land rights, forest guards, training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and making links with the market (including preparing for the new EU deforestation regulation implementation).

The development, trialling and implementation of the I&B components is focused on Gunam village in Sanggau district (Regency) and Setawar village in Sekadai district, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Both of these villages have implemented the Simplified HCS-HCV Toolkit, including Free Prior and Informed Consent for the protection of the customary forests. To carry out the study of Incentives and Benefits, SPKS partnered with the Center for Climate and Sustainable Finance of the University of Indonesia (CCSF UI), including for the gathering data from the communities themselves on I&B. The report of this study is being finalised and key findings and recommendations are included below. While the most effective mechanism for delivering the I&B is being determined, there is trial implementation of incentive and benefit activities for forest protection with the two participating villages (via a MoU with the village - see Annex).

3. Current Status and Achievements

3.1. Meetings and coordination with the Government/relevant agencies, local communities and experts to prepare the management of customary forest legality and the implementation of the I&B program

Month	Activities	PIC
July -August 2022	Initial draft (0) 4F incentives and benefit mechanism already made. This document needs to be elaborated and updated based on context in local, politics and any aspect in the field. This draft of I&B mechanism will be done by I&B team.	SPKS, Advisors
July -August 2022	Coordination and meeting to discuss the timeline and schedule to prepare documents needed to recognize the Teringkang customary forest in Gunam Village. Several documents are needed based on rules for determining customary law communities applied in Indonesia "Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sanggau Nomor 1 Tahun 2017 tentang Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Hukum Adat (MHA)".	SPKS, Dayak Hibun leader and local government.
July – August 2022	Gathering information related to Hibun tribe Community in Gunam village. All the data and information collected to create history document about Hibun Tribes community who lives in Gunam Village.	SPKS, Hibun tribe representatives and village officers.
August 2022	Preparation to legalize the customary forest: 1. Document the history of the Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Forests owned by Dayak Hibun (Draft 1). 2. Adjustment of maps of customary forests and customary areas at the village government office (Village Administration) of Sanggau district.	SPKS, Experts, Local community (Hibun tribes)
August – December 2022	Document preparation to legalize Teringkang Customary Forest in Gunam village in Sanggau: - Verifying the customary forest area with traditional stakeholders and local government - Consultation with traditional stakeholders, community leaders and local government in Gunam village and Sanggau regency - Preparation for the application to legalize the customary forest The submission of the application will be done in 1Q2023, to be followed by an I&B trial.	SPKS
August 2022	Livelihood data gathering in Mondri village.	SPKS
September 2022	Coordination meeting with Incentives & Benefit experts from the Center for Climate & Sustainable Finance Department of the University of Indonesia (CCSF UI): discussions on draft concept, approach, scope, opportunities, and challenges.	SPKS and CCSF UI

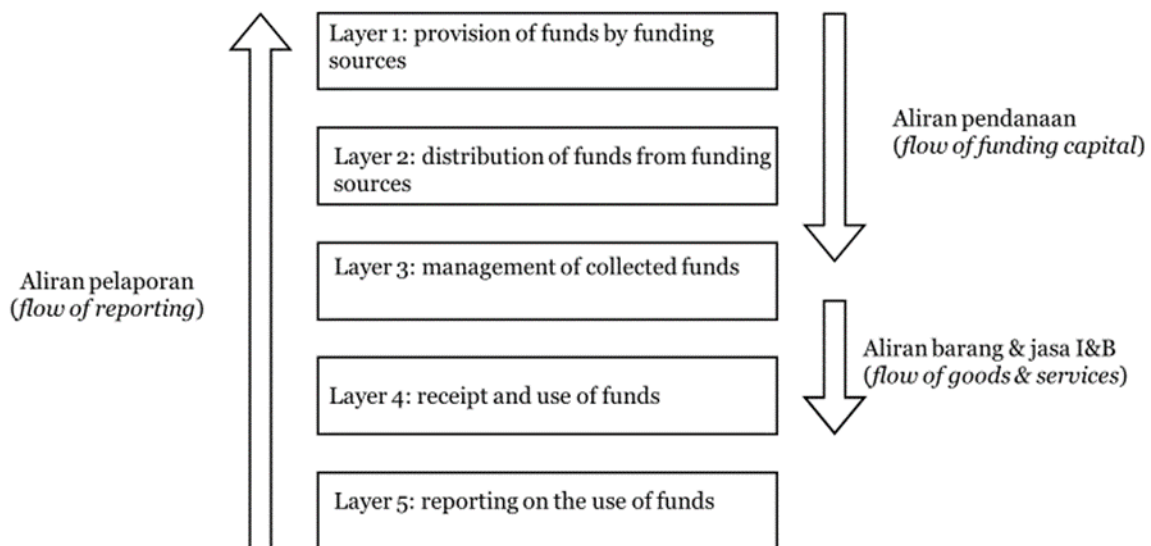
September 2022	Coordination meeting with Incentives & Benefit experts from the Centre for Climate & Sustainable Finance Department of the University of Indonesia (CCSF UI): discussions on finalization of the scope, field data gathering, interviews, structure, alignment with government and other programs, village / customary laws, addressing conflicts, and supply chains of products.	SPKS and CCSF UI
October 2022	SPKS and the CCSF UI team went to Sanggau and Sekadau Regencies to have discussions and collect input with local governments and stakeholders regarding I&B mechanism and implementation required.	SPKS and CCSF UI
October 2022	A meeting with the regent of Sekadau and his team, as well as agriculture agency to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce HCSA - Present information about HCSA, smallholder toolkit, and I&B program - Alignment between our program and the government's 2021-2024 RAD-KSB of Sekadau Regency (Regency Action Plan) - Discuss opportunities for collaboration with the Regional Government of Sekadau in conducting traceability and providing market access for small oil palm smallholders. 	SPKS, advisors and HCSA
November 2022	Market linkage outreach	SPKS and advisors
December 2022	Report finalization for Waterloo stage 1 project	SPKS, advisors and CCSF UI

3. 2. Study and Report on incentive and benefit mechanisms for communities and oil palm farmers

SPKS formed a team to complete the study composed of four from the University of Indonesia, 10 from SPKS and two advisors. The team first reviewed a draft concept for establishing a 'Farmer for Forest Fund' (4F) mechanism and then elaborated on it based on the local context, local experience and expertise and other relevant global research to develop a further proposal with 'layered' components. The separate layers were used as a methodological approach to investigate the five stages in more detail, in order to come to viable options for the mechanism following various discussion meetings and gathering data from the field. Details of the study and report are found below in Section 1 of the Annexes below.

In summary, the findings of the study are:

The 4F scheme is divided into five stages of the process: 1) provision of funds by funding sources; 2) distribution of funds from funding sources; 3) management of collected funds; 4) receipt and use of funds; 5) reporting on the use of funds (see diagram below). Each layer was analysed separately to determine the most effective or viable option.



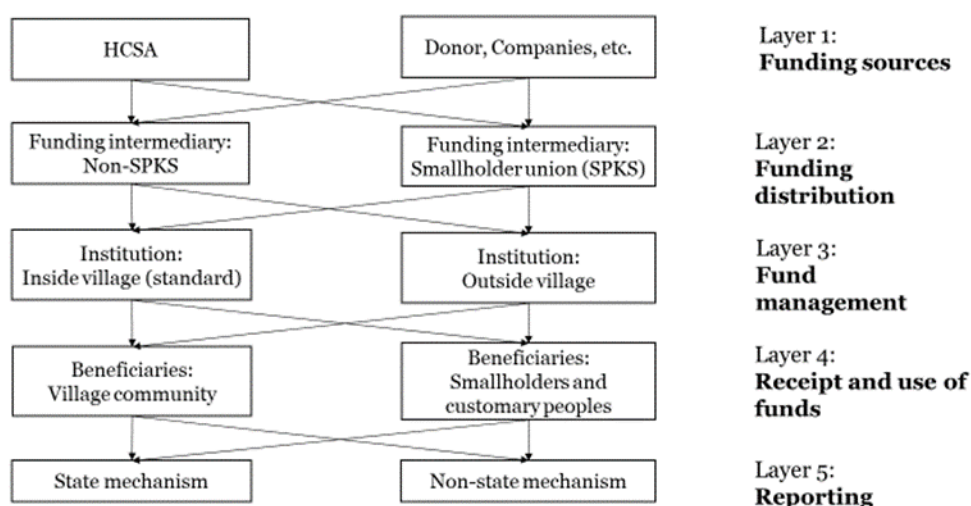
The 4F was designed to be implemented at a village level. Other relevant funding schemes were examined for applicability and what lessons could be learned.

For layer one, the source of funds, this is relatively clear as donors, companies in the supply chain or payment for ecosystem services, and HCSA. For layer two on funds distribution, the options of being a SPKS entity or an independent entity have a number of pros and cons, with an existing independent entity being viewed as the more viable start-up option. For the third layer on Fund Management, a village institution is considered the most viable option, although having an option of an external institution is a desirable option. For the fourth layer on Receipt and Use of Funds it was clear it should be for the benefit of both smallholders and indigenous communities. On the fifth layer on Reporting, both state and non-state reporting would be required for all the different layers, which adds a level of complexity to the mechanism. HCSA could be used as a non-state reporting tool.

The Incentives and Benefits study has identified the most viable or the desired options for establishing the mechanism. Once the study report is finalised the mechanism can be fully trialed as part of the next phase of the work.

3. 3. Identification, Preparation, and Formation of Institutions for I&B

Farmers for Forest Fund (4F) Scheme



The I&B study which was led by the Climate & Sustainable Finance of the University of Indonesia produced two categories of recommendations that can be used for the implementation of 4F, including the identification and formation of the different institutions that are needed.

First option: 1) provision of funding sources with a "start small" principle prioritizing HCSA funding; 2) distribution of funds through the existing Funding Arm from outside the SPKS (SPKS will be as the implementation partner); 3) management of funds by Village Government (Pemdes); 4) acceptance and use of funds by smallholders and indigenous peoples; 5) reporting of funds with state and non-state mechanisms.

Second option: 1) provision of diversified funding sources from initiation; 2) distribution of funds through Funding Arm from SPKS; 3) management of funds by the Funding Arm extension (which functions as a channel-manager); 4) acceptance and use of funds by smallholders and indigenous peoples; 5) reporting of funds with non-state mechanisms.

3. 4. Trial Implementation of Incentive and Benefit Activities with Participating Villages

From the results of the previous trials and implementation of the simplified HCS-HCV Approach for smallholders, the status of customary forests and their legal acknowledgement process as well as the acceptance of the local stakeholders, SPKS identified two priority villages that will continue the process to implement the I&B trials. These are Gunam Village in Sanggau District, and Setawar Village in Sekadau District.

The two villages have agreed to sign an MoU with SPKS to implement the I&B programs that will trial incentive and benefit activities, including the following:

1. Implementation of forest management and protection plans.
2. Forest area mapping, and determination of forest boundaries with ownership rights around the forest.

3. Capacity building of farmers through training on Good Agricultural Practices, management of water/river resources and other non-timber forest products.
4. Formation of farmer/cooperative institutions and forest management institutions

Once the 4F mechanism is established and operational with identified institutional support, it can then distribute funds to support these activities on an ongoing basis, thereby ensuring the protection of the forests. The activities will be monitored and reported on.

3. 5. Establishing Market Linkages and Access for Deforestation-Free Smallholder Farmers

Despite lacking understanding about the I&B mechanisms, the smallholders and local communities have provided positive responses to the proposed I&B program. Their input, as well as their visions was collected in the field on the programs which need support, from forest guards to eco-tourism. It was requested in the villages that such mechanisms should closely involve the local communities and indigenous peoples and using customary platforms if possible.

A meeting between SPKS and the Regent of Sekadau and other regency government officers was conducted in October 2022. The Regent very much welcomed the HCS-HCV forest conservation and its proposed I&B programs and offered his support to inform relevant companies which are operating in his regency to work together with SPKS as the regency's partner in the implementation of the programs. The Regent emphasized that such programs must be inline with the regency's Regional Action Plan and promote mix-crops farming to ensure local food security and to improve the welfare of the communities. The regency governments also hoped that the no-deforestation program by smallholders can be used to tackle the smearing campaign against smallholders' oil palm practices, where they are blamed for deforestation.

PT Agro Andalan is an NDPE-comitted oil palm plantation company located in Setawar Village, Sekadau, where SPKS has been doing field work in the HCS-HCV and I&B programs. In 2022, SPKS and PT Agro Andalan signed an MoU regarding forest conservation that can be expanded to cover I&B program in the future. SPKS has initiated outreach to the parent company to get broad support.

Initial meetings have been carried out with key palm oil trader Musim Mas who are one of companies with 'segregated' supply that links to the high value EU market. They are investigating their supply chain links to mills in the Sanggau and Sekadau districts, and considering options for providing access for SPKS deforestation-free smallholders. Other palm oil companies and traders are also being approached.

On the manufacturer and consumer companies/brands, initial contacts have been made with Ferrero and Unilever towards finding a link to their supply chains and them providing support for incentives and benefits. Nestle provided funding previously for the development of the smallholder toolkit. Other consumer goods companies will be approached.

Additionally, on-the-ground work is being completed to establish traceability systems and geolocation of smallholder palm oil plantations in preparation for meeting the compliance requirements of the new EU no deforestation regulation that will come into force in the next two years. There are several provisions in the legislation that provide an opportunity for smallholder farmers to gain the benefit of support for access and fair pricing for smallholder palm oil sold in Europe.

4. Challenges, Learnings and Recommendations

As a scheme built to be implemented at the village level for oil palm supply chains, 4F has a scope of implementation that is different from national-scale policies and approaches, especially related to emission reductions, such as the governments Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Paris Agreement and FOLU Net Sink 2030. This provides an opportunity for 4F to develop as a supplementary scheme by covering aspects that have not been prioritized in the NDC and FOLU Net Sink 2030, namely the conservation of threatened forest cover in 'non-forest' areas (APL) slated for agricultural development.

The 4F scheme could also provide indirect support for other national policies such as poverty alleviation and food security policies through HCS-HCV toolkit implementation and 4F's programs in addressing indigenous peoples' land rights, market access and fair prices for smallholders.

The main challenge would revolve around capacity building. Firstly, the capacity building within the village government level which would receive, manage, and report the use of funds. Secondly, the capacity building within the fund managers, which would need to comply with HCSA requirements. When the 4F program is rolled out nationally, HCSA would need to identify and secure the right fund manager(s) and implementation partners to the smallholders, to optimize the use of initial capital from funders.

A recommendation from the study is that as a preliminary study, the implementation of the options presented in the I&B report is not absolute - it can (or even needs to be) adjusted according to the needs and developments in its implementation, or in other words taking an adaptive approach. Also some of the viable option components can be combined with some of the desired option components.

A challenge in completing the I&B study was that it took longer than planned, so the trialling of the mechanism is slightly delayed but the trialling of the actual incentive and benefit activities is underway with the two participating villages. It is usual when involving village communities and small farmers that are busy with the normal day-to-day activities, that there will be delays. However, in the last 6 months good progress has been made in pioneering an I&B approach with deforestation-free small farmers who want support to protect their customary forest.

5. Annexes

Section I: Developing Incentives and Benefits Mechanisms for Farmers

Section II: Trial & Implementation Incentives and Benefits

Section III: Preparing Market Linkage

LAMPIRAN

Latar Belakang

Salah satu tuding besar dengan alas generalisasi pelaku usaha perkebunan kelapa sawit merusak hutan, menenggelamkan praktik baik menjaga hutan yang dilakukan turun temurun oleh petani kelapa sawit swadaya yang juga adalah bagian dari komunitas local. Narasi negative ini semakin menekan petani kelapa sawit swadaya sehingga membatasi akses terhadap rantai pasok dan pasar yang lebih adil. Seharusnya kita perlu melihat justru apa yang dilakukan oleh petani kecil ini adalah bagian dari narasi global mendukung implementasi NDPE.

Secara nyata, upaya-upaya untuk mendorong implementasi NDPE telah dilakukan oleh petani kelapa sawit swadaya di Indonesia. Sejak Tahun 2019 hingga tahun 2022 Serikat petani kelapa sawit (SPKS) bersama dengan komunitas masyarakat di empat desa di dua kabupaten di Kalimantan Barat telah berupaya melakukan ujicoba penerapan pendekatan yang disebut 'toolkit Stok karbon tinggi dan Nilai konservasi tinggi yang disederhanakan untuk petani' di Indonesia. Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi area dengan stok karbon tinggi (SKT) dan/atau nilai konservasi tinggi (NKT) yang perlu dilindungi pada satu wilayah administrasi desa. Pelaksanaan ujicoba implementasi tersebut tercatat telah berdampak positif bagi kemampuan implementasi NDPE.

Hasil dari ujicoba pendekatan ini setidaknya memuat beberapa rekomendasi kritis yang penting untuk di tindaklanjuti. Melalui [laporan uji coba](#) pendekatan SKT-NKT yang disederhanakan untuk petani juga menekankan bahwa perlu adanya leverage berupa insentif dan benefit (selanjutnya disebut I&B) dalam rangka implementasi NDPE jangka Panjang dan

ANNEXES

Background

Palm oil plantation business actors are accused of destroying forests and compromising good forest management practices that have been carried out for generations by independent smallholders who are also part of the local community. This stigma puts more pressure on them, restricting their access to a more equitable supply chain and market. It is important to see what the smallholders are doing as part of the global narrative to support the implementation of No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (hereinafter referred to as "NDPE") commitment.

In fact, it is clear that Indonesian independent smallholders have made efforts to support NDPE implementation. From 2019 to 2022, Palm Oil Smallholder Union (SPKS), together with four village communities in two West Kalimantan districts, has tried to pilot an approach known as the 'Simplified High Carbon Stock and High Conservation Value Toolkit for Smallholders' in Indonesia, which is used to identify areas of High Carbon Stock ("HCS") and/or High Conservation Value ("HCV") that need to be protected at the village level. It is documented that the pilot program implementation has brought about positive impacts on NDPE implementability.

The trial results offer at least critical recommendations that should be followed up. Through the [trial program report](#), the simplified HCS-HCV approach for smallholders emphasizes the need for leverage in the form of Incentives and Benefits ("I&B") during the course of NDPE implementation in the long run, and that they should be given continuously to smallholders and rural communities.

dirasakan secara continue bagi petani dan komunitas masyarakat pedesaan.

Pada bagian-bagian selanjutnya akan dijelaskan tentang mekanisme insentif dan benefit yang dibangun oleh tim yang nantinya akan diujicobakan implementasinya pada petani kecil dan komunitas local. Pengembangan mekanisme insentif dan benefit untuk petani dan komunitas ini merupakan hasil pengayaan dari apa yang menjadi kebutuhan dan harapan petani kelapa sawit swadaya dan juga komunitas masyarakat secara umum sebagai salah satu jalan untuk mencapai kesejahteraan dan penghidupan yang lebih baik.

The following sections elaborate the I&B mechanisms developed by the team, which will be trialed among smallholders and local communities. The mechanism is developed for smallholders and communities based on the enrichment process of what independent smallholders and the community in general need and expect as one of the ways to achieve better prosperity and livelihoods.

Bagian I: Mengembangkan Mekanisme Insentif dan Benefit untuk Petani *Section I: Developing Incentives and Benefits Mechanisms for Farmers*

Implementasi pendekatan SKT-NKT untuk petani kecil tidak berhenti sampai pada penyusunan rencana kelola dan perlindungan hutan. Agenda besar lainnya yang perlu dilakukan adalah membangun mekanisme insentif dan benefit yang diberikan kepada petani kecil dan komunitas masyarakat sebagai leverage terhadap praktik baik yang dilakukan dan tetap dipertahankan seiring dengan peningkatan penghidupan petani kecil dan komunitas masyarakat lokal. Penyusunan mekanisme insentif dan benefit ini selanjutnya akan diujicobakan pada level masyarakat lokal dengan objektif agar dampak dari treatment insentif dan benefit ini bisa berkelanjutan.

Pada bagian pertama akan diperkenalkan seluruh pihak-pihak yang secara penuh terlibat dalam penyusunan mekanisme I&B ini. Pada bagian selanjutnya merupakan dokumen hidup yang terus dikembangkan dan disempurnakan sebelum tahap ujicoba dilakukan.

The HCS-HCV approach implementation for smallholders is not limited to only to forest management and protection planning. An additional key agenda to achieve is to develop the I&B mechanism for smallholders and community to leverage their good practices – which should be maintained, while also improving their livelihoods. The development of such mechanism will be further piloted at the local community level with that incentive and benefit impacts are sustainable.

The first section introduces all stakeholders who are fully engaged in the development of this mechanism. The next sections are a living document will be continuously developed and upgraded before initiating the piloting phase.

1. 1. The Team

A. Tim Universitas Indonesia (Center for Climate and Sustainable Finance Universitas Indonesia)

1. Sony Mumbunan (penanggung jawab utama – CCSF UI)
2. Rafie Mohammad (CCSF UI)
3. Sandyawan (CCSF UI)
4. Glorya (CCSF UI)

B. Tim SPKS

1. Mansuetus Darto (Sekretaris Jenderal SPKS)
2. Tirza Pandelaki (coordinator/team leader)
3. Marselinus Andri (SPKS Nasional)

1. 1. The Team

A. Universitas Indonesia (UI) Team (Center for Climate and Sustainable Finance)

1. Sony Mumbunan (main person in charge – CCSF UI)
2. Rafie Mohammad (CCSF UI)
3. Sandyawan (CCSF UI)
4. Glorya (CCSF UI)

B. SPKS Team

1. Mansuetus Darto (Secretary General of SPKS)
2. Tirza Pandelaki (coordinator/team leader)
3. Marselinus Andri (National SPKS)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Nila Dini (SPKS Nasional) | 4. Nila Dini (<i>National SPKS</i>) |
| 5. Sabarudin (SPKS Nasional) | 5. Sabarudin (<i>National SPKS</i>) |
| 6. Bernardus Mochtar (SPKS Kabupaten Sekadau) | 6. Bernardus Mochtar (<i>Sekadau SPKS</i>) |
| 7. Supardi (SPKS Kabupaten Sekadau) | 7. Supardi (<i>Sekadau SPKS</i>) |
| 8. Valens Andi (SPKS Kabupaten Sanggau) | 8. Valens Andi (<i>Sanggau SPKS</i>) |
| 9. Albertus Darius (SPKS Kabupaten Sanggau) | 9. Albertus Darius (<i>Sanggau SPKS</i>) |
| 10. Wihelmus (SPKS Kabupaten Sanggau) | 10. Wihelmus (<i>Sanggau SPKS</i>) |

C. Advisors

1. Aida Greenbury
2. Grant Rosoman

C. Advisors

1. Aida Greenbury
2. Grant Rosoman

1.2 Laporan Incentives and Benefits (Dokumen Bergerak)

Farmers for Forest Fund (4F) Incentives & Benefits Concept Deliverable

Laporan ini disusun sebagai berikut. Bagian 2 mendefinisikan I&B yang dicakup 4F dan konteks lokal dari desa yang menjadi basis uji coba skema 4F. Bagian 3 membahas mengenai pendekatan layering yang digunakan untuk mendefinisikan komponen-komponen yang diperlukan dalam skema 4F, berikut pendekatan berbasis lokal untuk mengadaptasikan skema dengan kondisi dan situasi di wilayah yang menjadi basis uji coba skema. Bagian 4 menyajikan hasil analisis peluang dan tantangan untuk tiap layer komponen skema 4F, berikut faktor-faktor yang perlu dipertimbangkan. Di Bagian 5, hasil analisis ditindaklanjuti dengan rekomendasi skema yang memungkinkan dan diharapkan, serta faktor-faktor yang perlu diperhatikan untuk mencapai format skema yang diharapkan. Kesimpulan akhir dari laporan ini disampaikan pada bagian penutup.

1. Konteks

1.1 Incentives & Benefits (I&B)

4F merupakan bentuk pendekatan yang ditujukan untuk memberikan dukungan bagi smallholder dalam mengimplementasikan NDPE

1.2 I&B report (Living document)

Farmers for Forest Fund ("4F") I&B Concept Deliverable

This report is developed as follows. Section 2 defines the I&B covered by the 4F and the local/village context, forming the basis for the trialling the 4F. Section 3 specifies the layering approach to define the necessary components in the 4F scheme, along with a local-based approach to adapt the scheme to the situations of the local area where the scheme is trialed. Section 4 presents the analysis of opportunities and challenges for each component layer of the 4F scheme, and factors to consider. In Section 5, the analysis is followed up with recommendations for feasible and desired schemes, as well as factors to consider to achieve the desired scheme. The final conclusion of this report is presented in the Closing Section.

1. Context

1.1 I&B

4F is an approach aimed at providing smallholders with support in implementing NDPE commitments including conserving HCS/HCV areas.

sekaligus mengkonservasi kawasan SKT/NKT. Secara garis besar, dukungan tersebut terbagi menjadi dua komponen, insentif (incentives) dan benefit (benefits). Pendefinisian I&B dalam laporan ini akan berfokus kepada definisi dalam konteks ekonomi.

Insentif merupakan dukungan yang diberikan dalam bentuk uang. Dengan kata lain, insentif pasti memiliki implikasi moneter langsung. Beberapa bentuk dukungan yang dapat didefinisikan sebagai insentif: tunjangan, subsidi, dan reduksi serta penghapusan tarif.

Benefit merupakan dukungan yang diberikan dalam bentuk non-moneter. Akan tetapi, keluaran dari dukungan non-moneter ini juga dapat memiliki implikasi moneter secara tidak langsung, misalnya dari efisiensi produksi, peningkatan kualitas dan kuantitas produksi, serta peningkatan harga jual. Beberapa bentuk dukungan yang dapat didefinisikan sebagai benefit adalah dukungan fasilitas pelatihan, asuransi, pinjaman lunak.

Perlu ditekankan bahwa mekanisme I&B dalam 4F tidak semata-mata dimaksudkan untuk memberikan dukungan ekonomi berkelanjutan kepada masyarakat (khususnya petani sawit dan masyarakat adat), tetapi juga berorientasi kepada upaya perlindungan hutan berbasis masyarakat. Pada prinsipnya, 4F bertujuan untuk menyediakan dukungan moneter dan non-moneter sebagai bentuk timbal balik bagi masyarakat yang memelihara hutan. Tujuan spesifik ini membuat 4F perlu didesain agar mencapai keberlanjutan dengan memastikan bahwa: 1) masyarakat yang melindungi hutan memperoleh I&B yang layak atas upayanya; sekaligus 2) masyarakat yang memperoleh I&B berkontribusi secara substansial, yang dampaknya bisa terukur dalam upaya perlindungan hutan.

Hingga saat ini, regulasi terkait Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD) sebagai

In general, this support is divided into the two components of incentives and benefits. In this report, the I&B definition will be focused on its economic context.

Incentive refers to financial support. In other words, they must have a direct monetary implication. Forms of support that can be defined as incentives include allowances, subsidies, and tariff reduction and relief.

Benefit means non-monetary support. However, its output can also have indirect monetary implications, such as production efficiency, increased production quality and quantity, and increased selling prices. Some forms of support that fall under this term include those for training facilities, insurance, and soft loans.

Note should be taken that the I&B mechanism in 4F is not solely intended to provide sustainable economic support to community (particularly smallholders and indigenous peoples); but rather, it should also relate to community-based forest protection efforts. In general, 4F aims to provide both monetary and non-monetary support as a form of reward for communities who maintain their forests. This specific goal requires 4F to achieve continuity by ensuring that: 1) a community who protects forests receive the I&B that they deserve for their efforts; and 2) those who receive the I&B should contribute substantially, the impacts of which can be measured in the forest protection efforts.

To date, regulations on Local Government Annual Budget (APBD) as the main financial mechanism in

mekanisme keuangan utama di daerah belum mewajibkan adanya pemberian I&B terkait perlindungan hutan yang secara spesifik ditujukan langsung kepada masyarakat. Akan tetapi, ada beberapa program insentif maupun benefit di dalam dan luar negeri yang dapat menjadi acuan:

- Dana Bagi Hasil (DBH) sawit: Dalam Undang Undang Hubungan Keuangan Pusat dan Daerah 1 Tahun 2022 (UU HKPD 1/2022), pemerintah telah membuka peluang implementasi DBH sawit. Apabila sudah diterapkan, dana ini berpotensi untuk disalurkan dalam bentuk insentif maupun benefit bagi petani. Perkembangan peraturan turunan dari regulasi ini akan menentukan implementasi dari DBH sawit ini.
 - Transfer Anggaran Kabupaten berbasis Ekologis (TAKE): Mekanisme transfer dari kabupaten ke desa ini telah diterapkan di beberapa daerah dengan skema masing-masing. Kab. Bengkalis (Riau) menjadi salah satu implementer melalui Perbup No. 65 Tahun 2021 yang mengatur 5% Alokasi Dana Desa untuk dialokasikan berdasarkan kinerja (Indeks Desa Peduli Lingkungan Hidup/IPLH).
 - Insentif Dana TERRA: Program kerja sama Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (BPDLH) dan Ford Foundation dalam rangka pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar hutan dengan tujuan mengembangkan ekonomi lokal berkelanjutan sekaligus berkontribusi bagi perlindungan hutan dan ekosistem sekitarnya (BPDLH, 2022). Program ini bersifat moneter murni dalam bentuk proposal hibah. Perlu menjadi catatan bahwa secara institusional BPDLH belum berjalan cukup optimal, mengingat sebagian program lainnya terkendala
- local areas are yet to require the provision of specific I&B for the local community for forest protection. However, see below some of local and international I&B programs for references:*
- *Palm oil Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH): under Law 1 of 2022 on Central and Local Government Financial Relations, the Central Government has opened up opportunities to implement DBH. Once implemented, these funds can be distributed as incentives and benefits for smallholders. Its derivative regulations will be developed to define DBH implementation.*
 - *Ecology-Based District Budget Transfers (TAKE): this mechanism of district-to-village transfer has been implemented in several districts under their respective schemes. Bengkalis (Riau) is one of them, taking into account the District Regulation No. 65/2021 that regulates the allocation of 5% of Village Funds based on village performance (Index of Village Environmental Awareness/IPLH).*
 - *TERRA Funding Incentives: a collaboration program between the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH) and Ford Foundation to empower communities adjacent to forest areas to develop sustainable local economies while contributing to the efforts to protect forests and their surrounding ecosystems (BPDLH, 2022). This program is purely monetary in the form of a grant proposal. Note must be taken that BPDLH is yet to perform optimally from an organizational point of view, taking into account that other programs are constrained to meet Monitoring, Reporting,*

pemenuhan prosedur MRV (diskusi dengan Pemerintah, 2022).

- Asuransi Usaha Tani Padi (AUTP): Program Kementan sebagai perlindungan petani atas risiko gagal panen akibat banjir, kekeringan, dan serangan hama serta OPT. Premi sebesar 3% dari input biaya tani, disubsidi oleh Kementan sebesar 80%. Beberapa studi menunjukkan respons positif dari petani atas program ini, meski tingkat sosialisasi dan kinerja *stakeholder* yang belum memadai masih menjadi catatan (Azriani dkk., 2018; Marphy dkk., 2019; Mustika dkk., 2019)
- Insentif Integration Incentive Scheme (ITa) Malaysia: Program dari Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC) Malaysia yang bertujuan meningkatkan pendapatan dan produktivitas petani sawit (Zaimah et al., 2018) melalui diversifikasi polikultur petani sawit, dengan target utama petani kecil (kepemilikan lahan kurang dari 6,5 ha). Petani sawit yang juga menanam tanaman seperti nanas, pisang, semangka, jagung, dan pepaya dapat memperoleh insentif sebesar RM3500-RM7000 (tergantung komoditas).

and Verification ("MRV") procedures (discussion with the Government, 2022).

- *Rice Farming Business Insurance (AUTP): Ministry of Agriculture's program to protect farmers from the risk of crop failure because of floods, droughts, infestations, and Plant Disturbing Organisms (OPT). Premiums of 3% of farming input costs are 80% subsidized by the ministry. Although it is concluded that the information dissemination and stakeholder performance are yet to be adequate, studies indicate farmers' positive responses to this program (Azriani et al., 2018; Marphy et al., 2019; Mustika et al., 2019)*
- *Incentive Integration Incentive Scheme (ITa) Malaysia: a program by the Malaysian Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC) aimed at increasing income and productivity of palm oil smallholders (Zaimah et al., 2018) through their polycultural diversification (the main target is those who own lands below 6.5 ha). Smallholders who also plant other crops such as pineapple, banana, watermelon, corn, and papaya can receive incentive of RM3500-RM7000 (depending on the commodity).*

1. 2. Masyarakat Petani Kecil (*Smallholder*) Sawit

1.2.1 Dinamika *Smallholder* Sawit di Kalimantan Barat

Industri kelapa sawit di berbagai daerah di Kalimantan Barat tumbuh mulai medio tahun 1980 (de Vos, 2016; Julia dan White, 2012; Peluso, 2017). Di beberapa wilayah, disebutkan bahwa pertumbuhan industri kelapa sawit (terutama di skala besar) pada masa itu sekaligus

1.2 *Palm Oil Smallholders Community*

1.2.1 *Palm Oil Smallholder Dynamics in West Kalimantan*

Palm oil industries in different areas of West Kalimantan started to develop in mid-1980s (de Vos, 2016; Julia and White, 2012; Peluso, 2017). Their development (especially on a large scale) in some areas indicates the shifting in land management regime from rubber cultivation that started

menandai bergantinya rezim pengelolaan lahan dari perusahaan karet yang mulai menurun (Peluso, 2017). Seiring dengan meningkatnya permintaan pasar, kelapa sawit perlahan menjadi salah satu komoditas ekonomi andalan di Kalimantan Barat. Perkembangan ini tidak hanya terjadi di level korporasi besar, tetapi juga bagi perkebunan sawit masyarakat (petani kecil).

Persoalannya, keberadaan petani kecil saat ini semakin tergeser karena berbagai faktor. Salah satu fenomena yang tercatat adalah adanya pengambilalihan lahan petani kecil oleh korporat. Peran masyarakat bergeser menjadi pegawai dan shareholder yang tidak memiliki kapasitas decision-making atas lahan (Peluso, 2017). Pergeseran peran ini menghasilkan pendapatan yang relatif stabil bagi masyarakat terkait, tetapi menimbulkan hilangnya sumber daya dan otonomi atas lahan. Implikasi ini akan lebih signifikan bagi pihak yang tidak dominan dalam komunitas, termasuk wanita dalam perspektif gender (Julia dan White, 2012).

Selain itu, ketergantungan masyarakat kepada kelapa sawit sebagai sumber nafkah menimbulkan concern dari berbagai pihak, termasuk masyarakat itu sendiri. Hal tersebut dikarenakan sifat perkebunan sawit yang monokultur, termasuk di Kalimantan Barat. Berbeda dari komoditas lain seperti karet, monokultur sawit sejauh ini belum terbukti kompatibel dengan pola intercropping. Bila penghidupan masyarakat sampai bergantung sepenuhnya kepada sawit monokultur, hal tersebut akan terus menyimpan persoalan food security dan ketiadaan safety net pada masa krisis (de Vos, 2016).

decreasing (Peluso, 2017). Along with the strengthening market demand, palm oil has slowly become one of the mainstay economic commodities in the province. This development did not apply only to large corporations, but also for community palm oil fields (smallholders).

Nowadays, however, smallholders are getting displaced due to many factors, such as corporate land acquisition. This is also followed by the community's shifted roles. They become workers and shareholders with no decision-making capacity in their hands over their lands (Peluso, 2017). While these shifted roles generate relatively stable incomes for the relevant communities, they cause loss of resources and sovereignty over lands. The implication of this will be experienced more significantly to those who are not dominant in the community, including women from gender perspective (Julia and White, 2012).

In addition, the community's dependence on palm oil as a source of livelihood raises concerns from various stakeholders, including the community itself. This is because the monocultural nature of palm oil plantation, including those in West Kalimantan. Unlike other commodities (e.g., rubber), palm oil monoculture farming is yet to be proven compatible with intercropping method. If community livelihoods depend entirely on palm oil monoculture farming, this will lead to food security issues and the absence of safety net during crisis (de Vos, 2016).

2. Kerangka Pendekatan

2.1 Metode Layering

Skema 4F disusun dan disajikan dalam format layer untuk memberikan gambaran dan batasan jelas antara tiap-tiap komponen proses di dalam skema. Skema 4F dibagi dalam lima tahapan proses: 1) penyediaan dana oleh sumber pendanaan; 2) penyaluran dana dari sumber pendanaan; 3) pengelolaan dana yang dihimpun; 4) penerimaan dan pemanfaatan dana; 5) pelaporan atas pemanfaatan dana. Proses ini berlangsung dalam satu arah (hulu ke hilir) dengan umpan balik pelaporan dana, sebagaimana digambarkan oleh Gambar 1.

2. Approach Framework

2.1 Layering Method

The 4F scheme is developed and presented in layers to provide a clear description and boundaries between each process in the whole scheme. The scheme is divided into five stages: 1) funding by funding sources; 2) fund distribution from the funding sources; 3) management of the collected funds; 4) receipt and use of funds; 5) reporting on the use of funds. This process is carried out in upstream-to-downstream order that includes fund reporting feedback as illustrated by Figure 1.

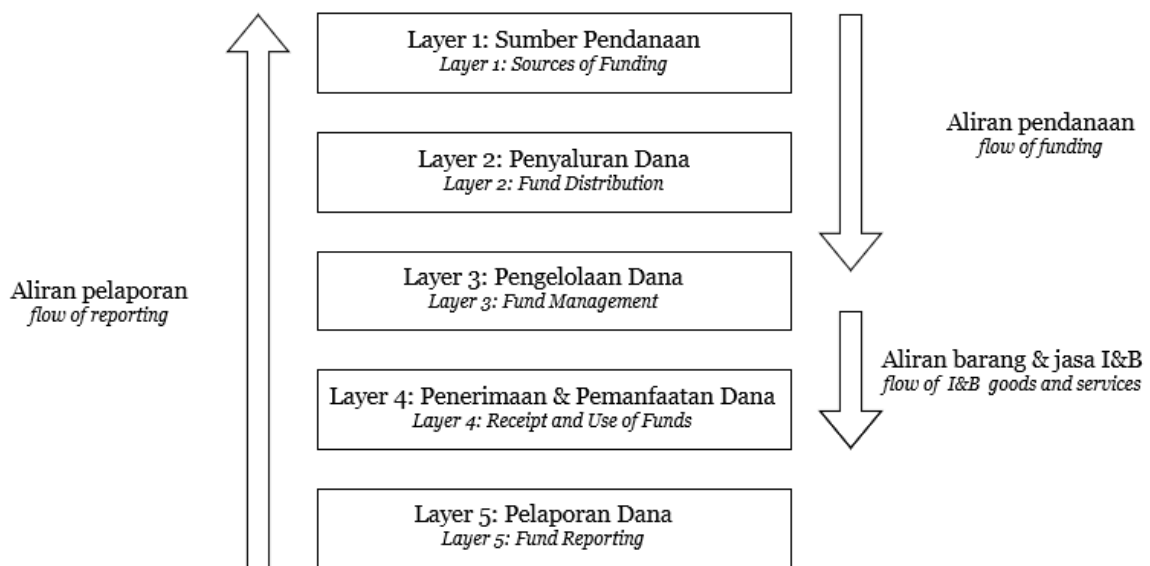


Figure 1 Skema layering dalam pendekatan penyusunan 4F

Figure 1 Layering scheme in the 4F development approach

2.2 Pendekatan Berbasis Lokal

Skema 4F disusun menggunakan pendekatan berbasis lokal yang didasari informasi mengenai kondisi dan situasi sosial, ekonomi, lingkungan, dan tata kelola di Desa Gunam (Kab. Sanggau) dan Setawar (Kab. Sekadau). Pendekatan ini diharapkan dapat menyerap karakteristik khusus

2.2 Local based approach

The 4F scheme is developed using a local-based approach based on information on social, economic, environmental, and governance situations in Gunam (Sanggau District) and Setawar (Sekadau District) Villages. This approach is expected to incorporate the special characteristics of each village and produce

di tiap desa dan menghasilkan produk skema yang relevan dengan situasi-kondisi di desa yang diuji coba. Hal ini juga sejalan dengan keseluruhan program SPKS mengenai pelaksanaan perlindungan hutan dengan SKT/NKT yang diujicobakan dalam skala lokal di beberapa desa, termasuk Desa Gunam dan Setawar.

Sebagai skema yang dibangun untuk diimplementasikan di level desa, 4F memiliki lingkup ruang implementasi yang berbeda dari kebijakan skala nasional –khususnya terkait penurunan emisi– seperti Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Paris Agreement dan FOLU Net Sink 2030. Hal ini dikarenakan 4F yang memiliki jangkauan yang sangat spesifik – petani sawit skala kecil yang terlibat dalam rantai pasok kelapa sawit, misalnya. Walaupun tentu, ada irisan yang dapat dikaitkan dari kontribusi 4F terhadap tujuan-tujuan dari kebijakan nasional. Penting untuk dipahami, kebijakan NDC dan FOLU Net Sink 2030 memiliki fokus yang lebih lebar dalam skala nasional yang lebih luas, yaitu upaya REDD+ di kawasan hutan dan rehabilitasi kawasan tidak produktif, misalnya. Kondisi ini justru memunculkan peluang bagi 4F untuk berkembang sebagai skema suplementer dengan mencakup aspek yang belum diprioritaskan dalam NDC dan FOLU Net Sink 2030, yaitu konservasi tutupan hutan di kawasan bukan hutan.

Skema 4F juga memberi dukungan tidak langsung bagi kebijakan nasional. Hal ini berkaitan dengan kelebihan pendekatan berbasis lokal dari 4F, yaitu penanganan fenomena spesifik di lingkup yang kecil, seperti persoalan land rights masyarakat adat dan market access & fair price bagi smallholder. Menangani fenomena seperti land rights akan meminimalisasi tumpang tindih lahan yang berpotensi menimbulkan double accounting karbon. Di beberapa lokasi, tutupan hutan di luar kawasan hutan juga dapat menjadi

schemes that are relevant to the situations in the piloting villages. This is also in line with the overall SPKS programs regarding the implementation of forest protection with HCS forests/HCV areas piloted at the local scale in several villages, including Gunam and Setawar.

Since this scheme is developed to be implemented at village level, its scope of implementation is different from national-scale policies (especially related to emission reduction), such as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Paris Agreement, and FOLU Net Sink 2030. This is because the 4F scope is very specific (e.g., palm oil smallholders involved throughout the supply chain). That being said, there are intersections that may be relevant for 4F contribution to national policy goals. It is important to highlight that NDC and FOLU Net Sink 2030 policies have wider focuses on the broader national scale, e.g., REDD+ efforts in forest areas and rehabilitation in unproductive areas. Such a situation provides an opportunity for 4F to develop as a supplementary scheme that includes aspects that are yet to be prioritized in NDC and FOLU Net Sink 2030, i.e., conservation of forest cover in the non-forest zone.

The 4F scheme also provides an indirect support to national policies. This relates to the 4F advantages as a local-based approach, namely how to address specific phenomena at small scale, such as issues about indigenous peoples' land rights and market access and fair prices to smallholders. Attending to phenomena such as land rights can minimize the potential land overlaps that may potentially lead to double carbon accounting. In several locations, forest cover outside the forest zones can serve as a buffer to keep the protection forest's core zone away from plantation areas.

penyangga (buffer) yang memisahkan inti hutan lindung dari kawasan perkebunan.

3. Analisis

3. Analysis

Farmers for Forest Fund (4F) Scheme

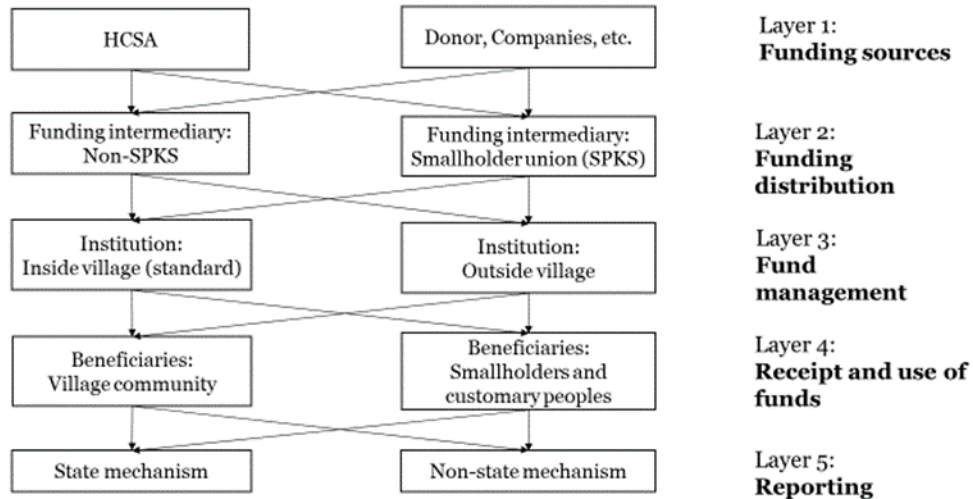


Figure 2. Skema Farmers for Forest Fund (4F)

Figure 2. 4F Scheme

Di Indonesia, sudah ada beberapa skema I&B yang berkaitan dengan industri kelapa sawit. Tabel 2 menunjukkan perbandingan ilustratif antara contoh skema yang sudah ada dengan skema 4F. Tabel tersebut menunjukkan karakteristik khusus dari skema 4F yang memberi peluang bagi skema ini untuk berkembang sebagai suplemen dari skema lain yang sudah ada.

In Indonesia, there are already several I&B schemes related to the palm oil industry. Table 2 gives an illustrative comparison between the existing schemes and the 4F scheme. The table indicates special characteristics of the latter to allow the scheme to develop as a supplement to the other existing schemes.

Tabel 2. Perbandingan ilustratif skema existing dengan 4F (Kosadi dan Ekayana, 2022)

Table 2. An illustrative comparison between the existing schemes and the 4F (Kosadi and Ekayana, 2022)

Report on Developing an Incentives and Benefit Mechanism

Komponen <i>Component</i>	CPO Fund	KUR Sawit <i>People's Business Loan (KUR) for palm oil</i>	4F
Tujuan <i>Objective</i>	Pengembangan perusahaan & rakyat <i>Company and community palm oil development</i>	Pengembangan sawit rakyat <i>Community palm oil development</i>	Konservasi tutupan hutan, pengembangan sawit rakyat & masyarakat adat <i>Forest cover conservation, community and indigenous peoples' palm oil development</i>
Lingkup <i>Scope</i>	Nasional <i>National</i>	Nasional <i>National</i>	Lokal (tahap awal) <i>Local (initial phase)</i>
Sumber pendanaan <i>Sources of funding</i>	Pungutan ekspor CPO <i>CPO export levy</i>	Pemerintah & bank komersial <i>Government and commercial bank</i>	HCSA, donor, perusahaan <i>HCSA, donors, companies</i>
Penyaluran dana <i>Fund distribution</i>	Pemerintah (BPDPKS) <i>Government (BPDPKS)</i>	Pemerintah & bank komersial <i>Government and commercial bank</i>	SPKS/non-SPKS funding arm
Pengelolaan dana <i>Fund management</i>	Pemerintah (BPDPKS) <i>Government (BPDPKS)</i>	Bank komersial <i>Commercial bank</i>	Pemdes/koperasi/ ekstensi funding arm <i>Village government/ cooperative/extended funding arm</i>
Penerima Dana <i>Beneficiaries</i>	Perusahaan & masyarakat petani sawit <i>Company and palm oil smallholder community</i>	Penerima: Masyarakat petani sawit (Gapoktan) <i>Beneficiaries: Palm oil smallholder community (Smallholder Group Federation)</i>	Masyarakat petani sawit & adat <i>Palm oil smallholder community and indigenous peoples</i>
Pemanfaatan Dana <i>Use of funds</i>	Subsidi PSR, litbang, pembiayaan biodiesel <i>One Million Housing Program (PSR) subsidy, R&D, biodiesel financing</i>	Pinjaman lunak <i>Soft loan</i>	Hibah, pelatihan, advokasi masyarakat <i>Grant, training, community advocacy</i>
Pelaporan Dana <i>Fund reporting</i>	Mekanisme internal BPDPKS <i>BPDPKS internal mechanism</i>	Mekanisme bank komersial <i>Commercial bank mechanism</i>	Framework HCSA <i>HCSA Framework</i>

3.1 Sumber Pendanaan

Komponen dalam layer ini memiliki fungsi dasar sebagai penyedia dana bagi pemberian I&B kepada penerima dana dalam skema 4F. Penyediaan dana ini dapat berlangsung dalam berbagai kondisi sesuai kesepakatan, selama penggunaannya dimungkinkan untuk memenuhi tujuan utama dari 4F yaitu memberikan I&B bagi

3.1 Sources of Funding

The components in this layer have fundamental functions to fund the I&B distribution to the 4F scheme beneficiaries. These funds are provided under various circumstances according to the agreements, as long as they are used to meet the scheme's main objectives, i.e., to distribute I&B to palm oil smallholders in order to protect forests.

smallholder kelapa sawit dalam rangka perlindungan hutan. Dalam rangka penyediaan dana, sumber pendanaan berhak untuk menerima laporan pertanggungjawaban atas dana yang telah disalurkan. Selain itu, skema juga dapat mengakomodasi adanya kesepakatan tambahan mengenai timbal balik dari penyediaan dana.

Sources of funding have the right to receive accountability reports on the fund distribution. In addition, the scheme can also allow additional agreements on the rewards from the funder

Tabel 3. Hasil analisis komponen sumber pendanaan (layer 1).

Table 3. Analysis of components in sources of funding (layer 1).

Komponen <i>Component</i>	Peluang <i>Opportunity</i>	Tantangan <i>Challenge</i>
HCSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketersediaan pendanaan dengan kepastian terbesar. <i>Availability of funding with the greatest certainty</i> ● Keberlanjutan pendanaan dapat diupayakan untuk jangka panjang. <i>Continuity of funding can be pursued for the long run</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketersediaan pendanaan belum memiliki preseden di Indonesia, terutama untuk konteks smallholder. <i>Availability of funding is unprecedented in Indonesia, especially in the context of smallholder</i> ● Keberlanjutan pendanaan akan bergantung kepada dinamika di level internasional, dan HCSA bisa berubah preferensi, fokus, dan kepentingan. <i>Continuity of funding depends on international dynamics, and HCSA might change its preference, focus, and interest</i>
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketersediaan pendanaan banyak alternatif di level nasional dan internasional. <i>Availability of funding has many alternatives at national and international levels</i> ● Keberlanjutan pendanaan <i>Continuity of funding</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketersediaan pendanaan belum pasti. <i>Availability of funding is yet to be certain.</i> ● Keberlanjutan pendanaan tidak jangka panjang, sebagian donor hanya bersedia mendanai inisiasi project. <i>Continuity of funding depends on international dynamics, and donor might change its preference, focus, and interest.</i>
Perusahaan <i>Company</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketersediaan pendanaan banyak alternatif di level nasional dan internasional. <i>Availability of funding has many alternatives at national and international levels.</i> ● Keberlanjutan pendanaan dapat diupayakan untuk jangka panjang. <i>Continuity of funding can be pursued for</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ketersediaan pendanaan belum ada perjanjian formal. <i>Availability of funding is yet to be accommodated in formal agreements.</i> ● Keberlanjutan pendanaan akan sangat ditentukan oleh preferensi dan kepentingan perusahaan. <i>Continuity of funding will be highly determined by the company's preferences</i>

the long run.

and interests.

Keberadaan HCSA sebagai penyedia pendanaan yang relatif pasti menjadi kekuatan tersendiri dalam inisiasi skema 4F. Akan tetapi, sebagaimana tercantum dalam Tabel 3, skema ini juga berorientasi kepada keterbukaan bagi sumber pendanaan lain. Mengingat 4F diharapkan agar dapat diimplementasikan dalam jangka panjang, diversifikasi sumber pendanaan ini sangat vital bagi keberlanjutan 4F. Dengan mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap satu sumber pendanaan, implementasi 4F dapat tetap berjalan meski salah satu sumber pendanaan mengalami kendala. Diversifikasi ini juga dapat memberikan lebih banyak pilihan pendekatan, misalnya dengan memprioritaskan dana donor di fase inisiasi, lalu bertransisi ke pendanaan dari perusahaan partner dalam fase lanjutan.

Di sisi lain, semakin bervariasi sumber pendanaan, implementasinya akan semakin rumit karena ada variasi interest penyedia dana. Implikasi lain ada pada requirement di layer lain yang akan semakin kompleks, seperti dalam mekanisme pelaporan dana (lihat bagian 4.5). Oleh sebab itu, skema ini hanya memprioritaskan tiga sumber pendanaan potensial. Sumber pendanaan lain (seperti pemerintah) tidak menjadi prioritas, dengan asumsi bahwa pemerintah sudah memiliki instrumen ekstensif terkait I&B seperti BPD LH dan BDP PKS yang menasar langsung ke penerima dana (masyarakat dan industri).

3.2 Penyaluran Dana

Fungsi dari komponen ini adalah menerima dana dari sumber pendanaan untuk selanjutnya disalurkan menuju pihak penerima dana. Penyaluran ini dapat dilakukan secara langsung (dengan penyalur dana yang sekaligus mengelola dana) ataupun tidak langsung (melalui institusi pengelola dana yang terpisah dari funding arm).

The presence of HCSA as a relatively reliable provider has its own benefits in initiating the 4F scheme. However, as mentioned in Table 3, this scheme is also open for other sources of funding. Since the 4F is expected to be implemented in the long run, such diversification of sources of funding is vital to the scheme's continuity. By minimizing the dependency on only one single source of funding, the scheme may continue its implementation even if one of its funding sources runs into problems. Such diversification can also add more options to the approach, such as prioritizing donor's funds in the initiation phase and then shifting to funding from partner companies in the next phase.

On the other hand, the more varied the funding sources, the more complicated the implementation will be because the funders have their different interests. Another implication comes out from the increasingly complex requirements at the other layers, such as in the fund reporting mechanism (see section 4.5). Therefore, this scheme only prioritizes three potential sources of funding. Other sources such as the Government are not included as priority, considering the Government already has extensive instruments related to I&B, such as BPD LH and Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency ("BPD PKS") which directly target their beneficiaries (community and industry).

3.2 Fund Distribution

These components serve to receive funds from sources of funding and then distribute them, directly (where the funders also manage the funds) or indirectly (through fund management organizations separated from the funding arms), to the beneficiaries.

Tabel 4. Hasil analisis komponen penyaluran dana (layer 2) *Table 4. Analysis of fund distribution components (layer 2)*

Komponen <i>Componen</i>	Peluang <i>Opportunity</i>	Tantangan <i>Challenge</i>
SPKS funding arm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Struktur: SPKS sudah memiliki struktur organisasi pusat dan daerah. <i>Structure: SPKS already has central and local organizational structures</i> ● Capacity building: SPKS sudah memiliki modal pengetahuan lanskap dan kapabilitas teknis lapangan. <i>Capacity building: SPKS has the capital of knowledge of the landscape and field technical capability.</i> ● Kerja sama jaringan: SPKS sudah memiliki jaringan ekstensif hingga ke level masyarakat desa. <i>Network cooperation: SPKS already has an extensive network down to village community level</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Struktur: Belum memiliki substruktur penyaluran dana. Penambahan substruktur penyaluran dana akan memengaruhi institusi SPKS secara keseluruhan (e.g., kewajiban keuangan, 25ocus organisasi). <i>Structure: SPKS is yet to have a sub-structure for fund distribution. Adding the sub-structure will affect the whole organization (e.g., financial obligation and organizational focus).</i> ● Capacity building: SPKS akan perlu peningkatan kapasitas institusi dalam penyaluran pendanaan (termasuk audit, due diligence, dan impact assessment). <i>Capacity building: SPKS needs organizational capacity building regarding fund distribution (including audit, due diligence, and impact assessment).</i> ● Kerja sama jaringan – <i>Network cooperation –</i>
Non-SPKS funding arm (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Struktur: Sudah ada mekanismenya (existing). <i>Structure: The mechanism is already in place.</i> ● Capacity building: Terspesialisasi dalam bidang penyaluran pendanaan. <i>Capacity building: Specialized in fund distribution.</i> ● Kerja sama jaringan: Dapat bekerja sama dengan jaringan dari advisor, termasuk SPKS. <i>Network cooperation: Able to cooperate with network through advisors, including SPKS.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Struktur: Telah terbentuk dengan tujuan dan mekanisme yang tidak spesifik untuk 4F. <i>Structure: Already established with objectives and mechanisms not specifically made for 4F.</i> ● Capacity building: Perlu transfer pengetahuan lanskap dari tim SPKS. <i>Capacity building: SPKS team should have to transfer their landscape knowledge.</i> ● Kerja sama jaringan: Kerja sama dan advisory perlu memperhitungkan perbedaan tujuan dan kepentingan funding arm dengan advisor (termasuk SPKS). <i>Network cooperation: Both funding arm and advisor (including SPKS) have different objectives and interests that should be taken into consideration for cooperation and advisory roles.</i>

Penyaluran dana dapat dikatakan sebagai komponen dengan pertimbangan paling kompleks. Kompleksitas ini berkaitan dengan besarnya peranan sekaligus tanggung jawab yang *Fund distribution could be considered as the component with the most complicated concerns relating to the role and responsibilities of the funding arm instruments in this 4F scheme. Note must be*

dipegang oleh instrumen funding arm dari skema 4F ini. Perlu menjadi pertimbangan bahwa fungsi penyaluran dan pengelolaan keuangan hadir bersama dengan tanggung jawab keuangan, termasuk due diligence, audit, dan impact assessment.

Sebagaimana tercantum dalam Tabel 4, SPKS sebagai inisiator skema 4F memiliki modal pengetahuan dan jaringan yang akan sangat berperan dalam implementasi 4F. Di sisi lain, fungsi pengelolaan keuangan perlu diakomodasi secara khusus oleh struktur institusi, sementara struktur SPKS yang ada saat ini dibangun dengan fokus fungsi yang berbeda (bukan berorientasi pada mengelola pendanaan). Penambahan tanggung jawab yang tercakup dalam fungsi funding arm juga berpotensi mengalihkan fokus kelembagaan SPKS dari visi dan misi yang sudah ada.

Oleh sebab itu, pemberdayaan funding arm eksternal menjadi opsi lain yang dapat dipertimbangkan. Dengan pengelolaan yang terpisah dari SPKS, SPKS dapat tetap berfokus pada visi dan misi yang sudah ada, tanpa terbebani tanggung jawab keuangan. Dukungan SPKS dalam funding arm 4F dapat dikonstruksikan dalam bentuk advisory terhadap funding arm, juga kemitraan di level manajemen maupun lapangan. Penggunaan funding arm dedicated ini dapat ditempuh dengan dua cara, yaitu membentuk institusi baru atau bekerja sama dengan institusi existing (bila ada). Pertimbangan dalam menentukan penggunaan funding arm eksternal ini akan dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan dari institusi funding arm existing yang sesuai dengan tujuan 4F. Institusi yang dimaksud belum teridentifikasi hingga saat ini.

Berdasarkan observasi di lapangan, terdapat catatan penting lain berkaitan dengan kondisi masyarakat sebagai penerima dana (lihat bagian 4.4). Masyarakat relatif lebih sensitif dengan bantuan yang bersifat moneter sehingga stakeholder (dalam hal ini Pemdes) cenderung

taken that the functions of financial distribution and management come with financial responsibility, including due diligence, audit, and impact assessment.

As indicated in Table 4, SPKS as the initiator of the 4F scheme has the knowledge and network capital that play the key role in implementing the scheme. On the other hand, the financial management function should be specifically accommodated by an organizational structure, while the current SPKS structure is developed with a focus on different functions (not fund management-oriented). Such addition of responsibilities in the funding arm functions may potentially sway SPKS organizational focus from its vision and mission.

Therefore, empowering a funding arm could become another option to take into account. Because it can be managed separately from SPKS, the organization can stick to its vision and mission without being burdened with financial responsibility. The organization's support for the 4F funding arm can be channeled through advisory roles or partnerships at both management and field levels. This dedicated funding arm can be used in two ways, i.e. establishing a new organization or working with the existing ones (if any). This external funding arm should be used taking into account the availability of the existing funding arm organizations that are in line with the 4F objectives. However, a suitable organization is yet to be identified.

Based on field observation, it is known that there are other important notes related to the situation of the community as the beneficiary (see section 4.4). Since they are relatively more sensitive to monetary assistance, the stakeholders, in this case the village government, prefer the non-monetary ones. If this

lebih terbuka terhadap bantuan yang bersifat non-moneter. Apabila kecenderungan ini dinilai perlu difasilitasi dalam kondisi tertentu, maka struktur dari funding arm juga akan perlu disesuaikan untuk sekaligus mengakomodasi fungsi pembelanjaan dana (sehingga I&B akan disampaikan ke masyarakat dalam bentuk non-moneter).

preference is assessed as necessary to be facilitated under certain circumstances, the funding arm's structure will also need to be adjusted to accommodate this in the fund distribution. This way, the I&B will be delivered to the community in a non-monetary form.

3.3 Pengelolaan Dana

Tabel 5. Hasil analisis komponen pengelolaan dana (layer 3)

3.3 Fund Management

Table 5. Analysis of fund management components (layer 3)

Component	Opportunity	Challenge
Organizations within the village (default): Village government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal compatibility: Law 23 of 2014 and Law 6 of 2014 (both last amended by Law 1/2020) give village governments authority to manage village finance. ● Continuity: Village governments are active in the long term. ● Organizational capacity: Village governments have specific financial officers. ● Harmonization with village development: I&B can be directly harmonized with the direction of village development. ● Management precedent: Management of grant funds is relatively common. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal compatibility: The authority to receive and manage non-State funds is limited to voluntary grants. ● Continuity: Change of power can affect commitment. ● Organizational capacity: Gunam and Setawar village governments are not yet familiar with managing funds from non-State sources. ● Harmonization with village development: The intersection with the village development program may complicate the fund management, including the need for reporting to State mechanisms. ● Management precedent: Gunam and Setawar village governments have never managed funds from non-State sources.
Organizations outside the village: cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal compatibility: Can be registered as a cooperative with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (example: Piansak Mandiri Cooperative in Setawar). ● Continuity: Cooperatives are filled by permanent members from the local community. ● Organizational capacity: Have local landscape knowledge. ● Harmonization with village development: Plantation cooperative organizations generally also include village government stakeholders. ● Management precedent- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal compatibility: Cooperatives in villages do not necessarily have the relevant permits to manage external funds. ● Continuity: Village dynamics can affect the continuity of organizations, such as in Gunam. ● Organizational capacity: Unfamiliar with financial management from external sources. ● Harmonization with village development: It is more complicated when plantation cooperative membership involves more than one village. ● Management precedent: There is no precedent yet.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Organizations outside the village: vertical extended of the funding arm</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal compatibility: Can be registered as cooperative with Ministry of Law and Human Rights (e.g., Piansak Mandiri Cooperative in Setawar) ● Continuity: Organizational management is not influenced by the village internal dynamics. ● Organizational capacity: Can be built according to the fund management function. ● Harmonization with village development: Can cooperate with village governments and other stakeholders. ● Integration: Layer 2 and layer 3 of the integration summarize the management structure. ● Management precedent: KEHATI's role as collector-manager of the Blue Abadi Fund (BAF). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal compatibility: Cooperatives in villages do not necessarily have the relevant permits to manage external funds. ● Continuity: Because the organization is completely outside the village, the village interests need to be considered. ● Organizational capacity: - ● Harmonization with village development: Cooperation will be more complicated when village government stakeholders are less cooperative. ● Integration: There are workload implications of the dual layer function (capacity building and auditing). ● Management precedent: It is necessary to review whether this precedent can apply to SPKS funding arm (because of SPKS specificity as a smallholder union). |
|--|--|--|

Tabel 5 mencantumkan tiga opsi komponen pengelolaan dana dari institusi dalam dan luar desa. Penyaluran dana secara langsung (direct) dapat difasilitasi melalui ekstensi dari funding arm sebagai institusi penyalur dana yang juga berperan mengelola dana. Opsi lainnya (Pemdes dan koperasi) merupakan manifestasi dari penyaluran dana tidak langsung (indirect), di mana dana yang disalurkan funding arm akan dikelola oleh institusi perantara.

Peluang utama dari penggunaan funding arm sebagai penyalur sekaligus pengelola dana adalah struktur pengelolaan yang kompak. Skema ini relatif independen dari stakeholder desa sehingga dinamika internal desa (termasuk konflik horizontal) tidak berdampak terhadap pengelolaan dana 4F. Akan tetapi, mengingat stakeholder desa tidak terlibat langsung dalam pengelolaan dana, perlu dikaji bagaimana agar pengelolaan dana dengan pendekatan ini tetap dapat mengakomodasi pertimbangan situasi, kondisi, dan kebutuhan aktivitas spesifik di masyarakat (lihat bagian 4.4). Pendekatan yang dapat dilakukan antara lain dengan menjadikan

Table 5 lists three options for managing funds from organizations within and outside the village. Direct fund distribution can be facilitated by extending the funding arm that also functions to manage funds. The other option (village government and cooperatives) is indirect fund distribution, in which the funds distributed by the funding arm are managed by an intermediary organization.

The key opportunity of using a funding arm as both a fund distributor and manager is an intact management structure. This scheme is relatively independent from village stakeholders so that the village's internal dynamics (including horizontal conflicts) have no impact on how the fund is managed. However, since the village stakeholders are not directly involved in managing funds, it is necessary to identify how to do this using this approach to accommodate specific situations and needs for specific social activities in the community (see section 4.4). Approaches can be carried out, including making the village stakeholders partners and identifying the village phenomena using the

stakeholder desa sebagai mitra, juga mengidentifikasi fenomena desa dengan memanfaatkan jejaring yang ada (termasuk SDM SPKS). Selain itu, kompatibilitas legal dari fungsi pengelolaan dana oleh funding arm masih perlu ditinjau.

Di sisi lain, pelibatan Pemdes dan/atau koperasi sebagai pengelola dana memberikan wewenang pengelolaan lebih besar bagi masyarakat desa yang menjadi sasaran 4F. Pendekatan skemanya akan lebih bersifat bottom-up karena ada representasi masyarakat desa yang turut berperan mengelola dana (tidak hanya sebagai penerima). Pengelolaan dana secara spesifik oleh Pemdes juga berpotensi mengoptimalkan harmonisasi 4F dengan arah pembangunan existing desa untuk mengakomodasi situasi, permasalahan, dan kebutuhan aktivitas yang spesifik di tiap desa (lihat bagian 4.4). Di sisi lain, perlu menjadi pertimbangan bahwa jika dana 4F dikelola oleh Pemdes, maka pengelolaan 4F (dan pelaporan, lihat bagian 4.5) nantinya akan perlu bersifat on-budget yang berpotensi memengaruhi interest dari sumber pendanaan.

3.4 Penerimaan & Pemanfaatan Dana

Tabel 6. Hasil analisis komponen penerimaan & pemanfaatan dana (layer 4)

existing networks (including SPKS human resources). In addition, it is also important to review the legal compatibility of the funding arm's fund management.

On the other hand, the involvement of the village governments and/or cooperatives as the fund managers gives the greater managerial authority to the village communities who are targeted by the 4F. The scheme's approach will be more bottom-up because of the village community representatives who also play a role in managing the funds (not just as beneficiaries). Specific fund management by the village governments may also potentially optimize the harmonization of the 4F and the existing village development to accommodate specific situations, problems, and needs for specific activities in each village (see section 4.4). When the 4F funds are managed by the village governments, the scheme management (and reporting, see Section 4.5) should be on-budget. This may potentially affect the interests from the sources of funding.

3.4 Receipt and Use of Funds

Table 6. Analysis of components of receipt and use of funds (layer 4)

Komponen <i>Component</i>	Peluang <i>Opportunity</i>	Tantangan <i>Challenge</i>
<p>Smallholder dan masyarakat adat <i>Smallholder and indigenous peoples</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pengelolaan hutan dan lahan Norma adat hingga saat ini masih dapat meregulasi tutupan hutan. <i>Forest and land management: Customary norms still prevail over the forest.</i> ● Hubungan antarpihak Dinamika tidak sampai menimbulkan konfrontasi terbuka hingga saat ini. <i>Multistakeholder Relations: The dynamics are yet to cause any open conflict.</i> ● Sumber pendapatan Sawit masih menjadi komoditas utama, tetapi mulai ada inisiatif diversifikasi seperti keramba apung di Gunam. <i>Sources of income: Palm oil remains the main commodity, but community has initiated to diversify their sources of income, e.g., floating fishcages in Gunam.</i> ● Penerimaan bantuan Masyarakat cukup terbuka dan kooperatif untuk menerima bantuan pengelolaan hutan dan lahan. <i>Acceptance for assistance: The community is quite open and cooperative when receiving forest and land management assistance.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pengelolaan hutan dan lahan Ada situasi, permasalahan, dan kebutuhan aktivitas yang spesifik di masing-masing desa. <i>Forest and land management: Each village has its own situations, problems, and needs for specific activities.</i> ● Hubungan antarpihak Ada konflik dengan adat yang belum selesai di Gunam. <i>Multistakeholder relations: Conflicts remain unresolved between village government and indigenous peoples, particularly the descendants of ketemanggungan family.</i> ● Sumber pendapatan Inisiatif diversifikasi belum terbentuk di desa seperti Setawar. <i>Sources of income: Initiatives are yet to be made for diversification in local villages (e.g., Setawar).</i> ● Penerimaan bantuan Dinamika internal masyarakat lebih sensitif terhadap bantuan moneter. <i>Acceptance for assistance: Internal dynamics, in which community is more sensitive to monetary assistance.</i>

Mengingat salah satu tujuan utama 4F adalah mengkonservasi tutupan hutan di lahan masyarakat, maka skema 4F perlu disusun dengan mempertimbangkan perspektif masyarakat setempat, baik sebagai smallholder maupun masyarakat adat. Hasil dari analisis tersebut ditampilkan dalam Tabel 6. Berdasarkan hasil observasi lapangan, adanya skema I&B (dalam hal ini 4F) memang dibutuhkan, mengingat kondisi sosial masyarakat dan tata kelola yang belum ideal sehingga menempatkan tutupan hutan masyarakat dalam posisi rentan.

Perlu menjadi perhatian bahwa tiap desa memiliki situasi, permasalahan, dan kebutuhan aktivitas yang spesifik. Tabel 7 menyajikan contoh

Given that one of the key objectives of 4F is to conserve forest cover in community lands, the scheme should be developed taking into account the local community's perspective, both as smallholders and indigenous peoples. See Table 6 for the analysis. Based on field observations, it is known that the I&B scheme, which in this case is 4F, is in fact necessary, considering the community's social conditions and management that are far from ideal, putting community forest cover in a vulnerable position.

It should be noted that each village has specific situations, problems, and needs for specific activities. Table 7 presents an illustrative example of field

ilustratif hasil observasi lapangan terkait situasi desa yang akan berimplikasi terhadap kebutuhan dan prioritas aktivitas. Fenomena ini akan semakin bervariasi ketika skema ini diimplementasikan di lebih banyak desa. Oleh sebab itu, penyusunan skema 4F (khususnya pengelolaan dana, lihat bagian 4.3) perlu memperhitungkan pendekatan yang diperlukan agar dapat mengidentifikasi situasi, permasalahan, dan aktivitas yang diperlukan di tiap desa.

observation outputs related to the village situations that have implications on their needs for and prioritization of activities. The cases will vary when this scheme is implemented in more villages. Therefore, the scheme development (especially the fund management, see section 4.3) needs to take into account the approach required to identify situations, problems, and activities needed in each village.

Tabel 7. Ilustrasi perbandingan situasi Desa Setawar dan Desa Gunam

Table 7. Comparative illustration of the situations in Setawar and Gunam

Situasi <i>Situation</i>	Desa Setawar, Sekadau <i>Setawar Village, Sekadau</i>	Desa Gunam, Sanggau <i>Gunam Village, Sanggau</i>
Market access & fair price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perusahaan setempat (PT Agro Andalan) membutuhkan sawit petani. <i>Local company (PT Agro Andalan/AA) needs FFBs from smallholders.</i> Masyarakat dapat menjual ke PT AA dengan harga yang 31relative baik, meski tidak ditetapkan. <i>Community can sell their FFB to PT AA with relatively good price, although it is yet to be set.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perusahaan setempat (PTPN) tidak membutuhkan sawit petani. <i>Local company (PTPN) no longer needs FFBs from smallholders.</i> Masyarakat menjual ke <i>ramp</i> dengan harga di bawah harga pasar. <i>The community sell their FFBs below the market price at the ramp.</i>
Land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banyak lahan petani masih <i>overlap</i> dengan HGU PT. AA. <i>Many smallholder lands overlap with PT AA HGU concession.</i> Pembuatan SHM dan STD-B terhambat (27 dari 87 orang yang sudah punya STD-B), menghambat sertifikasi. <i>The issuance of Land Ownership Certificate (SHM) and Plantation Registration Certificate (STD-B) is hampered (27 of 87 peoples already have STD-B), hindering the certification process.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lahan petani sudah SHM, tidak ditemui <i>overlap</i> dengan konsesi PTPN. <i>Smallholder lands are already covered with SHM status, and do not overlap with the PTPN concession.</i>

Situasi lain yang perlu diperhatikan adalah dinamika di internal masyarakat. Keberlanjutan operasional koperasi yang belum terbukti (terutama Kopbun di Gunam yang vakum)

Another situation needing attention is the internal dynamics of the community. Cooperative's operation is yet to be proven to be able to continue (especially a plantation cooperative that remains inactive in

menjadi pertimbangan laporan ini untuk lebih mendorong fungsi pengelolaan dana dipegang oleh Pemdes atau ekstensi funding arm dibanding koperasi (lihat bagian 4.3). Selain itu, pernyataan dari Kepala Desa Gunam bahwa bantuan moneter punya sensitivitas yang lebih tinggi di masyarakat (kecurigaan potensi korupsi, suap, dsb.) dibandingkan dengan bantuan non-moneter juga melatarbelakangi laporan ini untuk mengusulkan adanya pertimbangan terkait urgensi pembelanjaan dana di layer penyalur dana dalam kondisi tertentu (lihat bagian 4.2).

Gunam). For this reason, this report finds it necessary that fund management be put in the hands of the village governments or the extended funding arm instead of cooperatives (see section 4.3). In addition, the statement from Gunam Village Head that the community is very sensitive to monetary assistance (suspicion towards potential corruption, bribery, etc.) compared to the non-monetary ones is also the reason why this report proposes that funds should be spent at the layer of fund distributor in certain circumstances (see section 4.2).

3.5 Pelaporan Dana

Tabel 8. Hasil analisis peluang-tantangan mengenai pelaporan dana (layer 5)

3.5 Fund Reporting

Table 8. Analysis of opportunities and challenges in fund reporting (layer 5)

Component	Opportunity	Challenge
Non-State mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procedure: HCSA already has standard procedures. ● Implementation: HCSA-based mechanism is the main procedure to implement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procedure: HCSA mechanism is not yet familiar at community level. ● Implementation: HCSA-based mechanisms should be adapted to allow I&B reporting of other sources.
State mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procedure: The State already has standard procedures that are familiar to the community at village level. ● Implementation: It needs to be implemented, especially if the authority who manages the monetary assistance is the village government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procedure: It is necessary to review how I&B funding will be accommodated in State procedures (as grants or otherwise). ● Implementation: It is necessary to review how both reporting mechanisms should be harmonized.

Sebagai skema yang didominasi unsur privat, pelaporan menggunakan mekanisme non-negara pasti akan diperlukan. Mengingat HCSA akan berperan sebagai sumber pendanaan pasti dan telah memiliki framework yang konkret, framework HCSA dapat digunakan sebagai basis standar pelaporan dari skema 4F (lihat Tabel 8). Sementara itu, pendanaan dari sumber lain dianjurkan untuk sedapat mungkin disesuaikan dengan framework HCSA sebagai standar. Selain mensimplifikasi beban kerja pelaporan,

Since the scheme is dominated by private elements, reporting using non-State mechanisms is definitely required. Given that HCSA will play the role as the reliable source of funds and already has a concrete framework, its framework can be used as the standard basis to the 4F scheme reporting (see Table 8). Meanwhile, it is recommended that funding from other sources be adjusted to the HCSA framework as the standard. Apart from simplifying the workload, it is important to standardize the reporting to minimize the potential mismatch between the MRV

standarisasi pelaporan ini juga penting untuk meminimalisasi potensi mismatch mekanisme MRV dengan donor. Fenomena mismatch ini akan rentan berpengaruh terhadap penyaluran dana, bahkan bagi lembaga pengelola dana dengan kapasitas institusi yang besar seperti BPDH.

Pelaporan dengan mekanisme negara akan diperlukan hanya jika skema 4F dijalankan secara on-budget dengan institusi pemerintah, dalam hal ini Pemdes. Bila pelaporan negara akan perlu dijalankan, perlu ditinjau bagaimana mengharmonisasi mekanisme ini ketika dijalankan secara paralel dengan pelaporan non-negara. Selain itu, pengakomodasian pendanaan I&B dalam pelaporan negara (misalnya dikategorikan sebagai hibah) juga perlu diperhitungkan.

Sebagai salah satu inisiator skema 4F, SPKS diharapkan memiliki peran yang relatif signifikan sebagai pendukung implementasi. Tabel 9 menunjukkan bagaimana gambaran dari peran dukungan SPKS di tiap layer, baik secara langsung (direct) maupun tidak langsung (indirect). Perlu menjadi catatan bahwa detail dukungan dalam realita implementasinya akan dapat berbeda, tergantung bagaimana skema yang diusulkan dalam laporan ini akan diadaptasi.

Tabel 9. Gambaran peran dukungan SPKS dalam skema 4F

mechanism and donors. This mismatch could easily affect the fund distribution, even for fund management organizations with strong organizational capacity, e.g., BPDH.

Reporting using State mechanisms will be required only if the 4F scheme is implemented on-budget by Government agencies, i.e. village governments. If State reporting is necessary, one should identify how to harmonize this mechanism when implemented in parallel with non-State reporting. In addition, the I&B funding accommodation in State reporting (e.g. categorized as grants) should also be taken into consideration.

As one of the 4F scheme initiators, SPKS is expected to play a relatively significant role as the implementation supporter. Table 9 indicates the organization's support at each layer, both directly and indirectly. It should be noted that the details of the support in the actual implementation may vary, depending on how the scheme proposed in this report is adapted.

Table 9. Description of SPKS support in the 4F scheme

Layers	Implementers	SPKS support implementation	Form of Support
Sources of Funding	HCSA, donors, companies	Yes (direct)	Linking the funding arm to potential SPKS partner, donors/companies.
Fund Distribution	Funding arm (SPKS/non-SPKS)	Yes (direct)	SPKS Funding Arm: main implementer Non-SPKS Funding Arm: advisory
Fund Management	Village governments/cooperative/extended funding arm	Yes (indirect)/no	Village governments/cooperative: none SPKS extended Funding Arm: main implementer Non-SPKS extended Funding Arm: advisory
Receipts & Use of Funds	Smallholders & indigenous peoples	Yes (indirect)	Community advocacy (adjusting the use of funds)
Fund Reporting	Recipients of funds, funding arm	No	-

4. Rekomendasi Tindak Lanjut

4.1 Opsi-opsi yang memungkinkan (*viable options*)

Dalam rangka mengimplementasikan 4F secara praktis dan segera, penyusunan skema dapat disusun dengan memprioritaskan opsi dengan kemungkinan tinggi. Pendekatan yang digunakan termasuk mendayagunakan institusi yang sudah mapan dan/atau minim keperluan modifikasi.

Sumber pendanaan: HCSA, donor, perusahaan

Skema 4F dapat diinisiasi dengan prinsip “start small”, yang dimungkinkan berkat pendekatan berbasis lokal. Pendanaan dengan kepastian tertinggi, yaitu HCSA, dapat secepatnya dialokasikan dengan fokus pada I&B tertentu (berdasarkan skala prioritas). Seiring dengan pendekatan dan penghimpunan dana dari donor dan perusahaan, kebutuhan I&B lainnya dapat dipenuhi dan diintegrasikan.

4. Follow-up Recommendation

4.1 Viable options

To practically and immediately implement the 4F, a scheme can be developed by prioritizing options with high viability. Use approaches that include organizations that are already well established and/or have the least necessity for modification.

Sources of funding: HCSA, donors, companies.

The 4F scheme can be initiated using the principle of ‘start small’, which is made possible thanks to the locally-based approach. Funding with the most certainty, namely HCSA, can be quickly allocated focusing on specific I&B (based on priority). As donors and companies approach and raise funds, other I&B needs can be met and integrated.

Penyaluran dana: SPKS/Non-SPKS funding arm (existing)

Mengingat pembangunan struktur dan kapasitas Funding Arm akan membutuhkan waktu, bekerja sama dengan existing Funding Arm di luar SPKS menjadi opsi yang paling memungkinkan untuk segera mengimplementasikan 4F. 4F dapat bekerja sama dengan lembaga keuangan yang sudah ada di desa yang memang memiliki mandat untuk melakukan aktivitas pengelolaan dan penyaluran pendanaan dan sudah diatur oleh Undang-Undang ataupun Peraturan Pemerintah yang ada. Sebagai contoh dalam hal ini adalah Sekretaris Desa ataupun Bagian Urusan Keuangan (Kepala Urusaan Keuangan) Desa. Lembaga ini nantinya akan berperan sebagai penghimpun dana dari sumber pendanaan untuk disalurkan ke pengelola dana, juga menangani pelaporan dana dari pihak pengelola dana kepada sumber pendanaan.

Penting bagi SPKS untuk menempatkan dirinya secara tepat, misalnya sebagai advisor dalam kerja sama ini, mengingat keterbatasan peran pengelolaan keuangan SPKS dalam konteks pembangunan desa yang menyeluruh. Sebagai advisor, SPKS memiliki jejaring dan pengetahuan lanskap yang bernilai bagi interaksi dengan masyarakat desa. Tak hanya itu, unsur masyarakat dan smallholder dalam keanggotaan SPKS memberikan wadah representasi bagi masyarakat setempat yang memadai, yang mungkin tidak dimiliki oleh struktur keuangan desa yang ada. Ketiga, keterlibatan SPKS dalam posisi yang tepat akan membantu proses transfer pengetahuan apabila nantinya penyaluran dana 4F akan ditransisikan kepada Funding Arm dari SPKS.

Pengelolaan dana: institusi dalam desa (Pemdes)

Pemdes menjadi institusi rekomendasi karena struktur existing-nya stabil dan sudah memiliki

Distribution of funds: SPKS/Non-SPKS funding arm (existing)

Considering that the development of the funding arm structure and capacity will take time, working together with the existing Funding Arm outside SPKS is the most viable option to immediately implement the scheme. 4F can work with the existing financial institutions at the village level, mandated to carry out fund management and distribution activities and regulated under the existing laws and regulations. An example of this case is the positions of village secretary or village finance department (head of finance). These institutions will later collect the fund from the sources of funding and distribute it to fund managers. In addition, they also deal with reporting of funds from the fund managers to the sources of funds.

It is important that SPKS position itself appropriately, e.g. as advisor in this cooperation, given the limitation in its financial management role in the context of comprehensive village development. First, as an advisor, SPKS has a valuable network and landscape knowledge to interact with village communities. Second, community elements and smallholders in SPKS membership become adequate representation of the local community, which the existing village financial structure may not have. Third, its involvement in the right position will help with the knowledge transfer process if it is to shift the distribution of the 4F fund to its funding arm.

Fund management: village internal organization (village governments)

Village government is recommended because its existing structure is already stable and has the

kewenangan serta kapasitas keuangan. Sebagai institusi pengelola dana 4F, Pemdes akan bertanggung jawab dalam bidang perencanaan alokasi, distribusi ke masyarakat, pelaporan negara (via APBDes), dan pelaporan non-negara (via funding arm). Pengelolaan dana secara on-budget akan memerlukan mekanisme pelaporan negara. Mekanisme on-budget berarti dananya akan melalui sistem anggaran (budgeting), dalam hal ini APBDes. Ada juga kebalikannya (off-budget), di mana dananya dikelola di luar APBDes. Selain itu, pendayagunaan Pemdes (alih-alih institusi tersendiri) sebagai pengelola dana perlu dikaji implikasinya, misalnya apakah mengurangi ketertarikan sumber pendanaan untuk terlibat.

Penerimaan & pemanfaatan dana: smallholder dan masyarakat adat

Cakupan penerima kurang memungkinkan untuk direduksi, mengingat ada pertimbangan pemerataan dan potensi kecemburuan sosial. Dengan dana awal yang terbatas, tidak semua I&B yang diperlukan masyarakat dapat dicakup dalam fase awal. Dana perlu dikelola secara strategis demi menghasilkan dampak sekaligus membangun reputasi.

Pelaporan dana: mekanisme negara & non-negara

Mekanisme pelaporan non-negara akan perlu dilakukan oleh entitas di berbagai layer: penyalur, pengelola, dan penerima dana. Praktikalitas pelaporan non-negara perlu dioptimalkan dengan standarisasi pelaporan, misalnya dengan menggunakan basis framework HCSA. Selain itu, pelaporan melalui mekanisme negara juga perlu dilakukan secara paralel, mengingat dana dikelola secara on-budget oleh Pemdes.

Catatan rekomendasi

financial authority and capacity. As an organization that manages the 4F funds, the village government will be responsible for the planning of fund allocation and distribution to the community, State reporting (via Village Government Annual Budget/APBDes), and non-State reporting (via funding arm). On-budget fund management requires State reporting mechanisms. On-budget mechanism refers to funds managed by APBDes, while off-budget is the contrary (not under APBDes). In addition, it is necessary to assess the implications of using village governments (rather than a dedicated organization) as the fund manager; e.g. whether it attracts less sources of funds getting involved.

Receipt & use of funds: smallholders and indigenous peoples

It is not likely to reduce the scope of beneficiaries, considering the issues of fair distribution and potential social envy. With limited initial funds, not all I&B needed by the community can be covered in the initial phase. Funds need to be managed strategically to generate impacts while also building reputation.

Fund reporting: State & non-State mechanisms

Non-state reporting mechanisms should be carried out by entities at various layers: fund distributors, managers, and beneficiaries. The practice of non-State reporting needs to be optimized by standardizing the report, for example using the HCSA framework basis. In addition, reporting through State mechanisms also needs to be carried out in parallel, bearing in mind that funds are managed on-budget by village governments.

Recommendation notes

Di balik kepraktisannya, opsi skema ini memiliki beberapa keterbatasan: 1) dana awal yang relatif kecil; 2) penyaluran dana ditangani lembaga pihak ketiga yang tidak spesifik terbangun untuk 4F; 3) perlu kajian terkait implikasi pendayagunaan Pemdes sebagai pengelola dana; 4) dana 4F dikelola secara on-budget, perlu mekanisme pelaporan negara; 5) fase awal belum dapat mencakup semua I&B yang diperlukan masyarakat.

4.2 Opsi-opsi yang diharapkan

Skema ini berorientasi untuk membangun skema 4F yang mendekati ideal. Di sisi lain, konsekuensinya adalah pembentukan dan penyesuaian kesatuan sistem 4F akan memerlukan waktu dan sumber daya yang lebih besar dibanding building around the existing system.

'Sumber pendanaan: HCSA, donor, perusahaan

Selain dari HCSA, penghimpunan dana dari sumber potensial lain dapat dilakukan semenjak fase awal. Dengan dana awal yang lebih besar, pengelolaan dana 4F dapat dilakukan secara lebih leluasa dan mencakup berbagai I&B yang diperlukan masyarakat secara terintegrasi.

Penyaluran dana: SPKS funding arm

Membangun Funding Arm dengan basis SPKS akan memerlukan waktu, tenaga, dan dukungan finansial yang tidak sedikit, bahkan dapat dikatakan akan mengubah keorganisasian SPKS secara keseluruhan. Perlu menjadi perhatian khusus bahwa keberadaan struktur penyaluran dana, yang merupakan struktur baru dalam tubuh SPKS, menuntut tanggung jawab dalam segi mekanisme audit keuangan dan due diligence yang harus dipenuhi oleh SPKS. Tentu, mekanisme audit keuangan dan due diligence berbeda-beda dalam segi kompleksitas dan birokrasi, di mana semua ini akan sangat bergantung nantinya dari tuntutan pelaporan

Despite its practicality, the option to use this scheme has several limitations: 1) relatively small initial funds; 2) funds are distributed by third party organizations that are not specifically established for 4F; 3) assessments are needed regarding the implications of use of village governments as the fund managers; 4) 4F funds are managed on-budget and need a State reporting mechanism; 5) the initial phase is yet to be able to cover all I&B needed by the community.

4.2 Desire options

This scheme aims to build a 4F scheme that is close to ideal. On the other hand, the consequence is that the formation and adjustment to the 4F system unit will require more time and resources than building around the existing system.

Sources of fund: HCSA, donors, companies

In addition to HCSA, funds from other potential sources can be raised from the initial phase. With a larger initial fund, 4F fund can be managed more freely and includes various I&B needed by the community in an integrated manner.

Fund distribution: SPKS funding arm

Building a funding arm out of SPKS will take a long time and significant efforts and financial support. One might even say that it would change the overall SPKS organization. It is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that the existence of a fund distribution structure, which is a new structure within SPKS body, will demand responsibility in terms of financial audit mechanism and due diligence which must be made available by SPKS. Of course, financial audit and due diligence mechanisms vary in terms of complexity and bureaucracy, which will depend heavily on the financial reporting and accountability requirements demanded by donors. In this scheme, a SPKS funding arm must also have the capacity to

keuangan dan pertanggung jawaban yang dimintakan oleh donor. Dalam skema ini, Funding Arm dari SPKS ini nantinya juga harus memiliki kapasitas untuk menangani proses seperti impact assessment untuk mengukur efek dari penyaluran dana untuk I&B. Seluruh tanggung jawab yang baru ini memerlukan SDM khusus ataupun peningkatan kapasitas dari SDM yang sudah dimiliki SPKS agar dapat mengakomodasi peran baru SPKS dalam mengelola dan menyalurkan pendanaan.

Akan tetapi, penggunaan Funding Arm dari SPKS-pun bisa menjadi peluang tersendiri, dan memiliki poin bernilai untuk diusahakan. Pertama, struktur SPKS sebagai serikat memberikan kepastian bahwa masyarakat smallholder setempat memiliki keterlibatan memadai di dalam penyaluran dana (tidak hanya sebagai penerima dana). Kelebihan ini mungkin akan sulit ditemukan jika Funding Arm tertanam pada struktur/organisasi di luar SPKS, misalnya. Kedua, Funding Arm ini lebih efisien karena dapat dibangun dengan fungsi spesifik untuk menyalurkan dana 4F. Dalam hal ini, estimasi dampak dari penyaluran yang diberikan dengan target tujuan dan beneficiaries yang spesifik, akan lebih mudah untuk diketahui dan dibenahi jika memang hasilnya tidak sesuai dengan tujuan utama.

Pengelolaan dana: institusi luar desa (ekstensi funding arm)

Funding arm sebagai penyalur dana dapat diekstensi untuk sekaligus mencakup fungsi pengelolaan dana. Dibandingkan dikelola Pemdes, ada beberapa poin yang ditawarkan skema ini: 1) skema yang lebih kompak; 2) integrasi fungsi penyaluran dan pengelolaan dana; 3) skill set institusi yang spesifik untuk 4F; 4) reputasi pengelolaan dana yang independen dari reputasi Pemdes. Mengakomodasi pandangan dan kepentingan Pemdes dan

handle processes such as impact assessment to measure the effect of funds distributed to I&B. All of these new responsibilities require dedicated human resources or increased capacity of the human resources that the organization already has to accommodate its new role in managing and distributing funds.

However, the use of SPKS funding arm can also be an opportunity in itself, and has valuable points to strive for. First, SPKS structure as a union provides assurance that the local smallholder community has adequate involvement in the fund distribution (not only as the beneficiaries). This advantage might be difficult to find if the funding arm is embedded in a structure/organization outside SPKS, for example. Second, the funding arm is more efficient because it can be built with specific functions to distribute the 4F funds. In this case, it will be easier to estimate the impacts of the distribution if there are specific targets and beneficiaries to identify and improve and if the result does not meet the main objective.

Fund management: organizations outside the village (extended funding arm)

Funding arm as the fund distributor can be extended to also cover the fund management function. Compared to being managed by village governments, this scheme offers several points: 1) a more compact scheme; 2) integration between fund distribution and management functions; 3) institutional skill sets specific to 4F; 4) fund management reputation independent from that of the village governments. Accommodating the views and interests of the village governments and other

stakeholder lain melalui kemitraan setingkat juga dimungkinkan, bahkan dianjurkan.

stakeholders through a same-level partnership is also possible, even recommended.

Penerimaan & pemanfaatan dana: *smallholder* dan masyarakat adat

Receipt and use of funds: smallholders and indigenous peoples

Dengan modal awal yang lebih besar, pengalokasian I&B dapat lebih leluasa. Pengelolaan I&B perlu dioptimalkan untuk mengatasi persoalan di masyarakat secara integratif.

With larger initial capital, I&B allocation can be more flexible. I&B management needs to be optimized to address problems in the community in an integrated manner.

Pelaporan dana: mekanisme non-negara

Fund reporting: non-State mechanisms

Mengingat dana dikelola secara privat, pelaporan dana 4F dapat berfokus pada mekanisme non-negara. Hal ini akan memudahkan pihak pelapor, baik dari penyalur, pengelola, maupun penerima dana. Sebagaimana viable options, standarisasi mekanisme non-negara tetap diperlukan dalam rangka optimalisasi pelaporan.

Given that funds are managed privately, 4F fund reporting can focus on non-State mechanisms. This will make it easier for the reporting parties, both from the distributors, managers, and beneficiaries of funds. As with viable options (above), non-State mechanisms are still required to be standardized to optimize the reporting.

Catatan rekomendasi

Notes for recommendation

Sebagai opsi yang diharapkan, skema ini dapat mengatasi catatan rekomendasi yang terdapat dalam viable options. Meski begitu, pembentukan dan penyesuaian sistem akan memerlukan waktu dan sumber daya yang relatif besar.

As the desired option, this scheme can overcome issues in the notes for recommendation in the viable option. However, establishing and adjusting the system will require a relatively large amount of time and resources.

4.3 Penutup dan refleksi

Kajian ini dilakukan dalam rangka mengembangkan skema pendanaan 4F untuk memberikan I&B bagi masyarakat adat dan *smallholder* di Kalimantan Barat (khususnya Desa Gunam dan Desa Setawar sebagai wilayah uji coba) untuk mendukung konservasi hutan di lahan masyarakat sekaligus meningkatkan taraf dan keberlanjutan perekonomian masyarakat secara optimal. Kajian ini dapat disebut sebagai studi awal (preliminary study) yang berperan penting untuk pendalaman riset dan uji coba

4.3 Closing and Reflection

This study was conducted to develop a 4F funding scheme to provide I&B for indigenous peoples and smallholders in West Kalimantan (particularly Gunam and Setawar Villages as the pilot areas) to support forest conservation on community lands while at the same time optimally increasing the level and sustainability of the community's economy. This assessment can be called a preliminary study that plays an important role to deepen the research and test the 4F scheme in the future. We carried out analysis using the layering method with a local

skema 4F kedepannya. Analisis kami dilakukan dengan metode layering dengan pendekatan berbasis wawasan lokal, di mana hasil analisis disajikan dalam tabel dan deskripsi peluang-tantangan dan faktor yang perlu diperhatikan di tiap layer 4F.

Hasil analisis dari laporan ini menghasilkan dua kategori rekomendasi yang dapat dijadikan bahan tindak lanjut bagi implementasi 4F. Pertama, opsi-opsi yang dimungkinkan (viable option): 1) penyediaan sumber pendanaan berprinsip “start small” mengutamakan pendanaan HCSA; 2) penyaluran dana melalui Funding Arm existing dari luar SPKS; 3) pengelolaan dana oleh Pemdes; 4) penerimaan dan pemanfaatan dana oleh smallholder dan masyarakat adat; 5) pelaporan dana dengan mekanisme negara dan non-negara.

Kedua, opsi-opsi yang diharapkan (desired option): 1) penyediaan sumber pendanaan yang terdiversifikasi sejak inisiasi; 2) penyaluran dana melalui Funding Arm dari SPKS; 3) pengelolaan dana oleh ekstensi Funding Arm (yang berfungsi sebagai penyalur-pengelola); 4) penerimaan dan pemanfaatan dana oleh smallholder dan masyarakat adat; 5) pelaporan dana dengan mekanisme non-negara.

Perlu menjadi perhatian bahwa sebagai preliminary study, penerapan opsi-opsi yang disampaikan melalui laporan ini tidaklah mutlak, dapat (atau bahkan perlu) diatur sesuai dengan keperluan dan perkembangan dalam implementasinya. Sebagian komponen viable option dapat dikombinasikan dengan sebagian komponen desired option, misalnya. Selain itu, implementasi viable option pun dapat ditindaklanjuti dengan transisi menuju desired option seiring perkembangan 4F. Sebaliknya, desired option tidak mutlak harus diterapkan sepenuhnya, bila dalam implementasi 4F ternyata viable option sudah dapat berfungsi optimal.

knowledge-based approach, in which the outputs of the analysis are presented in tables and descriptions of opportunities and factors that need attention in each 4F layer.

The result of this report’s analysis produces two categories of recommendation that can be used as the follow-up materials for the implementation of the 4F scheme. First, viable options: 1) provision of sources of funding with ‘start small’ principle prioritizing HCSA funding; 2) distribution of funds through the existing funding arm outside SPKS; 3) management of funds by village governments; 4) receipt and use of funds by smallholders and indigenous peoples; 5) reporting of funds through State and non-State mechanisms.

Second, the desired options: 1) provision of diversified sources of funding since the inception; 2) distribution of funds through a SPKS funding arm; 3) management of funds by the extended funding arm (which functions as the distributor-manager); 4) receipt and use of funds by smallholders and indigenous peoples; and 5) reporting of funds through non-State mechanisms.

It should be noted that as a preliminary study, the implementation of the options presented in this report is not absolute. Rather, it can (or even needs to) be tailored to the needs and developments in its implementation. For example, some of the viable option components can be combined with some of the desired option components. In addition, the implementation of viable options can also be followed up with a transition to the desired option in line with 4F development. On the other hand, the desired option does not absolutely have to be fully implemented if, during the implementation, it turns out that the viable option is already functioning optimally.

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Bagian II: Uji Coba dan Section II: Piloting and Pelaksanaan Implementation

Setidaknya dari hasil ujicoba pendekatan SKT-NKT yang disederhanakan untuk petani di empat desa yaitu Desa Marita, desa Gunam, Desa Embala di kabupaten Sanggau dan Desa Setawar di kabupaten Sekadau, terdapat dua desa prioritas yang akan dilanjutkan untuk ujicoba implementasi insentif dan benefit yaitu desa Gunam di Kabupaten Sanggau, dan Desa Setawar di Kabupaten Sekadau.

At least from the results of the simplified HCS-HCV approach for smallholders in the four villages, i.e. Marita, Gunam, Embala (Sanggau District), and Setawar (Sekadau District), there are two priority villages that will continue the trailing of I&B implementation, i.e., Gunam (Sanggau District) and Setawar (Sekadau District).

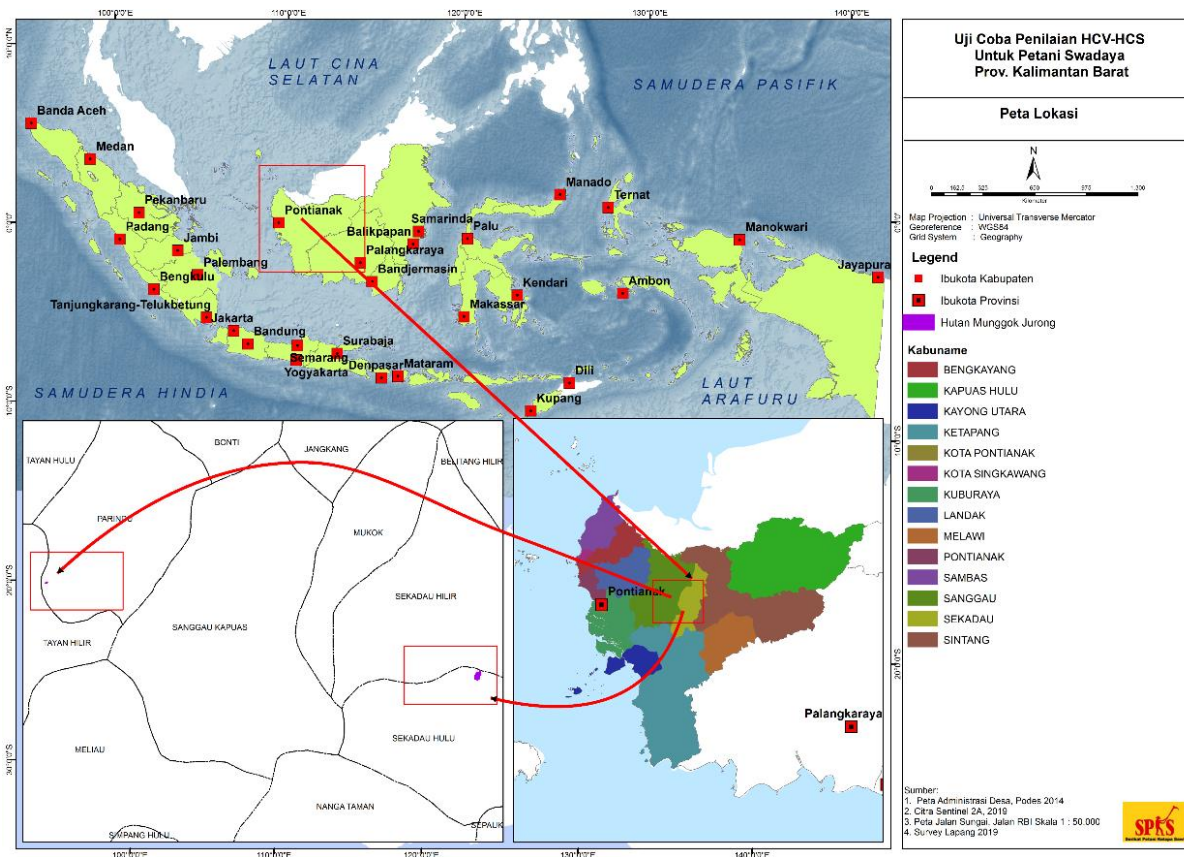


Figure 2 Lokasi ujicoba simplified HCS-HCV approach for Smallholders in Indonesia

Figure 2 Location of the trial of the simplified HCS-HCV approach for Smallholders in Indonesia

2.1 Latar belakang Desa Setawar dan Desa Gunam, Kalimantan Barat

Desa Setawar di Kab. Sekadau dan Desa Gunam di Kab. Sanggau menjadi lokasi observasi dan uji coba untuk implementasi tahap awal program 4F. Kedua desa ini merupakan bagian dari desa-desa dengan masyarakat yang juga menjadi anggota dari SPKS. Sebelum studi skema 4F ini dilaksanakan, SPKS bersama High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) telah melaksanakan studi berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan perlindungan hutan dengan pendekatan SKT/NKT dengan dua desa tersebut sebagai lokasi studi.

Masyarakat di kedua desa tersebut merupakan bagian dari masyarakat adat Dayak. Suku Dayak Hibun merupakan suku dominan di Gunam, sedangkan populasi warga Setawar sebagian besar berasal dari suku Dayak Benawas dan Dayak Jawant. Meski terdapat sebagian kecil warga dari suku lain seperti Melayu dan Jawa, pada dasarnya populasi masyarakat di desa-desa tersebut hidup mengikuti peraturan adat Dayak yang berlaku setempat. Salah satu bentuk peraturan adat yang berlaku adalah klasifikasi hutan, di mana perspektif budaya masyarakat membagi tipe-tipe hutan masyarakat ke dalam tipe-tipe berbeda dengan fungsi masing-masing, sebagaimana tertera dalam Tabel 10.

Tabel 10, Klasifikasi hutan dari perspektif masyarakat Desa Gunam dan Desa Setawar (SPKS, 2021a; SPKS, 2021b)

2.1 Background of Setawar and Gunam Villages, West Kalimantan

Setawar in Sekadau and Gunam in Sanggau are the locations for observing and trialling the implementation of the early phases of the 4F program. Both villages are part of others whose communities are also SPKS members. Before the 4F scheme assessment was carried out, SPKS together with HCSA had carried out another trial related to the implementation of forest protection using HCS/HCV approach with the two villages as the assessment locations.

Communities of both villages are part of the indigenous Dayak community. Hibun Dayak sub-tribe is the dominant ethnic group in Gunam, while the Setawar population is mostly from the Benawas and Jawant Dayak sub-tribes. Although there are a small number of residents from other ethnic groups such as Malay and Javanese, basically the population in these villages lives according to the local Dayak customary rules. One form of the customary regulation that applies is forest classification, in which the community's cultural perspective divides community forests into different types with their respective functions, as shown in Table 10.

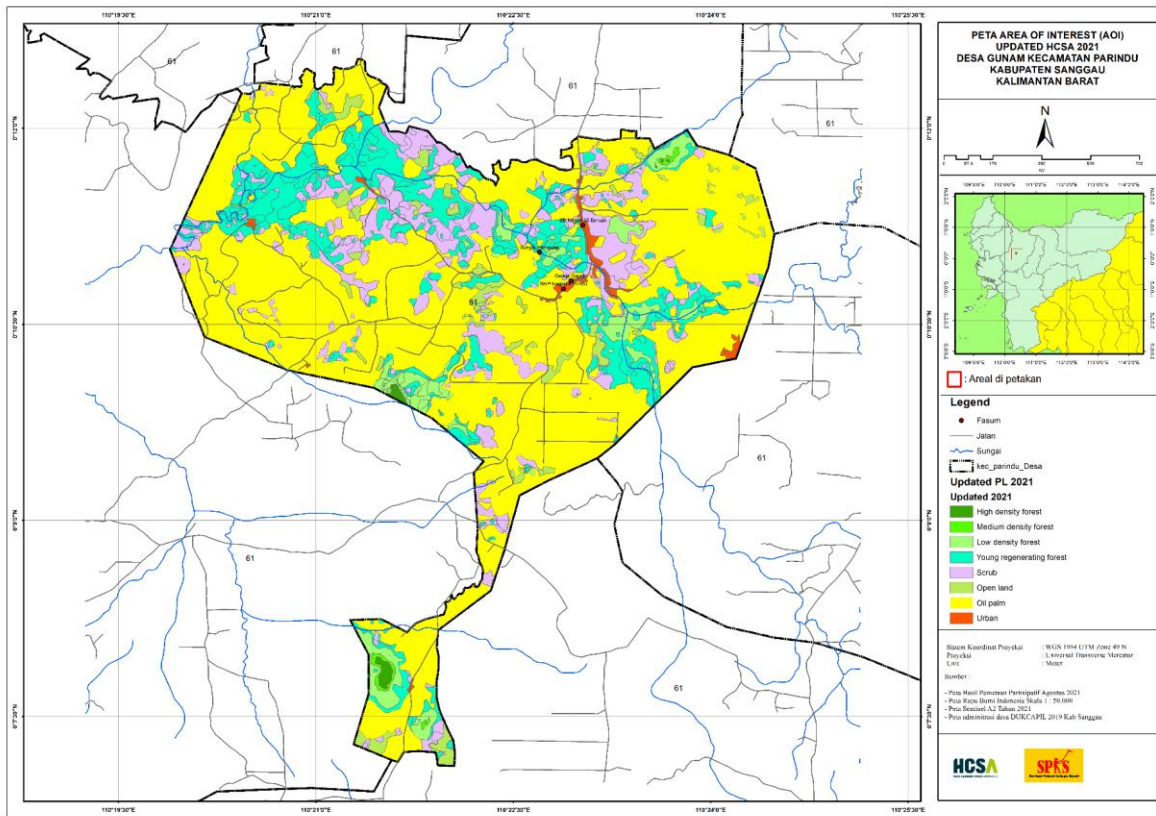
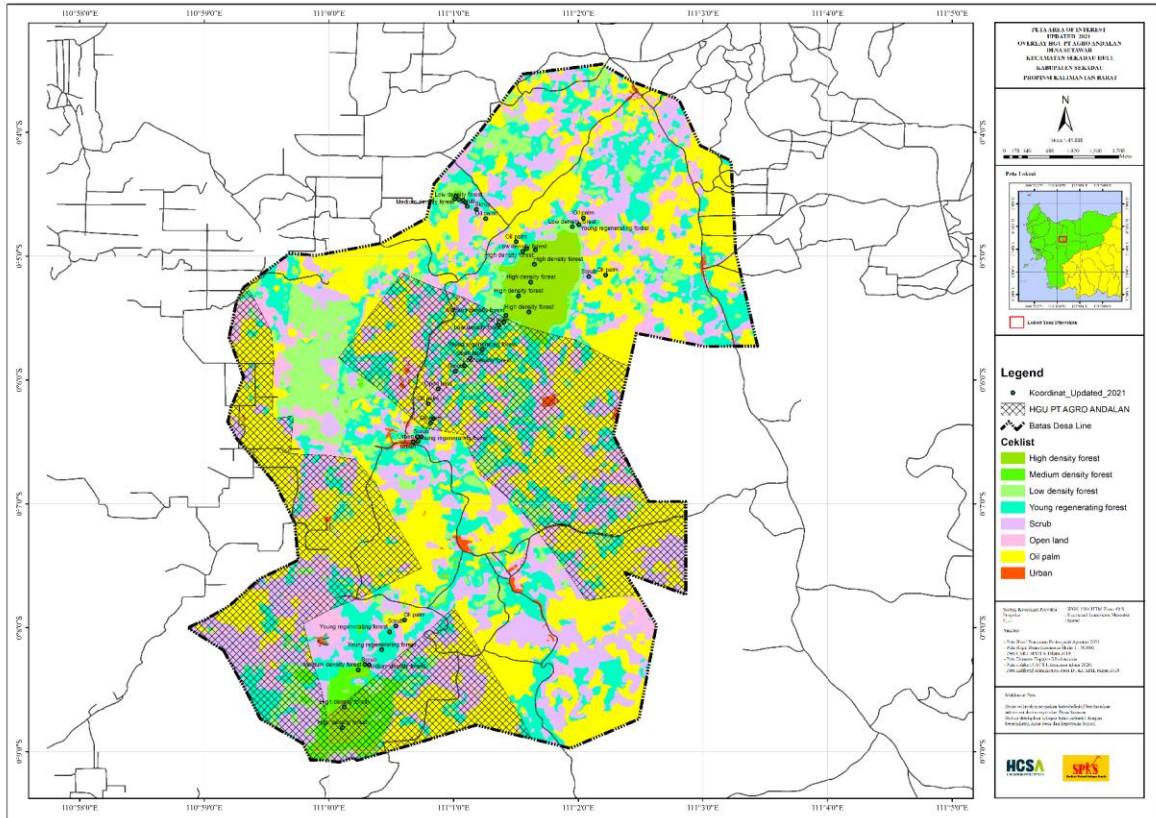
Table 10. Classification of forests from the perspective of Gunam and Setawar communities (SPKS, 2021a; SPKS, 2021b)

No	Tipe hutan	Fungsi bagi masyarakat	Penguasaan
	<i>Type of forest</i>	<i>Function to community</i>	<i>Tenure</i>
1	Hutan keramat <i>Sacred forest</i>	Hutan yang dikeramatkan dan mempunyai nilai religius bagi masyarakat <i>Forest that is considered sacred and has spiritual values to community</i>	Masyarakat desa melalui lembaga adat <i>Village community through customary organizations</i>

2	Hutan lindung <i>Protection forest</i>	Sebagai lahan perlindungan hutan dan lingkungan hidup bagi masyarakat <i>This functions as area for protecting forests and environment for the community</i>	Masyarakat desa baik melalui 44onsens adat atau pemerintah desa <i>Village community through customary organization or village government</i>
3	Hutan adat <i>Customary forest</i>	Hutan sebagai lahan hutan perlindungan ataupun hutan kramat bagi masyarakat adat <i>This functions as area for protecting forests or that is considered sacred to community</i>	Masyarakat desa melalui 44onsens adat <i>Village community through customary organizations</i>
4	Hutan tembawang <i>Tembawang forest</i>	Sebagai hutan sumber pangan buah-buahan <i>This forest functions as source of fruits</i>	Keluarga besar <i>Extended family</i>
5	Hutan bawas/biasa <i>Bawas/regular forest</i>	Sebagai lahan pertanian pangan bergilir (traditional shifting cultivation) <i>This functions as area for traditional shifting cultivation</i>	Perorangan atau pribadi <i>Individuals</i>

Studi SKT-NKT mencatat bahwa keseluruhan tipe hutan yang berada dalam penguasaan masyarakat tersebut merupakan tutupan hutan dalam kawasan non hutan, dalam hal ini areal 44onsensus44 lain (APL). Karena tidak ditujukan secara spesifik untuk menjadi kawasan hutan, regulasi memberikan kelonggaran bagi masyarakat untuk mengatur fungsi lahan secara lebih bebas sesuai kebutuhannya. Oleh sebab itu, keberadaan tutupan hutan di wilayah tersebut murni dipertahankan dengan basis hukum adat dan 44onsensus masyarakat, tetapi tidak diregulasi oleh hukum negara.

The HCS-HCV assessment noted that all types of forest that are under community control are located in the Non-Forest Zone (APL). Because it is not specifically intended to remain a forest area, regulations provide leeway for the community to manage land uses more freely according to their needs. Therefore, the presence of forest cover in the area is purely maintained on the basis of customary law and community consensus, albeit not regulated by positive law.



2.2 Apa yang diperlukan dan apa tantangannya?

Sementara itu, penghasilan masyarakat Desa Gunam dan Desa Setawar bisa dikatakan sangat bergantung kepada komoditas kelapa sawit yang ditanam di lahan masyarakat, pasca menurunnya usaha karet pada medio tahun 1990. Penghasilan dari kelapa sawit dinilai cukup untuk diandalkan memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari, belum ada bentuk usaha lain yang dinilai sepadan. Meski ada upaya diversifikasi usaha dengan keramba apung di Gunam, tetapi baru ada dalam tahap awal dan belum menjanjikan keuntungan signifikan. Oleh sebab itu, populasi masyarakat Desa Gunam dan Setawar dapat dikategorikan sebagai “petani rasional” yang menanam kelapa sawit semata-mata karena komoditas tersebut dianggap paling menguntungkan.

Dinamika ini berpotensi menimbulkan dampak berupa pembukaan tutupan hutan masyarakat untuk ditanami kelapa sawit apabila diperlukan, terlebih dengan tidak adanya regulasi hukum negara yang mengikat. Kemungkinan terjadinya fenomena ini paling besar ada pada hutan bawas/biasa yang memiliki fungsi dasar agrikultural dan penguasaan berbasis individu. Potensi konversi tutupan lahan inilah yang berusaha untuk ditekan melalui program 4F untuk memberikan I&B sepadan agar masyarakat terdorong mempertahankan tutupan hutan di lahannya dengan tetap mempertahankan dan meningkatkan taraf ekonomi masyarakat.

Di satu sisi, ketika ada praktik pembukaan hutan untuk banyak kepentingan, maka cenderung mengancam area berhutan/rimba. Pada Tabel 11 disebutkan bagaimana ancaman terhadap sumber daya hutan penting yang memiliki kecenderungan mendapatkan ancaman, yaitu hutan biasa atau masyarakat menyebut dengan bawas hingga hutan buah-buahan, obat dan bernilai adat yang disebut tembawang. Masyarakat memilih untuk mengubah hutan

2.2 What community wants and the challenges

After the decline in the rubber business in the mid-1990s, the income of Gunam and Setawar communities is now considered to be completely dependent on oil palms planted on their lands. Income from palm oil is considered sufficiently reliable to meet their daily needs. No businesses are considered to have the same characteristics thus far. Although they try to diversify the business using floating fish cages in Gunam, it is only in its early stages and does not promise significant profits. Therefore, both villages' populations can be categorized as 'rational farmers' who plant oil palm solely because this commodity is considered the most profitable.

This dynamic may potentially lead to the clearing of community forest cover for oil palm planting where necessary, especially in the absence of binding state laws and regulations. Chances are the highest that this phenomenon occurs in bawas/regular forests which have basic agricultural functions and individual-based tenure. This potential for land-use conversion is what the 4F program is trying to suppress to provide relevant I&B so the community is encouraged to maintain forest cover on their lands while also maintaining and increasing their economy.

On the one hand, when there is a practice of clearing forests for many interests, it tends to threaten forested/jungle areas. Table 11 mentions threats facing important resources in vulnerable forests, including what local people call regular forests (bawas) and fruit, medicinal and customary forests (tembawang). The community chooses to turn bawas and tembawang into areas for planting oil palms. This

bawas maupun tembawang sebagai areal tanam kebun kelapa sawit. Pilihan tersebut hadir sebagai konsekuensi dari permintaan pasar yang tinggi dan harga produk yang lebih bersaing.

choice came as a consequence of high market demand and more competitive product prices.



Figure 1 A view of the mixed structure of the landscape in Gunam Village

Ancaman terhadap sumber daya penting bagi masyarakat di Desa Setawar terjadi khususnya pada hutan adat pada Rimba Garadok, Rimba Engkulong, dan Rimba Bukit Jundak. Ancaman yang diterima oleh ketiga rimba tersebut khususnya berkaitan dengan pemanfaatan hasil hutan kayu. Meskipun sudah terdapat peraturan adat yang mengatur ketiga rimba tersebut, tetapi praktik pemanfaatan kayu tergolong masih belum terkendali dengan baik.

Threats to Setawar community's important resources occur particularly in the customary forests of Rimba Garadok, Rimba Engkulong, and Rimba Bukit Jundak. The threats to the three forests are particularly related to the use of timber forest products. Although there are customary laws governing the three forests, the practice of using wood remains out of control.

Table 11 Threats to forest resources in Setawar

Type of important resources	Notes on Uses and Threat
Garadok Forest Important timber species: <i>keladan</i> , <i>belian</i> , shorea spp. Engkulong; <i>jelutong</i> , shorea, <i>empropat</i> , <i>ngoris</i> , <i>rambin</i> .	- Lack of control over timber utilization - Rarity of certain local tree species used for building material (e.g., <i>keladan</i>)
Engkulong Forest Rare rattan species: <i>jeronang pulut</i> , and <i>jelay</i> Fruit species: <i>chempedak</i> , <i>terutung</i> (wild durian). Fauna species: <i>tragulus</i> , wild boar, porcupine, deer.	- Overexploitation that causes certain rattan species to become rare - Rarity of certain fauna species due to overhunting and lack of control over wildlife hunting, e.g. deer hunting.
Bukit Jundak Forest Fruit species: <i>chempedak</i> , <i>mentawai</i> and <i>tarutung</i> . Fauna species: wild boar, deer, pangolin	- Fruit tree regeneration should not be neglected as they are not able to grow on their own. - Rarity of certain fauna species due to the lack of control over wildlife hunting, e.g. rare pangolin hunting in Bukit Jundak
Water source, river water, and river (the water is sourced from River Bukit Jundak, River Kerabat, River Barang, River Musok and River Nyalin)	- Fishing using poisons - Overexploitation of sand -
Community/customary ceremonial sites (Bale and Bukit Burus B. at Bukit Jundak Forest; Lake Lindung at Kerabat riverbank, Beransit; Empagu at River Setawar estuary, Setawar; Tiang Toras at Gintong; <i>tembawang</i> Adu at Sejaong)	Location is not well maintained
Land tenure (rice field, rubber and palm oil plantations)	- Overlapping between community lands and corporate HGU concession - Agrarian conflict

Salah satu lokasi yang sampai saat ini tidak dibuka oleh masyarakat desa Gunam adalah hutan adat Teringkang sebagai hutan adat dan dikeramatkan. Artinya Hutan Adat Teringkang hadir dan dilindungi karena sifat spiritual, hutan keramat yang menjadi tempat bersemayang para ruh leluhur dan raja-raja masyarakat Dayak Hibun. Kepercayaan tersebut berimplikasi terhadap status hutan tersebut. Masyarakat mempercayai bahwa Hutan Adat Teringkang mempunyai karakter sebagai hutan keramat.

One of the locations that until now are yet to be cleared by the Gunam community is the sacred customary forest of Teringkang. This means that Teringkang is present and protected because of spiritual reasons as it is believed to be where ancestral spirits and Hibun Dayak kings are dwelling. This belief has implications for the forest status. The community believes that Teringkang has the characteristics of sacred forest. Anyone who misbehaves, such as cutting down the trees, taking the plants, and hunting, is

Siapa saja yang akan bertindak buruk, seperti menebang pohon, mengambil tanaman, berburu akan mendapatkan tula atau musibah dan sanksi adat. Setidaknya selain hutan Adat Teringkang terdapat beberapa ancaman terhadap sumber daya penting di desa Gunam yang ditunjukkan pada tabel 12 di bawah ini.

believed to get the plague or a disaster, and traditional sanctions. At least, apart from that being faced by Teringkang customary forest, there are several threats to important resources in Gunam, as indicated in Table 12 below.

Table 12 Threats to forest resources in Gunam

Type of important resources	Notes on Uses and Threats
<p>Timber resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firewood from rubber trees. 2. Timber for construction material. 3. Timber for furniture 4. Trees serving as honeybee habitat. 	<p>The community gains timber resources for household needs from regular forest. However, these resources could dwindle further if overused. Currently, regular forest can also be reserve lands for traditional shifting cultivation, but is potentially threatened by conversion into a palm oil area.</p>
Rattan	<p>Forest ecosystem is currently deteriorating due to overharvesting and poor forest management, and as the forest itself is the main habitat to rattan, this is threatening the rattan.</p>
<p>Fruits grown in <i>tembawang</i> forest include <i>durian</i>, <i>chempedak</i>, <i>lanzone</i>, <i>mangoes</i>, <i>sour mangoes</i>, <i>rambutan</i>, <i>belimbing darah</i>.</p>	<p>Needs for fruits are met from <i>tembawang</i> forest. <i>Tembawang</i> faces relatively low threats as the forest is a cultural and customary heritage left by the ancestor for the next generation.</p>
<p>Fauna</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wild boar, domestic pig, wood mouse, civet, snake, pangolin, hedgehog, lizard. 2. Pangolin, hedgehog, snake 	<p>Most of the wildlife species used as the community's source of protein inhabit the forest. When the habitat deteriorates due to overharvesting trees, new roads or fragmentation from land clearance for plantations and farming, the wildlife population will decrease or suffer from disturbances.¹</p>
<p>Water source, river water and river (water is sourced from 10 rivers in Gunam Village, particularly River Ensabal and River Engkajau)</p>	<p>Threats against river water resources come from: 1) the use of poison (<i>tobak</i>) for fishing; and 2) electrofishing. These fishing methods have threatened the river ecosystem as well as sediment from land clearing for palm oil and misuse of pesticides.</p>
<p>Customary or community ceremonial sites. The ceremony takes place at a <i>pedagi</i> and every village has a <i>pedagi</i>.</p>	<p>Threats against the ceremonial site or <i>pedagi</i> come from: 1) cultural change in young generation; and 2) <i>pedagi</i> is located within private land.</p>

¹ *Loss of habitats to several wildlife species is due to poaching by the community and outsiders. This brings the threat of the loss of important species. For this reason, poaching is prohibited despite frequent challenges, i.e., because these habitats provide foods to certain wildlife species.*

Recommendation

1. Kelambagaan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Hutan

Di Desa Setawar pengelolaan sumber daya hutan diselenggarakan oleh kelembagaan tersendiri, yaitu Tim Penjaga Hutan. Desa ini memiliki tiga Tim Penjaga Hutan yang masing-masing mengelola 1) Rimba Engkulong, 2) Rimba Bukit Jundak, dan 3) Rimba Garandok. Sayangnya saat ini sudah mandek, sehingga perlu dihidupkan kembali dengan sistem dan tata kelola yang lebih berkelanjutan. Begitu halnya di desa Gunam, Pendekatan SKT-NKT diterapkan terhadap pengelolaan sumber daya hutan, khususnya pada areal-areal yang telah dipilih oleh masyarakat. Areal tersebut khususnya adalah Hutan Adat Teringkang (Desa Gunam) dan Hutan Lindung Tawang Nioh yang juga berbatasan dan kepemilikannya bersama dengan desa Marita. Pendekatan SKT-NKT juga bisa diterapkan secara umum kepada hutan biasa dan hutan tembawang. Penerapan SKT-NKT pada hutan biasa bertujuan untuk melakukan pemulihan atau restorasi terhadap lahan-lahan dengan tutupan belukar atau lahan terbuka. Kedua jenis tutupan ini mempunyai potensi untuk dibangun sebuah hutan. Pengelolaan sumber daya hutan dengan pendekatan SKT-NKT memerlukan sebuah perangkat kelembagaan. Perangkat kelembagaan ini terdiri dari lembaga (organisasi) beserta aturan mainnya. Lembaga pengelola sumber daya hutan merupakan bentukan yang mengakomodir berbagai golongan masyarakat, khususnya kelompok masyarakat petani kelapa sawit. Berbagai golongan masyarakat yang perlu terlibat adalah kelompok perempuan, kelompok pemuda, aparat pemerintah desa dan Lembaga adat.

2. Mengusulkan Legalitas Hutan Adat

Hutan keramat, hutan lindung dan hutan adat pada dua desa berada pada areal penggunaan lain (APL). Meskipun ketiga tipe hutan tersebut berada pada kewenangan lembaga adat, tetapi

Recommendations

1. Organizational Aspects of Forest Resources Management

*In Setawar, forest resources are managed by a dedicated organization, i.e. the Forest Ranger Team. This village has three Forest Ranger Teams who respectively manage 1) Engkulong Jungle, 2) Jundak Jungle, and 3) Garandok Jungle. Unfortunately, now they are no longer operational, so they need to be revived with a more sustainable system and management. Similarly, in Gunam, the HCS-HCV approach is being applied to the forest resource management, especially in areas that have been chosen by the community. The area in question is Teringkang customary forest (Gunam) and Tawang Nioh Protection Forest which borders and is communally owned by Marita Village. The HCS-HCV approach can also be applied in general to regular forests and **tembawang**s. The application of HCS-HCV to regular forests aims at restoring scrublands or bare land. Both land cover types have the potential to develop into forests. Managing forest resources using the HCS-HCV approach requires an organizational structure. This institutional structure consists of the organization itself along with its bylaws. They are formed to accommodate various groups of people, especially palm oil smallholder groups. Community groups that need to be involved include women's groups, youth groups, village government officials and traditional organizations.*

2. Applying for Customary Forest Legality

Sacred, protection, and customary forests in both villages are located in the Non-Forest Zone (APL). Although these three types of forest are under the authority of customary organizations, they have

belum mempunyai status legalitas sebagai hutan adat yang diakui oleh pemerintah daerah (Pemda) pada tingkat kabupaten. Pada tanggal 25 April 2017, Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Sanggau telah menerbitkan Peraturan Daerah (Perda) Nomor 1 Tahun 2017 tentang Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Hukum Adat. Perda ini menjadi peluang bagi masyarakat untuk mengusulkan pengakuan hutan adat secara legal.

3. Pelatihan Best Management Practices

Salah satu aspek teknis yang juga penting bagi petani kecil dalam penerapan praktik budidaya kelapa sawit yang berkelanjutan dan memperhatikan aspek lingkungan adalah dengan menerapkan praktik-praktik manajemen kebun yang baik, pengelolaan keuangan dan kelembagaan petani. Oleh karena itu sangat penting untuk memberikan berbagai pelatihan bagi petani antara lain pelatihan Good Agricultural Practices, manajemen dan kelembagaan petani.

Sebagai rangkuman, setidaknya terdapat beberapa agenda kegiatan yang dapat dilakukan baik jangka pendek hingga jangka Panjang sebagai bentuk insentif dan benefit yang dapat diberikan kepada komunitas masyarakat, sebagai berikut:

A. Jangka Pendek:

1. Pelaksanaan rencana pengelolaan dan perlindungan hutan.
2. Pemetaan area hutan, dan penetapan batas-batas hutan dengan hak kepemilikan di sekitar hutan.
3. Peningkatan kapasitas petani melalui pelatihan *Good Agricultural Practices*, pengelolaan sumber daya perairan/sungai dan hasil hutan non kayu lainnya.

yet to attain legal status as customary forests, allowing recognition by the district governments. On 25 April 2017, the Sanggau District Government issued District Regulation No. 1/2017 on Indigenous Peoples Recognition and Protection. This regulation is an opportunity for community who are able to apply for legal recognition for customary forests.

3. Best Management Practices (BMP) Training

One of the technical aspects that are also important for smallholders in implementing sustainable palm oil cultivation practices where environmental aspects are also taken into consideration is implementation of BMP for plantation, financial management, and smallholder organizational aspects. Therefore, it is very important to deliver various trainings for smallholders, including that on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), management and smallholder organizational aspects.

In summary, there are at least several agendas that can be carried out both in the short and long term as follows, as a form of I&B that can be given to the community.

A. Short-term:

1. *Implementation of forest management and protection plans.*
2. *Mapping of forest areas and delineation of their boundaries with areas of rights of ownership around them*
3. *Smallholder capacity building through training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and management of water/river resources and other Non-Timber Forest Products.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Pembentukan kelembagaan tani/ koperasi dan kelembagaan pengelola hutan. | 4. <i>Formation of smallholder organizations/ cooperatives and forest management organizations.</i> |
| B. Jangka Panjang: Pengelolaan area penting dan pemulihannya | B. <i>Long Term: Important areas management and recovery</i> |
| 1. Mendorong pembuatan peraturan desa (perdes) perlindungan hutan. | 1. <i>Promoting the making of village regulations on village forest protection.</i> |
| 2. Mendorong penetapan status hutan adat | 2. <i>Promoting customary forest status designation.</i> |
| 3. Kerjasama kemitraan dengan perusahaan | 3. <i>Partnership with companies.</i> |
| 4. Pengelolaan area hutan sebagai hutan edukasi, hutan wisata dan | 4. <i>Management of forest area as education forest and tourism forest.</i> |
| 5. Penerapan agroforestri atau agrosilvo-pastoral system. | 5. <i>Application of agroforestry or agrosilvo-pastoral system.</i> |

2.3 Agreement (SPKS and Village head)

**NOTA KESEPAKATAN
ANTARA
PEMERINTAH DESA GUNAM
DENGAN
SERIKAT PETANI KELAPA SAWIT (SPKS)**
Nomor : 522/33/Ekon/2022
Nomor : 004/MoU-HCSA/SPKS-Nas/2022

TENTANG

**KERJASAMA IMPLEMENTASI UJI
COBAPROGRAM INSENTIF DAN BENEFIT
UNTUK MENCAPAI PERLINDUNGAN DAN
PENGELOLAAN JANGKA PANJANG AREAL
HUTAN BERNILAI STOK KARBON TINGGI
(SKT) DAN KAWASAN BERNILAI KONSERVASI
TINGGI (NKT)**

Perjanjian ini (selanjutnya disebut Nota Kesepakatan) ditandatangani pada hari Senin tanggal Dua Puluh bulan Desember tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua, bertempat di Bogor, oleh dan antara:

1. **Yunias Irwan** selaku Kepala Desa Gunam Kec. Parindu, Kab. Sanggau, dalam jabatannya tersebut sah bertindak untuk dan atas nama warga Desa Gunam, berkedudukan di Desa Gunam Kec. Parindu, Kab. Sanggau, selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK PERTAMA**;
2. **Mansuetus Alsy Hanu** selaku Sekretaris Jenderal Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS) berkedudukan di Jalan Danau Toba blok E5 Nomor 5, Kecamatan Bogor Tengah selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK KEDUA**

2.3 Agreement (SPKS and Village head)

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
GUNAM VILLAGE GOVERNMENT
AND
PALM OIL SMALLHOLDER UNION (SPKS)**
No. 522/33/Ekon/2022
No. 004/MoU-HCSA/SPKS-Nas/2022

ON

**COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
AN INCENTIVE AND BENEFIT TRIAL PROGRAM
TO ACHIEVE LONG-TERM PROTECTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF HIGH CARBON STOCK (HCS)
FORESTS AND HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE
AREAS (HCVA)**

This Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Memorandum of Understanding or “**MoU**”) is entered into on Monday, the Twentieth of December Two Thousand and Twenty-Two in Bogor, by and between:

1. **Yunias Irwan**, acting in his legal and authorised capacity as the Head of Gunam Village, Parindu Subdistrict, Sanggau District, for and on behalf of Gunam Village community, domiciled in Gunam Village, Parindu Subdistrict, Sanggau District (the “**FIRST PARTY**”); and
2. **Mansuetus Alsy Hanu** as the Secretary General of Palm Oil Smallholder Union (SPKS), domiciled at Jalan Danau Toba Block E5 No. 5, Central Bogor Subdistrict, (the “**SECOND PARTY**”).

PIHAK KESATU dan PIHAK KEDUA selanjutnya secara bersama-sama disebut **PARA PIHAK**

THE FIRST PARTY and THE SECOND PARTY hereinafter collectively referred to as THE PARTIES

PARA PIHAK dengan terlebih dahulu menerangkan bahwa

RECITALS:

1. PIHAK PERTAMA adalah pemerintahan desa yang diakui berdasarkan Hukum Negara Republik Indonesia, dan dipilih sebagai tempat pelaksanaan kegiatan *Kajian insentif dan benefit untuk mencapai konservasi jangka panjang area hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) & Kajian Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan hutan Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT)* di dalamnya;
2. PIHAK KEDUA adalah Perkumpulan Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS) yang bergerak di bidang sosial yang bertujuan mewujudkan petani kelapa sawit yang mandiri berdaulat bermartabat dan sejahtera. Juga, sebagai tim pelaksana program yang didukung oleh *High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA)*.

1. The FIRST PARTY is the Village Government duly acknowledged under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, and selected as the location to carry out the incentive and benefit assessment activities to achieve long-term conservation of High Carbon Stock (“HCS”) forests and High Conservation Value Area (“HCVA”) and carry out assessment of management and monitoring of HCS forests along with the HCVA within them;
2. the SECOND PARTY is the Association of Independent Palm Oil Farmers Union (SPKS) which is engaged in the social sector and aims to realise independent, sovereign, dignified, and prosperous palm oil smallholders. The SECOND PARTY also acts as the program implementer supported by the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA).

Berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana tersebut di atas, PARA PIHAK sepakat untuk mengadakan Kerjasama implementasi *program insentif dan benefit untuk mencapai konservasi jangka panjang area hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) & kajian pengelolaan dan pemantauan hutan Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT)* dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Based on the consideration above hereof, the PARTIES agree to cooperate in the incentive and benefit program implementation to achieve long-term conservation of HCS forests and HCVA and carry out assessment for HCS forest and HCVA management and monitoring as set forth in the following terms hereunder.

Pasal 1

MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN

1. Nota Kesepakatan ini dimaksudkan sebagai landasan PARA PIHAK dalam mendukung implementasi program insentif dan benefit untuk mencapai konservasi jangka panjang area hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) & kajian pengelolaan dan pemantauan hutan Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT)
2. Nota Kesepakatan ini bertujuan untuk mendukung pelaksanaan perlindungan dan pengelolaan jangka panjang areal hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT).

Pasal 2

RUANG LINGKUP

Ruang lingkup Nota Kesepakatan implementasikan uji coba program insentif dan benefit sebagai dukungan pelaksanaan perlindungan dan pengelolaan jangka panjang areal hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) ini mencakup 2 (dua) kegiatan utama, yaitu:

1. Uji coba program insentif dan benefit dalam mendukung perlindungan dan pengelolaan jangka panjang area hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT), yang mencakup beberapa kegiatan:
 - a. Pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas petani kelapa sawit swadaya

Clause 1

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1. This MoU shall serve as a basis to the PARTIES to support the incentive and benefit program implementation to achieve the long-term conservation of HCS forests and HCVA and carry out assessment for HCS forest and HCVA management and monitoring.
2. This MoU shall aim to support the implementation of long-term protection and management of HCS forests and HCVAs.

Clause 2

SCOPE

The scope hereof shall be the implementation of the incentive and benefit pilot program to support the long-term protection and management of HCS forests and HCVAs and include two (2) major activities as follows.

1. Incentive and benefit pilot program to support the long-term protection and management of HCS forests and HCVAs, that shall include the following activities:
 - a. Capacity building trainings for independent palm oil smallholders

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>melalui praktik pembuatan pupuk organik cair dan bokasi.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Pelatihan tentang penguatan kelembagaan kelompok petani kelapa sawit swadaya c. Pelatihan tentang pembukuan keuangan petani kelapa sawit swadaya d. Pelatihan tentang hubungan timbal balik antara petani dengan alam dan lingkungannya. e. Pelatihan <i>Good Agricultural Practice</i> (GAP) bagi petani kelapa sawit swadaya. | <p>through practices that produce liquid biofertilizer and bokashi fertilizer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Institutional capacity building trainings for independent palm oil smallholder groups. c. Trainings on bookkeeping for independent palm oil smallholders. d. Trainings on mutual relations between smallholders and their nature and environment. e. Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) trainings for independent palm oil smallholders. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Pengurusan legalitas untuk memperoleh status hutan Teringkang (SKT) sebagai areal hutan adat yang dilindungi dan dikelola secara jangka Panjang oleh masyarakat adat dan desa Gunam. Pengurusan legalitas mencakup beberapa kegiatan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Melakukan verifikasi hasil kajian hutan adat Sub Suku Dayak Hibun Desa Gunam bersama Pemangku/Perangkat Adat dan Pemerintah Desa Gunam; b. Konsultasi bersama Pemangku/Perangkat adat, tokoh masyarakat serta Pemerintah Desa Gunam dan seluruh perwakilan pemangku kepentingan lainnya di Desa Gunam; c. Konsultasi bersama Dinas Pemerintah Desa Kabupaten Sanggau dan/atau Dinas yang membidangi proses pengajuan dan penetapan hutan adat di Pemerintah Kabupaten Sanggau; d. Penyusunan permohonan pengajuan Hutan Adat Teringkang; | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Management of legality to secure a status for Teringkang forest as an HCS and customary forest, that allows long-term protected and management by indigenous peoples and Gunam village. The said legality management shall include activities as follow: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. verification of the result of assessment of customary forest of Dayak Hibun sub tribe in Gunam Village with customary stakeholders/apparatuses and Gunam Village Government; b. consultation with customary stakeholders/apparatuses, community leaders and Gunam Village Government, and representatives of all other stakeholders in Gunam Village; c. consultation with Village Government Office of Sanggau District Government and/or offices in charge of the process of proposing and gazettelement of customary forests in Sanggau District; d. preparation of proposal for Teringkang as a customary forest; |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>e. Penyampaian permohonan pengajuan Hutan Adat Teringkang; dan</p> <p>f. Melakukan kegiatan lain yang ditimbulkan dalam proses pengurusan legalitas Hutan Adat Teringkang.</p> | <p>e. submission of proposal for Teringkang as customary forest; and</p> <p>f. carrying out other activities following the process of managing the legality of Teringkang Customary Forest.</p> |
|---|---|

Pasal 3

TUGAS DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB

1. Dalam pelaksanaan Nota Kesepakatan ini PARA PIHAK sepakat untuk membangun mekanisme dan hubungan kerja yang bersinergi dalam rangka mencapai tujuan bersama.
2. PARA PIHAK secara bersama-sama mempunyai tugas dan tanggung jawab:
 - a. Melakukan koordinasi secara regular sesuai dengan kerangka waktu aktivitas yang telah disepakati bersama.
 - b. Mengalokasikan sumberdaya manusia dan waktu yang khusus ditugaskan sebagai nara hubung untuk aktivitas yang disepakati di dalam Nota Kesepakatan ini.
3. PARA PIHAK sepakat menindak lanjuti Nota Kesepakatan ini dan membuat dokumen kerjasama teknis yang meliputi namun tidak terbatas pada kerangka waktu aktivitas, identifikasi data yang dibutuhkan, pembuatan metodologi riset dan hal-hal lainnya yang relevan untuk mendukung tujuan dibuatnya Nota Kesepakatan ini.

Clause 3

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In the implementation hereof, the PARTIES agree to build a synergistic mechanism and working relationship to achieve common goals.
2. The PARTIES shall have the following shared duties and responsibilities:
 - a. Coordinate regularly in accordance with activity time frame mutually agreed upon.
 - b. Allocate time and human resources specifically assigned as the contact persons for activities agreed hereunder.
3. The PARTIES agree to follow up on this MoU and prepare technical cooperation documents that shall include, but not limited to, the activity time frame, identification of data required, development of research methodologies, and other relevant matters to support the objectives of the making hereof.

Pasal 4

JANGKA WAKTU

1. Nota Kesepakatan ini berlaku selama 1 (satu) bulan terhitung sejak tanggal 1 januari sampai 1 Februari 2023 dan dapat diperpanjang, diubah dan/atau diakhiri atas kesepakatan PARA PIHAK;
2. Perubahan terhadap isi Nota Kesepakatan dilakukan berdasarkan kesepakatan PARA PIHAK dan dituangkan dalam bentuk addendum yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Nota Kesepakatan ini.
3. Nota Kesepakatan ini akan berakhir dan batal dengan sendirinya apabila ada ketentuan perundang-undangan dan/atau kebijakan Pemerintah yang tidak memungkinkan berlangsungnya Nota Kesepakatan ini tanpa terikat waktu sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1);
4. Apabila salah satu pihak ingin mengakhiri Nota Kesepakatan ini sebelum berakhirnya Nota Kesepakatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), maka terlebih dahulu menyampaikan secara tertulis kepada pihak lainnya paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu sebelum mengakhiri Nota Kesepakatan ini dengan disertai alasan-alasan yang relevan.

Clause 4

TERM

1. This MoU shall be effective for one (1) month as of the date of 1st of January to 1st of February 2023 and may be extended, amended, and/or terminated upon mutual agreement between the PARTIES.
2. Amendment to the content hereof shall be made based on the agreement between the PARTIES and set forth in the form of addendum which shall serve as an integrated part hereto.
3. This MoU shall expire and terminate automatically upon the issuance of laws and regulations and/or Government policies that do not allow the continuation hereof, without subject to the provision under paragraph 1 of this clause hereof;
4. Where one of the PARTIES desires to terminate this MoU before the expiry under paragraph 1 of this clause hereof, the PARTY shall express their intent in writing to the other PARTY no later than one (1) week prior to such termination, along with the relevant justification.

Pasal 5

HAK ATAS KEKAYAAN INTELEKTUAL (HAKI)

Segala hak atas kekayaan intelektual yang dihasilkan melalui kerja sama ini menjadi milik bersama PARA PIHAK.

Clause 5

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

Any and all intellectual property rights that are generated through this cooperation shall become the joint property of the PARTIES.

Pasal 6

PENYELESAIAN PERSELISIHAN

Apabila di kemudian hari terjadi perselisihan, PARA PIHAK sepakat penyelesaian perselisihan dilakukan secara musyawarah untuk mufakat.

Clause 6

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

In the event of any disputes, the PARTIES agree to resolve them by means of mutual consensus.

Pasal 7

PENUTUP

Demikian Nota Kesepakatan ini dibuat dalam rangkap 2 (dua) dan ditandatangani oleh kedua belah pihak, masing-masing bermaterai cukup dan mempunyai kekuatan hukum yang sama setelah ditandatangani PARA PIHAK

Clause 7

CLOSING

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this MoU is made in duplicates and signed by the PARTIES, each of which is duly stamped and has the same legal force upon signing.

PIHAK PERTAMA

(FIRST PARTY)

Pemerintah Desa Gunam
Gunam Village Government

PIHAK KEDUA

(SECOND PARTY)

Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit
Palm Oil Smallholder Union (SPKS)

Yunias Irwan

Kepala Desa

(Head of Gunam Village)

Mansuetus Alsi Hanu

Sekretaris Jendral SPKS

(Secretary General of SPKS)

ASSESSMENT	ACTIVITY	AMMOUNT
Trial of incentives and benefits, including a financing mechanism	2.1 Establish market links and partners for deforestation free small farmers 2.2 Incentive and Benefit Financing Mechanism Establishment and Management (forest guard, package I&B)	IDR90,000,000
Best Management Practices Training	3.1 GAP Training 3.2 Management and Finance Training 2.3	IDR60,000,000
TOTAL	IDR 150,000,000	



**NOTA KESEPAKATAN
ANTARA
PEMERINTAH DESA SETAWAR
DENGAN
SERIKAT PETANI KELAPA SAWIT (SPKS)**

Nomor : 523/33/Ekon
Nomor : 005/MoU-HCSA/SPKS Nas/2022

**TENTANG
KERJASAMA IMPLEMENTASI UJI
COBAPROGRAM INSENTIF DAN BENEFIT
UNTUK MENCAPAI PERLINDUNGAN DAN
PENGELOLAAN JANGKA PANJANG AREAL
HUTAN BERNILAI STOK KARBON TINGGI
(SKT) DAN KAWASAN BERNILAI KONSERVASI
TINGGI (NKT)**

Perjanjian ini (selanjutnya disebut Nota Kesepakatan) ditandatangani pada hari Senin tanggal Dua Puluh bulan Desember tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua, bertempat di Bogor, oleh dan antara:

1. **Nasarius Kem** selaku Kepala Desa Setawar Kec. Sekadau Hulu, Kab. Sekadau, dalam jabatannya tersebut

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
SETAWAR VILLAGE GOVERNMENT
AND
PALM OIL SMALLHOLDER UNION (SPKS)**

No. 523/33/Ekon
No. 005/MoU-HCSA/SPKS Nas/2022

**ON
COOPERATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF
INCENTIVE AND BENEFIT PILOT PROGRAM TO
ACHIEVE LONG-TERM PROTECTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF HIGH CARBON STOCK (HCS)
FORESTS AND HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE
AREAS (HCVA)**

This Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Memorandum of Understanding or “MoU”) is entered into on Monday, the Twentieth December Two Thousand and Twenty-Two in Bogor, by and between:

1. **Nasarius Kem** acting in his legal and authorised capacity as the Head of Setawar Village, Sekadau Hulu

sah bertindak untuk dan atas nama warga Desa Setawar, berkedudukan di Desa Setawar Kec. Sekadau Hulu, Kab. Sekadau, selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK PERTAMA**;

2. **Mansuetus Alsy Hanu** selaku Sekretaris Jenderal Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS) berkedudukan di Jalan Danau Toba blok E5 Nomor 5, Kecamatan Bogor Tengah selanjutnya disebut **PIHAK KEDUA**

PIHAK KESATU dan **PIHAK KEDUA** selanjutnya secara bersama-sama disebut **PARA PIHAK**

PARA PIHAK dengan terlebih dahulu menerangkan bahwa:

1. **PIHAK PERTAMA** adalah pemerintahan desa yang diakui berdasarkan Hukum Negara Republik Indonesia, dan dipilih sebagai tempat pelaksanaan kegiatan *Kajian insentif dan benefit untuk mencapai konservasi jangka panjang area hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) & Kajian Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan hutan Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT)* di dalamnya;
2. **PIHAK KEDUA** adalah Perkumpulan Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS) yang bergerak di bidang sosial yang bertujuan mewujudkan petani kelapa sawit yang mandiri berdaulat bermartabat dan sejahtera. Juga, sebagai tim pelaksana program yang didukung oleh *High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA)*.

Berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana tersebut di atas, **PARA PIHAK** sepakat untuk mengadakan Kerjasama implementasi *program insentif dan benefit untuk mencapai konservasi jangka panjang area hutan*

Subdistrict, Sekadau District, for and on behalf of Setawar Village community, domiciled in Setawar Village, Parindu Subdistrict, Sekadau District (the "**FIRST PARTY**");

2. Mansuetus Alsy Hanu as the Secretary General of Palm Oil Smallholder Union (SPKS), domiciled at Jalan Danau Toba Block E5 No. 5, Central Bogor Subdistrict (the "**SECOND PARTY**").

The **FIRST PARTY** and the **SECOND PARTY** shall hereinafter be jointly referred to as the **PARTIES**

RECITALS:

1. The **FIRST PARTY** is the Village Government duly acknowledged under the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, and selected as the location to carry out the incentive and benefit assessment activities to achieve long-term conservation of High Carbon Stock ("**HCS**") forests and High Conservation Value Area ("**HCVA**") and carry out the assessment of management and monitoring of HCS forests along with the **HCVAs** within them;
2. The **SECOND PARTY** is the Association of Independent Palm Oil Farmers Union (SPKS) which is engaged in the social sector and aims to realise independent, sovereign, dignified, and prosperous palm oil smallholders. The **SECOND PARTY** also acts as the program implementer supported by the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA).

Based on the considerations above hereof, the **PARTIES** agree to cooperate in the incentive and benefit program implementation to achieve long-term conservation of HCS forests and **HCVA** and carry out assessment for HCS forest and

bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) & kajian pengelolaan dan pemantauan hutan Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

HCVA management and monitoring as set forth in the following terms hereunder.

Pasal 1 MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN

1. Nota Kesepakatan ini dimaksudkan sebagai landasan PARA PIHAK dalam mendukung implementasi program insentif dan benefit untuk mencapai konservasi jangka panjang area hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) & kajian pengelolaan dan pemantauan hutan Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT)
2. Nota Kesepakatan ini bertujuan untuk mendukung pelaksanaan perlindungan dan pengelolaan jangka panjang areal hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT)

Clause 1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1. This MoU shall serve as a basis to the PARTIES to support the incentive and benefit program implementation to achieve the long-term conservation of HCS forests and HCVAs and carry out assessment for HCS forest and HCVA management and monitoring.
2. This MoU shall aim to support the implementation of long-term protection and management of HCS forests and HCVAs.

Pasal 2 RUANG LINGKUP

Ruang lingkup Nota Kesepakatan implementasikan uji coba program insentif dan benefit sebagai dukungan pelaksanaan perlindungan dan pengelolaan jangka panjang areal hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) ini mencakup 2 (dua) kegiatan utama, yaitu:

1. Uji coba program insentif dan benefit dalam mendukung perlindungan dan pengelolaan jangka panjang area

Clause 2 SCOPE

The scope hereof shall be the implementation of the incentive and benefit pilot program to support the long-term protection and management of HCS forests and HCVAs and include two (2) major activities as follow.

1. Incentive and benefit pilot program to support the long-term protection and

hutan bernilai Stok Karbon Tinggi (SKT) dan kawasan bernilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT), yang mencakup beberapa kegiatan:

- a. Pembentukan dan pengurusan legalitas Koperasi Petani Sawit untuk petani swadaya di Desa Setawar
 - b. Pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas petani kelapa sawit swadaya melalui praktik pembuatan pupuk organik cair dan bokasi.
 - c. Pelatihan tentang penguatan kelembagaan kelompok petani kelapa sawit swadaya
 - d. Pelatihan tentang pembukuan keuangan petani kelapa sawit swadaya
 - e. Pelatihan tentang hubungan timbal balik antara petani dengan alam dan lingkungannya.
 - f. Pelatihan *Good Agricultural Practice* (GAP) bagi petani kelapa sawit swadaya
2. Penyusunan Peraturan Desa Setawar untuk menyusun aturan di tingkat desa dalam kerangka perlindungan dan pengelolaan hutan adat secara jangka panjang oleh masyarakat adat/desa Setawar. Pengurusan peraturan desa mencakup beberapa kegiatan:
- a. Sosialisasi pembentukan aturan ditingkat desa tentang perlindungan dan pengelolaan hutan adat di Desa Setawar yang melibatkan pemerintah desa, Badan Permusyawaratan Desa dan tokoh masyarakat Desa Setawar;
 - b. Penyusunan rancangan peraturan desa dengan pembentukan team
- management of HCS forests and HCVAs, that shall include the following activities.
- a. Formation of, and management of the legality of, Palm Oil Smallholder Cooperative for independent smallholders in Setawar Village.
 - b. Capacity building trainings for independent palm oil smallholders through practices that produce liquid biofertilizer and bokashi fertilizer.
 - c. Institutional capacity building trainings for independent palm oil smallholder groups.
 - d. Trainings on bookkeeping for independent oil palm smallholders.
 - e. Training on mutual relations between smallholders and their nature and environment.
 - f. Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) training for independent oil palm smallholders.
2. Making of Setawar Village Regulations to set rules at the village level in the context of long-term protection and management of customary forests by Setawar indigenous peoples/village. Village regulation management shall include the following activities:
- a. Dissemination of information concerning the making of village rules on Setawar Village customary forest protection and management, that involves the Village Government, Village Consultative Council (BPD), and community leaders;
 - b. Drafting of village regulations by forming a team that involves the village government, BPD, and SPKS;

- melibatkan pemerintah desa dan BPD dan SPKS;
- c. Sosialisasi/Konsultasi bersama seluruh unsur dan pemangku kepentingan di desa untuk memperoleh masukan dan aspirasi dalam penyusunan Rancangan Peraturan Desa;
 - d. Konsultasi hasil rancangan peraturan desa ke tingkat Kecamatan Sekadau Hulu; dan
 - e. Konsultasi hasil rancangan peraturan desa ke tingkat Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Kabupaten Sekadau.
- c. Information dissemination event/consultation with all elements and stakeholders in the village to obtain input and aspirations in drafting village regulations;
 - d. Consultation on draft village regulations at Sekadau Hulu Subdistrict level; and
 - e. Consultation on the result of making of draft village regulations to Community and Village Empowerment Office of Sekadau District.

Pasal 3

TUGAS DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB

1. Dalam pelaksanaan Nota Kesepakatan ini PARA PIHAK sepakat untuk membangun mekanisme dan hubungan kerja yang bersinergi dalam rangka mencapai tujuan Bersama.
2. PARA PIHAK secara bersama-sama mempunyai tugas dan tanggung jawab:
 - a. Melakukan koordinasi secara regular sesuai dengan kerangka waktu aktivitas yang telah disepakati Bersama.
 - b. Mengalokasikan sumberdaya manusia dan waktu yang khusus ditugaskan sebagai nara hubung untuk aktivitas yang disepakati di dalam Nota Kesepakatan ini.
3. PARA PIHAK sepakat menindak lanjuti Nota Kesepakatan ini dan membuat dokumen kerjasama teknis yang meliputi namun tidak terbatas pada kerangka waktu aktivitas, identifikasi data yang dibutuhkan, pembuatan metodologi riset dan hal-hal lainnya

Clause 3

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In the implementation hereof, the PARTIES agree to build a synergistic mechanism and working relationship to achieve common goals.
2. THE PARTIES shall have the following shared duties and responsibilities:
 - a. Coordinate regularly in accordance with activity time frame mutually agreed upon.
 - b. Allocate time and human resources specifically assigned as the contact persons for activities agreed hereunder.
3. THE PARTIES agree to follow up on this MoU and prepare technical cooperation documents that shall include, but not limited to, the activity time frame, identification of data required, development of research methodologies

yang relevan untuk mendukung tujuan dibuatnya Nota Kesepakatan ini

and other relevant matters to support the objectives of the making hereof.

Pasal 4 JANGKA WAKTU

1. Nota Kesepakatan ini berlaku selama 1 (satu) bulan terhitung sejak tanggal 1 januari sampai 1 Februari 2023 dan dapat diperpanjang, diubah dan/atau diakhiri atas kesepakatan PARA PIHAK;
2. Perubahan terhadap isi Nota Kesepakatan dilakukan berdasarkan kesepakatan PARA PIHAK dan dituangkan dalam bentuk addendum yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Nota Kesepakatan ini.
3. Nota Kesepakatan ini akan berakhir dan batal dengan sendirinya apabila ada ketentuan perundang-undangan dan/atau kebijakan Pemerintah yang tidak memungkinkan berlangsungnya Nota Kesepakatan ini tanpa terikat waktu sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1);
4. Apabila salah satu pihak ingin mengakhiri Nota Kesepakatan ini sebelum berakhirnya Nota Kesepakatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), maka terlebih dahulu menyampaikan secara tertulis kepada pihak lainnya paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu sebelum mengakhiri Nota Kesepakatan ini dengan disertai alasan-alasan yang relevan.

Clause 4 TERM

1. This MoU shall be effective for one (1) month as of the date of 1st of January to 1st of February 2023 and can be extended, amended and/or terminated upon mutual agreement between the PARTIES;
2. Amendment to the content hereof shall be made based on the agreement between the PARTIES and set forth in the form of addendum which shall serve as an integrated hereto.
3. This MoU shall expire and terminate automatically upon the issuance of laws and regulations and/or Government policies that do not allow the continuation hereof, without subject to the provision under paragraph 1 of this clause hereof;
4. Where one of the PARTIES desires to terminate this MoU before the expiry under paragraph 1 of this clause hereof, the PARTY shall express their intent in writing to the other PARTY no later than one (1) week prior to such termination, along with the relevant justification.

Pasal 5

HAK ATAS KEKAYAAN INTELEKTUAL (HAKI)

Segala hak atas kekayaan intelektual yang dihasilkan melalui kerja sama ini menjadi milik bersama PARA PIHAK.

Clause 5

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

Any and all intellectual property rights that are generated through this cooperationshall become the joint property of the PARTIES.

Pasal 6

PENYELESAIAN PERSELISIHAN

Apabila di kemudian hari terjadi perselisihan, PARA PIHAK sepakat penyelesaian perselisihan dilakukan secara musyawarah untuk mufakat.

Clause 6

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

If the event of any disputes in the future, THE PARTIES agree to resolve them by means of mutual reach a consensus.

Pasal 7

PENUTUP

Demikian Nota Kesepakatan ini dibuat dalam rangkap 2 (dua) dan ditandatangani oleh kedua belah pihak, masing-masing bermaterai cukup dan mempunyai kekuatan hukum yang sama setelah ditandatangani PARA PIHAK

Clause 7

CLOSING

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this MoU is made in duplicates and signed by the PARTIES, each of which is duly stamped and has the same legal force upon signing.

PIHAK PERTAMA

(FIRST PARTY)

Pemerintah Desa Gunam
Gunam Village Government

PIHAK KEDUA

(SECOND PARTY)

Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit
Palm Oil Smallholder Union (SPKS)

Yunias Irwan

Kepala Desa

(Head of Gunam Village)

Mansuetus Alsi Hanu

Sekretaris Jendral SPKS

(Secretary General of SPKS)

ASSESSMENT	ACTIVITY	AMMOUNT
Trial of incentives and benefits, including a financing mechanism	2.4 Establish market links and partners for deforestation free small farmers 2.5 Incentive and Benefit Financing Mechanism Establishment and Management (forest guard, package I&B)	IDR90,000,000
Best Management Practices Training	3.1 GAP Training 3.2 Management and Finance Training 2.6	IDR60,000,000
TOTAL	IDR 150,000,000	

Bagian III: Mempersiapkan Tautan Pasar

Section III: Preparing Market Linkage

Several discussions carried out to achieve connectivity with the market include the following:

Identified Stakeholders	Activities	Points of Discussion
District level	<p>Public discussion July 2022 in Sekadau District</p> <p>Participants: Sekadau District Government, Agriculture Office, PT Agro Andalan, PT Multi Prima Entakai, Government representatives and smallholder group management, Setawar and Mondi village customary organization management, and SPKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a plan for traditional management and conservation of customary and <i>tembawang</i> forests at the landscape level, engaging all stakeholders in the management. • This planning can start from customary elements and forest management expected by various stakeholders such as companies and village governments. Also, what are the roles of each stakeholder and how will the funding come from? • As for Setawar Village, this will be followed up through a meeting for follow-up discussion to respond and the forms I&B of the mechanism of incentives and benefits expected by the community in forest management, and what kind of institutions can protect them so that customary, farmer and village needs in general can be achieved. • On the Mainstay Agro Company side, it already exists so that all trees in the conservation area will be barcoded, when installing the cellphone, the name and type of tree will appear. Company. PT Agro Andalan is ready to support forest conservation and protection. In addition, with the establishment of the Piansak Mandiri Cooperative, as a legal entity to partner with PT Agro Andalan.

Identified Stakeholders	Activities	Points of Discussion
Village Government	<p>Participants: Setawar Village Head and officers, smallholder groups, and customary leaders</p> <p>7 October 2022</p>	<p>The discussion points are: Knowing the Situation and Condition of Independent Smallholders in the context of the supply chain, marketing of palm oil in the Setawar Village cooperative.</p> <p>Some of the obstacles faced by oil palm smallholders are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regarding fruit sales with nearby companies, it is necessary to build legal institutions so that FFB can be sold directly to PT Agro. This claim is due to the difference in price when sold to third parties (middlemen) is lower (Rp. 50 rupiah per kg) compared to selling directly to factories. 2. Farmers' land that still exists in HGU lands greatly hinders farmers from taking care of legal matters such as ISPO and RSPO certification. This needs to be resolved with the help and cooperation of both the company and the village. 3. The obstacles faced by Piansak Mandiri members are also related to garden maintenance such as spray equipment and fertilizers. 4. The farmers at the Piansak Mandiri Kopbun have contributed to protecting the forest, it is hoped that in the future the farmers will be consistent in protecting nature. 5. In Setawar Village there is a customary forest, the farmers maintain the forest so that it remains sustainable. However, the intended incentive rights have not yet been felt by farmers.

Village Government and Community Joint discussion on preparation of Gunam Village I&B plan

July 2022 in Gunam Village

Participants:

Gunam Village Government, Dayak Hibun customary leaders in Gunam, cooperative/farmer group management, and SPKS

The expected end results of the HCSA Program are:

1. Map analysis from a team of experts.
2. To complete the analysis, it is necessary to hold community consultations.
3. Then after mapping out and deliberating further on the action plan and management that will be carried out in the future, what do the people want to be like?
4. In parallel the SPKS Team and the community will build an institution that functions to manage forest conservation, ensuring the welfare of the community and oil palm smallholders based on custom. Whether repairing existing ones or forming new institutions, this is what needs attention. Who manages this institution? How?

Short Term Agenda:

1. The National and Regional SPKS facilitated hearings with relevant governments regarding the customary forest legalization process.
2. The Regional SPKS together with the residents drafted village regulations with the village head through deliberations.
3. The community needs to form a clear team/administrator to look after the Teringkang Customary Forest, as well as the rules regarding the customary forest.
4. SPKS provides printed maps with banners and books that need to be reproduced.
5. The priority is to prepare village regulations and the legality of customary forests.

Long Term Agenda:

1. The Sanggau Regional SPKS continues the process of assisting the community in Gunam Village.
2. The National SPKS and the Regional SPKS facilitate and assist the existence of institutions if there are already those who are professional and responsible for the activities and finances of maintaining sustainable Indigenous Forests.

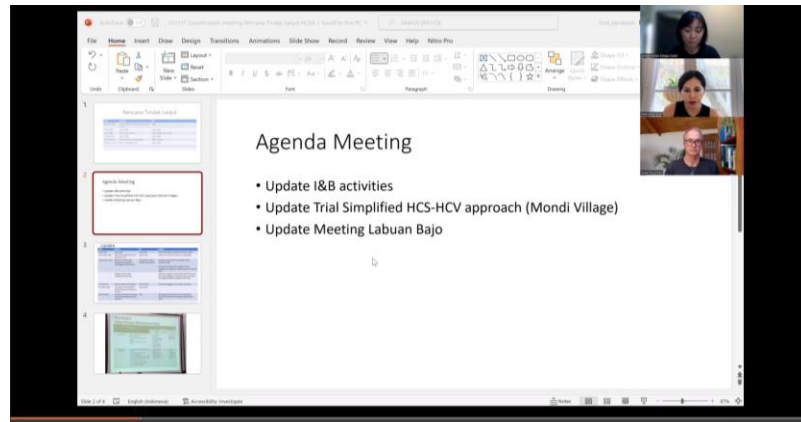
Identified Stakeholders	Activities	Points of Discussion
District level	Audience with Sekadau District Head	<p>Follow-Up Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting in Jakarta with Sekadau District Head to discuss palm oil smallholders and food with SPKS. 2. SPKS can help build and facilitate the communication between the District Government (District Head) and the Central Government, specifically the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing regarding the gap of irrigation data between the district and central governments, in addition to access Special Allocation Fund (DAK). The requirements should be completed at least by the deadline in February 2023. 3. SPKS will facilitate Sekadau District Government to meet with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) to discuss stunting (malnutrition) issue. 4. The District Head can speak and communicate about the RAD-KSB when there are opportunities at the HCSA global event. 5. The National SPKS (Secretary General) needs to meet with BPUPR to talk about its discussion with Sekadau District Head and then schedule a meeting for dialogue between BPUPR, SPKS, and Sekadau District Head. 6. The District Government is expected to be able to facilitate meetings between stakeholders, especially with companies to allow them to actively play the role and avoid only waiting for FFBs from smallholders. 7. the District Government is also expected to put pressure on companies to help independent smallholders defend their forests.
Palm oil Plantation Company:	Discussion and collaboration with PT Agro Andalan	<p>PT Agro Andalan is a palm oil plantation company committed to NDPE and located in Setawar Village, Sekadau District, where SPKS has conducted field work on HCS-HCV and I&B programs. In 2022, both signed an MoU on forest conservation which can be expanded to also include I&B programs in the future. SPKS has initiated outreach to the parent company to secure broad support.</p>

Identified Stakeholders	Activities	Points of Discussion
Palm Oil Plantation company and global trader	Discussion and collaboration with Musim Mas	Musimas target is a landscape approach to achieve traceability and commitment to a deforestation-free supply chain. Later on, the company will also have discussions with DSN Group to track whether the group is part of Musimas supply chain.
Consumer companies: Ferrero, Unilever, others	Outreach to get support for I&B and to preferentially purchase from deforestation-free smallholders	Concerning both producer and consumer companies/brands, first contact was made with Ferrero and Unilever to find the links to their supply chains, for which they provide I&B support. Previously, Nestlé has provided funds for smallholder tool development. Other consumer goods companies will be approached.

Perkembangan Kegiatan

Progress Activities

Coordination meeting
17 November 2022
Attendees: Grant, Darto,
Aida, Tirza, Andri



Points to discuss in this meeting is related to:

- Update I&B activities
- Update Trial Simplified HCS-HCV approach (Mondi Village)
- Update Meeting Labuan Bajo

Update on this meeting

- Draft 0 of Incentives and benefit has already been submitted (see agenda 16-23 Nov 2022)
- Submission of Teringkang customary forest in Gunam village. Customary forest submission document (final version). From the Temenggungan asked to complete the selection of Temenggung before submitting customary forest

For the next agenda:

- Feedback from Advisor on Draft Implementation Simplified HCS-HCV approach
- Review process and feedback on I&B Document until beginning of December

**Coordination meeting
29 November 2022**

**Attendee: Aida, Grant,
Tirza**

Points for discussion:

- Customary forest management (Departmental Decree) - Preparation for submission to the district, the document is already final
- Training*:
 1. GAP Training (Estimated 22, 23 December) Gunam Village, Sanggau
 2. Group Management and Organic Fertilizer Manufacturing Training (Estimated January 2023)
 3. GAP Training Setawar Village (Estimated Early January 2023)

* December is a short month to do village activities

**Coordination meeting
with SPKS Sanggau
Rabu, 7 Desember 2022**

**Attendee:
Tirza, Nila, Andri, Valen,
Darius, Eko**

Proposal for Teringkang Customary Forest & Smallholder Capacity Building Activities

Points for Discussion:

- Submission of the Teringkang Customary Forest:

Activities to be carried out until early 2023 related to the process of obtaining customary forest determination:

1. Verification of studies: in the form of validation with several people, verification of findings and results of studies that are already in document form, which need to be added to maps, and attachments to minutes
2. Consultation with village authorities, when will do the consultation, which parties will be responsible.
3. Consultation with local government agencies. SPKS Sanggau area needs to be facilitated with traditional and village stakeholders, to ask for a letter of application for submission, including to whom the payment is given. The study has been prepared by the national SPKS, print documents to bring along.
4. The process of preparing the application by attaching the study document. Ask for the submission format, the filling can be assisted by the National SPKS.
5. Submission of requests for submission of Teringkang *Customary Forests*.

Follow-up:

1. *Prepare the budget needed for the submission process*
2. *Need to overlay the map to the Cipta Karya Service*
3. Confirm with the village and several village representatives to verify the study documents.

- Farmer Capacity Strengthening Activities

1. Mr. Eko was asked to identify what activities could be carried out in the villages of Marita and Gunam regarding a training program for oil palm

- smallholders that involved the village. what kind of concept can be told, later set forth in the ToR, which will be proposed to the HCSA.
2. Submission of funding will be limited until the end of December 2022. The trial process related to Incentives & Benefits and farmer institutions experienced a slight delay from the team of experts.
 3. Activities related to farmer institutions will be followed up with training, for example in Marita related to institutions and training that strengthens the capacity of farmers needed.
 4. Field trials for the knowledge conveyed in the training are examples of GAP, or planting yards for farmers and people in Subdistrict.

**Coordination Meeting
19 December 2022**

Points for Discussion:

- Finalisation on waterloo Report (activities and financial)
- Considering for the next activities related to incentives and benefit trial in 2 villages
- Arrange next agenda related to market access for farmer.

Foto dan Dokumentasi

Photo & Documentation

Meeting with independent smallholders who are also the Dayak Hibun community in Gunam Village to develop an I&B plan





Public discussion in Sekadau District



Discussion with the government, traditional administrators and independent oil palm smallholders in Setawar Village, Sekadau District



Joint Audience of the Sanggau Regional Government for the management of the Teringkang customary forest in Gunam Village



Discussion with customary management and small farmers Compilation of historical documents of Dayak Hibun in Gunam Village for the proposal for the Teringkang customary forest



Audience with Sekadau District Head





Compilation of SPKS strategic plan to build I&B Mechanisms and Collaboration to achieve Market Access for Smallholders



