



Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

RIMBA RAYA BIODIVERSITY RESERVE PROJECT VALIDATION REPORT



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Report title	Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project Validation Report
Date of Issue	21-August-2020
Version	1.5
Report ID	Rimba Raya Validation Report 20200821
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Client	InfiniteEARTH
Project Title	Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project
Project Location	Indonesia, Kalimantan (Island of Borneo), Central Kalimantan, Seruyan

Summary

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, located in Central Kalimantan (Indonesia), was initiated by InfiniteEARTH Ltd- the Project Proponent (PP) - to reduce emissions in Indonesia by conserving 47,237 hectares which encompasses large areas of tropical peat swamp forest and prevent their conversion into palm oil plantations, which would degrade biodiversity and habitat for the endangered Bornean orangutan and result in the release of millions of tons GHG emissions. Economic incentives for preservation of the tropical peat land forests are created by InfiniteEARTH using the sale of carbon credits. The sustainable revenue stream from carbon credit sales supports local community development, provincial government infrastructure, and project area protection. Community involvement is enhanced through the development of programs to improve quality of life, such as water filtration systems, increased access to healthcare, and early childhood development and access to education, sustainable livelihoods promotion, etc. The project is also intended to protect the biodiversity of adjacent Tanjung Puting National Park by creating a physical buffer along the eastern border of the park. Therefore, the overall goal of the project is to demonstrate that protection of endangered peat swamps is advantageous to commercial institutions, social programs, and environmental objectives. The project contributes to the achievement of all 17 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities. Additionally, the project is expected to achieve 127,330,645 tCO_{2e} emissions reductions, as SD VISTa Labeled VCUs, as a consequence of the activities implemented to prevent deforestation and land use change

The objective of the validation was to conduct an independent assessment of the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project design in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the SD VISTa Program, including the appropriateness of the SD VISTa claims and the plans design for their monitoring. The scope of the validation was the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN SDG and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply.

The validation was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed in conformance to the criteria set by the SD VISTa Program.

During the validation process six clarification requests (CLs) and four corrective action requests (CARs) were raised as findings. All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the validation process have been closed.

The conclusion of this validation report is that the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, as it was described in the Project Description, conforms with all criteria applicable for validation set by the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard and the SD VISTa Program Guide, without any qualification nor limitation.

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1 VALIDATION PROCESS

1.1 Objective

The purpose of the validation was to conduct an independent assessment of the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project design in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard, as set out by the guidance documents listed in Section 1.2 of this report, including the appropriateness of the SD VISTA claims and the plan design for their monitoring.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the validation was the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply. With this aim, the audit assessed the project design, its management, the conditions of the stakeholders and the natural and ecosystem services at the project start, as well as the plans design for the monitoring of the project's impacts.

The validation followed the criteria set by the SD VISTA Program. Specifically, by the documents:

- SD VISTA Program Guide, v1.0
- Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard, v1.0
- SD VISTA Program Definitions, v1.0

1.3 Level of Assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. The threshold for quantitative materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions and misrepresentations, individually or in the aggregate, for any reported SD VISTA claim and/or SD VISTA assets was limited to five percent, as required by Criterion 5.2.3 of the SD VISTA v1.0

All the versions of the validation report, before being submitted to the client, were subjected to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all validation activities had been completed according to the pertinent AENOR instructions required. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with AENOR's qualification scheme.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project was initiated by InfiniteEARTH Ltd– the Project Proponent (PP) – to reduce emissions in Indonesia by conserving 47,237 hectares which encompasses large areas of tropical peat swamp forest. Deforestation and land conversion in Indonesia have substantially increased in recent years. The project area was planned for conversion into palm oil

plantations by the Provincial government, which would degrade biodiversity and habitat for the endangered Bornean orangutan. Without the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, the project area would be subsequently converted to oil palm plantation from management activities, including logging, burning slash and remaining forest, and comprehensive drainage of the peat lands. The resulting release of millions of tons GHG emissions from above and belowground carbon sources over the lifetime of the project would contribute to local and global environmental concerns. The project is also intended to protect the biodiversity of adjacent Tanjung Puting National Park by creating a physical buffer along the eastern border of the park.

Economic incentives for preservation of the tropical peat land forests are created by InfiniteEARTH using the sale of carbon credits that are generated by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Carbon credits are validated through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and Avoided Planned Deforestation (APD) frameworks. The sustainable revenue stream from carbon credit sales supports local community development, provincial government infrastructure, and project area protection. Community involvement is enhanced through the development of programs to improve quality of life, such as water filtration systems, increased access to healthcare, and early childhood development and access to education, sustainable livelihoods promotion, etc. Therefore, the overall goal of the project is to demonstrate that protection of endangered peat swamps is advantageous to commercial institutions, social programs, and environmental objectives.

The Rimba Raya Carbon Accounting Area (CAA) consists of 47,237 hectares of lowland peat swamp forest located in Seruyan Hilir District, Danau Sembuluh and Hanau, Seruyan Regency, in the province of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The CAA defines the boundary for CO₂e emissions reductions accounting and lies within a Project Management Zone (PMZ) that will be protected and managed by the Project. The PMZ lies between 112°01'12"-112°28'12" east longitude and 02°31'48"-03°21'00" south latitude and is bounded by Tanjung Puting National Park in the west, the Java Sea in the south, the Seruyan River in the east, and a palm oil concession in the north.

1.5 Audit Team Composition

Name	Role in the Team
Jose Luis Fuentes	Project Manager
Juan Carlos Gómez	Lead auditor
Carlo Jiménez	Auditor
Miguel López	Sectoral expert
Elena Llorente	Technical reviewer

José Luis Fuentes is the manager of the Climate Change Unit of AENOR. He is a Forestry Engineer and has a master's in business administration and a Post-Graduate in Environmental Management. He has

more than 15 years of experience in auditing, consulting and training activities related to environmental and social projects. Jose Luis has actively participated in the audit of international sustainable development projects in several carbon schemes, such as the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), Gold Standard (GS) and carbon footprints (ISO 14067 and ISO 14064).

Juan Carlos Gómez has more than 5 years of professional experience in the environmental field. He is a Forestry Engineer and holds Master in Sustainable Development and Corporate. He has developed his entire career in the field of climate change and sustainable development. He has working experience in developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, auditing REDD+ under VCS and CCB, and forestry projects under the CDM and JI.

Carlos Jimenez is a Forestry Engineer and holds Master in Rural Development. He has 8 years of experience in natural resources management and sustainable development. His experience covers working with public and private sector, as well as civil society organizations; with focus in forest risk commodities, community-based development projects, and consultancy on ecosystem services. Since 2016 he works as an auditor of sustainable forest management (FSC) and forest carbon certification schemes (VCS, CCB) in Latin America and Asia.

Miguel López is a Forestry Engineer with more than 7 years of experience working in and with developing countries in fields related to community development; natural resources conservation-use; forest management, monitoring and reporting. He has large experience developing and managing programs for rural/indigenous development. He has worked and lived for 4 years in between Claveria in Northern Mindanao at the Philippines, Leticia in the Colombian Amazon, or the rural Gujarat in India.

Elena Llorente has a degree in Environmental Sciences and more than 14 years of professional experience in climate change and sustainability projects. She has worked for the UNFCCC, as an auditor and technical reviewer of projects and programs of mitigation activities under different types of carbon standards such as CDM and JI, as well as for voluntary standards such as CCB, VCS and Gold Standard.

The following table summarizes the experience of the team members in the assessment of community development and ecosystem conservation in some similar projects.

Country	Project	Standard	Team member/ Role
Cambodia	Grandis Timber Limited	FSC Forest Management	Carlos Jiménez/ Lead auditor
Colombia	Bajo Calima y Bahía Málaga (BCBM) REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Cajambre REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor

Country	Project	Standard	Team member/ Role
			Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Mutatá REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Concosta REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Sivirú, Usaragá, Pizarro y Pilizá (SUPP) REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Carmen del Darién (CDD) REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Rio Pepe y ACABA REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Acapa – Bajo Mira y Frontera (ACAPA-BMF) REDD+ Project	VCS&CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Colombia	Proyecto de compensación de emisiones Conservación del bosque Galilea Amé.	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC-002	Juan Carlos Gómez/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Proyecto de Mitigación Forestal Bonanza Verde	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC-002	Juan Carlos Gómez/ Team leader and auditor Carlos Jiménez/ Auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Technical reviewer

Country	Project	Standard	Team member/ Role
Colombia	Bonos Verdes Colombia Grupo Custodiar S.A.	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Carlos Jiménez/ Team leader Elena Llorente/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Recuperación de suelos degradados con el uso de incentivos financieros en el Centro y Oriente de Colombia	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Team leader and auditor Carlos Jiménez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Jose Luis Fuentes/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Proyecto de Conservación PALAMEKU KUWEI REDD+	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Juan Carlos Gómez/ Team leader and auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Proyecto de Mitigación Forestal Resguardo Indígena Tikuna, Cocama y Yagua (TICOYA)	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Proyecto de Conservación Tángara REDD+	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Carlos Jiménez/ Team leader Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Reforestación de suelos degradados por la ganadería y la agricultura en Antioquia.	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Team leader Carlos Jiménez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Jose Luis Fuentes/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	Mitigación de Cambio Climático en áreas degradadas por ganadería “Fincas La Clara y Suebrá”.	NTC 6082/ Guía ES-I-CC- 002	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Team leader Carlos Jiménez/ Auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Technical reviewer
Colombia	ForestEver Social Plantation & community development Program in various indigenous communities of Leticia.	-	Miguel López/ Program Manager & Coordinator on-site
India	CSR of GCI run by Up to Green Reforestation “From the Schools to the Fields”;	-	Miguel López/ Program Manager & Coordinator on-site

Country	Project	Standard	Team member/ Role
	“Social forestation in Gujarat” and “No time to waste” rural development programs.		
Indonesia	Indonesia - Norway Verification of reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	FREL	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Project manager Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Carlos Jiménez/ Auditor Elena Llorente Pérez/ Technical reviewer
Lao PDR	Burapha Agroforestry Co., Ltd. Stora Enso Lao Co., Ltd	FSC Forest Management	Carlos Jiménez/ Lead auditor
Madagascar	Participatory forest restoration in the forests of the Vohibola and Vohimana reserves	-	Miguel López/ Program on-site evaluator:
Peru	Reduction of Deforestation and Degradation of Tropical Dry Forest in Piura and Lambayeque	VCS & CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor
Peru	Cordillera Azul National Park (PNCAZ) REDD+ Project	VCS & CCB	Jose Luis Fuentes/ Team leader and auditor
Peru	Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative	VCS & CCB	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Auditor Jose Luis Fuentes/ Technical reviewer
Peru	Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region –Peru	VCS & CCB	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Team leader and auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Jose Luis Fuentes/ Technical reviewer
Peru	REDD+ Project in the Alto Huayabamba Conservation Concession (CAH)	VCS & CCB	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Team leader and auditor Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor Jose Luis Fuentes/ Technical reviewer
Peru	Forest Management to reduce deforestation and degradation in Shipibo	VCS & CCB	Elena Llorente Pérez/ Team leader and auditor

Country	Project	Standard	Team member/ Role
	Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities of Ucayali region		Juan Carlos Gómez/ Auditor
Philippines	ICRAF Philippines Participative Research with claverian rural communities: “The Adoption of Agroforestry Practices by Smallholders in Claveria, Mindanao, Philippines: Diachronic Study and Determinant factors”	-	Miguel López/ Research Leader on-site
Thailand	Phatthalung Paratex Co. Ltd.	FSC Forest Management	Carlos Jiménez/ Lead auditor
Vietnam	Huong Son Forestry Company	FSC Forest Management	Carlos Jiménez/ Lead auditor

1.6 Method and Criteria

The validation was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed in conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. As discussed in this report, findings were issued to ensure that the project was in full conformance with all requirements.

A project specific Validation and Sampling Plan was developed to guide the auditing process to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The purpose of the Validation and Sampling Plan was to present a risk assessment for determining the nature and extent of validation procedures necessary to ensure the risk of auditing error was reduced to a reasonable level. The Validation and Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in the validation process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the Validation and Verification Manual, v3.2 of the VCS Program and ISO 14064-3 as guidance. Any modifications applied to the Validation and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

In addition, a risk-based approach was used for the on-the-ground field sampling effort in order to select key areas for direct observation of ecosystem losses, land uses, stated project activities and monitoring methodologies. The most likely access points for anthropogenic fire and deforestation within the Project Area vicinity were toured in order to allow the VVB to establish a reasonable level of assurance regarding the implementation of project activities, and to further confirm the reported areas of ex post disturbance.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the SD VISTA claims and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated contributions to the SDG since:

- Sufficient evidence available: the project proponent has provided the necessary evidence to support the claims stated in the Project Description.
- Nature of evidence: the data provided to the audit team were collected from reliable and traceable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the audit team and were checked during the onsite visit.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through an on-site inspection to the project area and interviews with relevant stakeholders.

Hence, AENOR confirms that the stated SD VISTA claims in the Project Description are correct.

1.7 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with and identify any deviation from the SD VISTA Program requirements. Initial review focused on the Project Description (PD) and included an examination of the project details, implementation schedule, conditions prior to the project start, stakeholder identification and engagement, determination of expected impacts and their monitoring plans. Documents reviewed included data from monitoring, carbon rights contracts, economic analysis, maps and aerial images, fire specific monitoring data, deforestation and field patrolling reports, community activities reports, PP policies and standard operating procedures (SOP), and responses to Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and Clarifications (CLs).

The audit included a review of field conditions observed and interviews with project management staff. Direct on-site interviews with relevant stakeholders were the main tool to cross-check the statements and claims made in the PD and the supporting evidence provided by the PP. Modifications to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

Appendix 1 to this report details the list of documents provided by PP and reviewed by AENOR during the process.

1.8 Interviews

Interviews were performed during the validation site inspection and as part of the overall validation process. The AENOR validation team met with individuals with various roles in the project. This included a series of interviews with on-site and in-country staff that support the mission of the project and other conservation objectives. Onsite interviews and informal discussions were conducted with project staff, members of Orangutan Foundation International and the technical consultant ecoPartners.

Stakeholders were interviewed both individually and in groups, including government officials, local leaders and villagers, and representative beneficiaries of all the project activities.

A detailed list of interviewees can be found in Annex 2. In section 1.9 below is indicated the stakeholder groups interviewed during the onsite visit.

1.9 Site Inspections

The site visit was done to help the VVB reach reasonable assurance level for the validation of the project claims. It also allowed the VVB to understand the nature of the project, confirm the implementation of project activities, assess the appropriateness of the causal chains and identified impacts, to evaluate the relevance of each stakeholder group and to identify possible sources of error to focus desk review efforts.

A ground inspection was carried out on the project area from 27 January 2020 – 31 January 2020 and surrounding areas located at the Seruyan Hilir District; Danau Sembuluh; and Hanau, Seruyan Regency; in the province of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The site visit ground inspection was performed to assess monitoring efforts, including but not limited to unplanned deforestation activities, unplanned degradation, and community member feedback for the field sampling effort, followed by ground-truthing and review of project activities. Ground-truth plots and/or survey locations were selected and sampled based on access and safety. The sampling activities and features are provided below for each of these key elements:

Date	Project activities and interviews
27/Jan/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening meeting. - Applicable document revision (monitoring procedures, carbon calculation, financial issues, benefit sharing, etc.). - Visit Orangutan Foundation International and Orangutan Care Centre & Quarantine. Interview with responsible staff. - Interview with Representative of Tanjung Putting National Park (TPNP).
28/Jan/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natai Kopi site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use check and boundaries (tall grasslands, swamp peat forest). - Tree planting and cash crop plantations (agroforestry system). - Native species nursery. - Firefighting demonstration. - Interview with North Unit local staff. 2. Ulak Batu village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village library. Interview with local authorities and project beneficiaries. - Solar power facilities. Interview project beneficiaries. 3. Muara Dua Village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with North Unit local staff.
29/Jan/2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Tatah Ji: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit nursery, post guard, replanting block, hydrant system. 5. Muara Dua Village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit Muara Dua village library. Interview with project beneficiaries. - Visit water purifying system. Interview with project beneficiaries.

Date	Project activities and interviews
	6. Jahitan village: - Visit water purifying system. Interview with project beneficiaries. - Visit chicken farm. Interview with project beneficiaries. 7. Telaga Pulang village - Visit High School and interview with scholarship recipients. 8. Baung Seberang village: - Visit water purifying system. Interview with project beneficiaries. - Visit and interview individual recipient of solar lanterns. 9. Sungai Baung: - Land use check and boundaries. 10. Rimba Release Camp: - Orangutan release location. - Land use check and boundaries. Demonstration of carbon monitoring in Canals. - Interview to OFI staff.
30/Jan/2020	11. Belanti hamlet: - Visit Rimba Raya Floating Clinic. Interview with healthcare staff and patients. 12. Tampudau village: - Solar power electrification and solar home system project. Interview with beneficiaries. 13. Kuala Pembuang: - Interview with Southern Unit local staff. - Visit Terasi Zuper. Interview to women work group from Sungai Perlu for shrimp paste commercialization.
31/Jan/2020	14. Sampit Rimba Raya office: - Applicable document revision (monitoring procedures, training, community agreements, geodatabase, etc.). - Closing meeting.

1.10 Public Comments

No public comment has been received during the public comment period.

1.11 Resolution of Findings

All documentation provided by the PP was assessed against the applicable version of the relevant SD VISta documents. Several clarification requests (CL) and corrective action requests (CAR) were raised and submitted to the PP, which addressed them either by providing to the audit team the requested information or by making the appropriate corrections. Updated versions of the documentation were submitted by the PP and the audit team reassessed them against the guidance documentation. This

process was repeated iteratively until all CL and CAR were fully closed. Specifically, six CLs and four CARs were raised.

All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the validation process have been closed. In accordance with Principle 5.4 of the SD VISTA v1.0, all findings issued during the validation process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 3 of this report.

1.12 Forward Action Requests

No Forward Action Request was raised during the validation process.

2 VALIDATION FINDINGS

2.1 Summary of SDG Contributions

The PP has identified 46 impacts of the project that contribute to the 17 SDG of United Nations. It is the opinion of the audit team that the project contributes to all 17 of the 17 official SDG targets, with the majority of the 58 impacts identified contributing to this finding, being all of them of the claim type.

For purposes of SD VISTA labeling, only the impact of 127,330,645 tCO₂e emissions reductions, which are expected to be achieved throughout the lifetime of the project, as a consequence of the activities implemented to prevent deforestation and land use change, is categorized as a label. Specifically, as SD VISTA Labeled VCUs.

The following table summarizes the project's direct contribution to the SDG through the implementation of the project activities.

SDG	Goal	Direct Contributing Project Activities
1	No Poverty	RRC employment; Water filtration systems; Solar Power & Solar Lanterns
2	Zero Hunger	Community Enterprise Funding Grants
3	Good Health & Well Being	Floating Clinic; Reading Glasses
4	Quality Education	Reading Glasses; Trainings; Scholarships; Community Centers & Village Libraries; Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation
5	Gender Equality	RRC employment; Community Enterprise Funding Grants
6	Clean Water & Sanitation	Water filtration systems; Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation
7	Affordable & Clean Energy	Solar Power & Solar Lanterns
8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation; Community Enterprise Funding Grants; Establishment and Protection of the Rimba Raya Reserve; Tree nurseries; Community Centers & Village Libraries
9	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Trainings; Community Enterprise Funding Grants; Community Firefighting; Community Centers & Village Libraries
10	Reducing Inequality	Water filtration systems
11	Sustainable Cities & Communities	Water filtration systems; Solar Power & Solar Lanterns; Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation; Orangutan Care Facility
12	Responsible Consumption &	School Curriculum: Climate Change/Sustainability

SDG	Goal	Direct Contributing Project Activities
	Production	
13	Climate Action	Trainings; Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation; Community Firefighting; Support for Tanjung Puting National Park; Establishment and Protection of the Rimba Raya Reserve
14	Life below Water	Seruyan River Cleanup; Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation
15	Life on Land	Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation; Community Firefighting; Support for Tanjung Puting National Park; Tree nurseries; Establishment and Protection of the Rimba Raya Reserve; Orangutan Care Facility
16	Peace, Justice, & Strong Institutions	Solar Power & Solar Lanterns; Community Centers & Village Libraries
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Solar Power & Solar Lanterns; Development Donations

The audit team traced the identification of the project impacts on people, their prosperity and the planet through the causal chains elaborated by the PP and assessed their rationale based on the defined conditions prior to the project start, on the nature of the project activities and their goals, on the evidence provided and the information gathered during the site visit (observation of project activities and testimonies of stakeholders) and on the own experience of the audit. AENOR is able to confirm that the impacts have been comprehensible identified and that the contribution to SDG is appropriately attributed.

The information provided throughout the PD, as well as the additional evidence provided, substantiates all claims made by the PP. The audit team deems that all information presented regarding the estimated project contribution by the end of project lifetime to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and the net impact is complete, credible, appropriately substantiated and in compliance with the SD VISTA requirements.

2.2 Project Design

2.2.1 Project Objectives

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project aims to reduce Indonesia's emissions by preserving 15,091 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest. This area, rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan, was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. Located on the southern coast of Borneo in the province of Central Kalimantan, the project is also designed to protect the integrity of the adjacent Tanjung Puting National Park, by creating a physical buffer zone on the full extent of the ~90km eastern border of the park. The Rimba Raya Project will funnel financial resources obtained from to the sale of carbon credits generated by the VCS Program for

project area protection, local community development, and provincial government infrastructure and support in order to create a viable alternative to forest conversion in Indonesia.

Rimba Raya's Sustainable Development Objectives:

- Increase Agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
- Capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs
- Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forest, halt deforestation, restore degraded forest and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- Support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic, and public life.
- Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
- Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- Protect carbon stores and increase carbon sequestration to decrease global GHG emissions

In opinion of AENOR, the PP has clearly defined the sustainable development objectives of the project, which are appropriate to the nature of the project, the project activities planned and the sustainable development context in which it is developed. The stated objectives align with the logic of the SDG in promoting people well-being, ecosystem and biodiversity protection, strengthening institutions and promoting global partnerships in a sustainable, just and non-discriminatory way.

2.2.2 Project Activities

The project is structured in 19 main activities, design to achieve the sustainable development goals mentioned above:

- 1. RRC Employment:** At the start of the project the majority of the population in the project zone experienced high levels of deprivation as dictated by fluctuating income streams and the cost of food being the largest expenditure. These economic conditions and food security depend almost entirely on local natural resources –fisheries, water, fire wood and rice production – which can be inconsistently available or accessible at any given time. The creation of the Rimba Raya Reserve allows for the mitigation of some of these economic insecurities throughout the region by providing sustainable employment opportunities with equal opportunity for women and other marginalized groups throughout the project zone. This is because RRC adopts a livelihood diversification approach, including enterprise development, which requires the need of permanent and local human capital as well as the promotion of self-employment opportunities. This activity contributes to achieving **SDG 1**, **SDG 5** through the provision of decent employment and the prioritization of equal opportunities for employment of women, and **SDG 8** through the diversification of income sources and employment opportunities throughout the project zone.
- 2. Water filtration systems:** The project will provide water filtration systems to households throughout the project zone and village-level water purification systems. RRC will implement two strategies in order to increase access to clean water. The project aims to install water purifying systems in all surrounding villages capable of filtering 2000 liters of water in 4-5 hours. This will require training for each community on how to install and use the purifying system. In the short-term, the project will distribute water filters to all surrounding villages. The implementation of this activity will increase access to adequate quantities of clean drinking water throughout the project zone. Furthermore, village members, organized by working groups, run the operation of the water filtration systems with the technical guidance of RRC staff for organizational improvement and maintenance of the installed equipment. This program will improve the livelihoods of all community members through the provision of basic services, reduce the resources expended on medical treatment, and reduce the overall levels of inequality in the project zone as compared to the province related to clean water access. Since the start of the project, the province of Central Kalimantan has reduced the percent of the population without access to clean drinking water from 65% in 2011 down to 43% in 2018, with the project contributing to this reduction in unequal access to drinking water at the province level. This project activity directly contributes to **SDG 1**, **SDG 6**, **SDG 10**, and **SDG 11** by ensuring that households and communities, and specifically vulnerable groups within the project zone have equitable access to clean water as a basic service. It is expected that the provision of water filters will also indirectly contribute to **SDG 3** by reducing the incidences of illness due to contaminated drinking water.
- 3. Solar Power & Solar Lanterns:** The project will purchase and provide Small Scale Solar Lighting to individual households, and plans to scale up the installation of village level solar power plants for village electrification. Providing solar power plants and lanterns will not only provide a form of sustainable electricity and increase access to a basic service, but it also has the potential to indirectly reduce air pollution and increase light hours for students and families to

read further and complete activities for livelihoods diversification and basic domestic uses. The project will fund and implement the distribution of solar lanterns and installation of solar power plants throughout the project zone; however some funding from global partnerships may be used to further facilitate the purchase and installation of various solar power plants. It is expected that this activity will provide positive and direct contributions to **SDGs 1, 7, 10, 11, 16, and 17** through the provision of basic services to all households regardless of income, the increase in positive perception of Rimba Raya's presence throughout the project zone, and the increase in clean energy infrastructure throughout the area with support of global partners.

4. **Floating Clinic:** The project will fund the construction, outfitting, and deployment of a floating medical clinic, and will cover the salaries of nurses and medical staff in order to provide a more regular source of healthcare access to communities throughout the project zone. RRC will collaborate with the Seruyan government in order to select the medical staff for the boat, but will pay the salaries and living expenses for medical staff while the floating clinic is in operation. In lieu of constructing community clinics, a floating clinic was chosen for its mobility and the resulting ability to deliver medical services up and down the Seruyan River, effectively servicing all of the communities in the Project Zone. Infinite EARTH has chosen to use the Phinisi and its hand-crafted design in order to promote and preserve this traditional wooden shipbuilding industry. The project will construct the ship from sustainably harvested local hardwoods. It is expected that this activity will directly contribute to net positive impacts for **SDG 3** and Well-being through the expansion of access to health services for local communities located around Rimba Raya Conservation on a regular basis.
5. **Trainings:** The project plans to implement training programs that include programs on nurseries, agroforestry plantations, community fire-fighting, chicken farms, shrimp paste production, environmental education, forest patrols, solar power electrification operation, water purification construction and operations training, hydroponic and polybag cultivation, scholarship processing, and biodiversity monitoring trainings. Trainings will generate positive impacts to community groups by enabling community members within the project area to build alternative skills and livelihood capabilities. In expanding worker skills sets and abilities, community members located within the project zone will be able to advance their socio-economic status, generate greater community capacity, and increase their climate resilience. These trainings will be offered in order to support the inclusion of community members in project activities and decision making processes and to provide increased access to educational opportunities. The project aims to increase access to all village members but especially to women and other underrepresented groups, who have historically had little access to educational opportunities and employment. It is expected that this activity will directly contribute to net positive impacts for **SDG 4, SDG 9, and SDG 13**, by increasing the availability of informal educational opportunities to a wide variety of people throughout the project zone, provide communities with skills for sustainable maintenance of critical infrastructure, and by increasing the resilience and capacity of individuals to respond to climate disasters and reduce their climate impacts.
6. **Scholarships.** The objective of this education scholarship program is to create opportunities for students whose families demonstrate financial need to continue their education to senior high school level or equivalent for a period of 3 years. The scholarships will assist with all aspects of attending school, such as educational materials and resources as well as transportation. By

creating these scholarship opportunities the project aims to increase literacy and access to education in the villages surrounding the project area. It is expected that this activity will directly lead to net positive impacts for **SDG 4** through the increase in availability of higher education opportunities for children throughout the project zone.

7. **Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation.** RRC will carry out significant reforestation work inside and outside the Project Area. The RRC team will carry out restoration activities, planting seedlings of native dipterocarp and other appropriate tree species in areas with an insufficient inventory of young trees. The project goal is to reforest and restore degraded mangrove and peat swamp forests, enhance the benefits of ecosystems services, increase carbon stocks in the Project Area, and provide additional critical habitat for vulnerable and endangered species, thereby strengthening the physical buffer protecting TPNP. Reforestation of mangrove and peat swamp forests will also create employment and educational opportunities for local villages and may lead to increased local air and water quality. It is expected that these activities will directly or indirectly contribute to net positive impacts for **SDGs 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, and 15**. The reforestation activities will provide educational opportunities, strengthen community resilience and capacity to respond to climate change, contribute to gainful employment throughout the project zone, increase habitat for endangered species, and improve the integrity of water-related ecosystems. It is possible that negative impacts may occur as it relates to SDG 2, as there may be less available land for agriculture purposes available for communities, however, this scenario does not differ when compared to the destruction of this area for conversion to palm oil, and the project is working to mitigate possible food insecurity through trainings on food production, agroforestry, and the support of chicken farms and shrimp paste enterprises.
8. **Community Enterprise Grants Program.** RRC will implement a Community Enterprise Grants Program that provides funding to poor entrepreneurs and to others living in poverty that lack collateral, steady employment, and a verifiable credit history, and therefore cannot meet even the most minimal qualifications to gain access to traditional credit. IE hopes to provide many individuals inside the Project Zone looking to build small-scale and sustainable businesses with access to grants, technical training, materials, licensing for small-scale industry food production (including the health quality assessments), certifications of sale, and upfront costs as a means to expand their livelihoods options, improve their socio-economic status, and get their independent, entrepreneurial businesses set up and off the ground. Much of the program funding will go towards chicken farms and Zuper shrimp paste production businesses. Chicken farms and Zuper shrimp paste production provide an alternative form of revenue with a lower ecological impact than palm oil plantations and also add the benefit of food security within the surrounding communities, since chicken was not previously a readily available food product along the river and shrimp paste was solely produced in coastal communities with no technologies to make the paste shelf-stable. The project will allow for higher dispersal of the shrimp paste to inland communities due to increased shelf-life and more production locations and will make chicken accessible to communities along the river as well. These activities have also served to diversify sources of protein throughout the communities. By implementing the Community Enterprise Grants Program and increasing the number of chicken farms and shrimp paste production by community members, RRC helps local households meet their food needs, utilizing land that is already under cultivation, and educates them about their political rights.

This helps eliminate many of the incentives driving illegal logging and the unnecessary conversion of forest to agricultural land. It is expected that the Community Enterprise Grants Program will directly and indirectly contribute to net positive impacts for **SDGs 2, 5, 8, and 9**, through the financial and technical support of small enterprises and encouragement of sustainable entrepreneurship, specifically for women throughout the project zone. It is possible that the involvement of individuals in the Community Enterprise Grants Program could have indirect negative consequences as it relates to SDG 8, by increasing their economic vulnerability to fluctuations in market supply and demand. However, this potential negative impact is being mitigated by the program as the individuals receiving the grants are not held financially responsible for paying them back if the program or business fails, unlike normal forms of credit. The programs themselves also are often not the primary source of household income and rather serve as supplementary household income, which reduces potential experienced economic instability. There is also the potential that negative impacts could occur due to runoff from chicken farms that could contribute to water contamination; however the distribution of water filters and the development of water purifying systems can mitigate the negative impact that this could cause as it relates to human health and SDG 3. Additionally, the possible indirect negative impacts on SDG 12 or SDG 14 that could be generated due to the packaging used for the shrimp paste production or runoff from chicken farm pollution is also being mitigated through environmental education surrounding waste management as well as river clean-ups to minimize the amount of trash contributing to ocean pollution. Overall, these grants will create more sustainable revenue generating industries as well as opportunities for safe, empowering employment for local community members.

9. **Reading Glasses.** The Rimba Raya project will fund and distribute reading glasses to community members and students with vision impairment. RRC coordinates the design and implementation of the program with local village governments in order to determine the number of recipients that are entitled to receiving benefits from the program. The target age group for glasses recipients is between 40 and 60 years old; however, it is expected that the project will expand the applicable age range based on the findings of the data collection. The examination of participant's eye condition is undertaken by local healthcare personnel and facilitated by RRC, and glasses are purchased by RRC for each recipient based on the results of the eye exams. It is expected that this activity will generate positive net impacts for **SDGs 3 and 4**, by improving overall optometric health and increasing access to education for individuals with visual impairments.
10. **Community Firefighting.** The Rimba Raya project will create a fire response system, including training and equipping a fire brigade and developing a fire response plan for the reserve in conjunction with guard towers and stations. The community firefighting response includes education and actions related to fire prevention, pre-suppression, suppression and post-suppression. Fire prevention includes cooperative agreements, prevention infrastructures and fire information system. Fire pre-suppression covers pre-attack planning, fire management organization, standard operating procedures, task forces (crews, equipment and training), awareness campaigns and patrols. Fire suppression includes fire command system, mobilization, firefighting and rescue operations. Fire post-suppression covers identification of burnt areas, damage assessment and rehabilitation. This program will also include trainings surrounding forest fire ecology, safety, equipment use, and environmental awareness. In

addition, this activity is critical for the preservation of carbon stocks in the project area and protection of habitat for vulnerable and threatened species. It is expected that this activity will generate net positive impacts for **SDGs 9, 13, and 15**, through the generation of employment, the increase in infrastructure for local disaster mitigation strategies, and the maintenance of key habitat for biodiversity as well as carbon stocks.

- 11. Support for Tanjung Puting National Park.** The TPNP Authority is heavily understaffed to protect over 400,000 ha of national park besieged by economic factors that would profit from its destruction. The mere presence of the Rimba Raya project along the park's exposed eastern flank will greatly reduce the resource and administrative burden for this staff. Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve (RRBR) has established a collaboration agreement with the Tanjung Puting National Park Area, where RRC's responsibilities include assuming the full cost for the design and implementation of the Annual Program Implementation Plan (RPP) and Annual Work Program Plan (RKT) in the collaboration area. The scope encompasses providing funding activities in: i) institutional strengthening, ii) area protection, iii) preservation of flora and fauna, iv) ecosystem restoration, and v) community development. Moreover, park personnel will have access to training and capacity-building opportunities, improved equipment for monitoring and communication, and the reserve's fire brigade.

OFI has been instrumental in funding and building a small network of guard posts along the perimeter of Tanjung Puting over the past two decades, with the bulk of these posts located along the park boundaries to the north and west. The Rimba Raya project will fund and implement the extension of this network of guard posts to create comprehensive observation and communication coverage along the eastern side of the park and project area. RRC will also work with OFI by providing financial and implementation support to create a biodiversity monitoring program and build release and feeding platforms in the project area.

It is expected that this activity will directly contribute to **SDGs 11 and 15** through the project's financial and technical support of critical natural habitat and cultural/biodiversity heritage for Indonesia. The establishment of Rimba Raya will also add 14% more orangutan habitat directly adjacent to Tanjung Puting and create a buffer on the Western boundary of the park, reducing the possibility of encroachment by nearby palm oil concessions.

- 12. School Curriculum: Climate Change/Sustainability.** Rimba Raya will work with Seruyan Environmental Agency, OFI and other stakeholders to develop a curriculum for High School students that covers the concepts of climate change, forest conservation, peat swamp restoration, biodiversity, local endemism, and species identification. Education surrounding the long and short-term ecological impacts of industrial palm oil plantations is important to help increase stakeholder support for Rimba Raya's mission of conservation and preservation of natural resources. Additionally, the seasoned technical experience from RRC staff such as the Community Development Manager, Biodiversity Manager and Unit Managers (North, Central, and South) can help provide students with first-hand information about the intersection between ecological conservation and socio-economic development by using first-hand examples from the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve area. The school curriculum includes information about species of wild fauna and flora in the project area and the RRC's conservation efforts to maintain the structural and functional connectivity of the landscape against drivers of habitat destruction and biodiversity loss, including the accumulated impact of plastic pollution. The project goal is to generate positive impacts for **SDG 12** by increasing

access to comprehensive environmental education and increasing stakeholder knowledge and support of the Reserve.

13. **Seruyan River Cleanup.** The communities in and around the project area depend on the Seruyan river and its tributaries for fisheries, aquaculture, and drinking water. The river is observed as a public place, so it is often used as a place to dispose of various types of garbage without recognizing the impacts of this disposal on the other communities living around the river, as well as on the riparian ecosystem. Rimba Raya Conservation together with village authorities, sub-district and district level governmental agencies, especially the Seruyan District Environmental Agency will implement a community-based waste management program with 13 villages (residing along the river from Ulak Batu Village to Sundai Undang) to clean approximately 118 kilometers of the Seruyan River. In average 1000 village members, governmental officers, 300 students from elementary, junior, and senior high school and other parties participate in the cleaning activities that are organized and funded by RRC. Through this campaign, RRC aims to generate positive impacts for **SDG 14** by increasing environmental awareness, decreasing the amount of waste flowing into the ocean, increasing access to alternative waste management systems, and providing education surrounding the impacts of pollution on riparian ecosystems and the importance of these ecosystems to the health and livelihoods of all community members.
14. **Establishment and Protection of the Rimba Raya Reserve.** The primary project activity will be the establishment of the Rimba Raya Reserve, a privately-funded protected area comprised of peat swamp, lowland and kerangas forest along the eastern boundary of Tanjung Puting National Park. In order to effectively protect the reserve, RRC plans to construct a series of guard towers, a fire response plan and fire brigade, and a comprehensive monitoring system including illegal logging field patrols. These measures will help ensure the permanence of Project Area carbon stocks and biodiversity and the territorial integrity of TPNP. In addition, RRC will fund significant enrichment and rehabilitation work inside the Project Area, increasing carbon stocks and habitat available for biodiversity. An essential element of the Rimba Raya project is the engagement of all stakeholders in the Project Zone in order to create a social buffer to the park and Project Area, thereby alleviating many of the external pressures that drive deforestation. The project proponents have created a process framework designed to disseminate information about project development and implementation, support community participation in all aspects of the project, and offer opportunities for capacity-building. This project aims to strike a balance between conserving critical ecological resources without marginalizing access to natural resources that the adjacent communities depend upon for their livelihoods. To create an effective social buffer, project proponents believe that a comprehensive approach to socio-economic development must be undertaken with the objective of addressing the root causes of community-based deforestation – namely poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion. To that end, a slate of programs has been developed based on data from an initial social survey in the Project Zone and with reference to the Sustainable Development Goals. It is expected that this activity will contribute positively to many SDGs, but specifically will generate impacts as it relates to **SDGs 8, 13, and 15**.
15. **Nurseries.** Rimba Raya Conservation will fund, establish, and provide training for the development of community-based nurseries. The nurseries will create community employment

opportunities, training on agroforestry, propagation, and nursery management, aid in the reforestation of degraded areas within the project area and project zone by providing a local, sustainable source for native seedlings, and are expected to generate net positive impacts for **SDGs 15 and 8**.

16. **Orangutan Care Facility.** Tanjung Puting National Park is one of the largest remaining protected habitats for the endangered Borneo Orangutan. For over twenty years, Orangutan Foundation International has been rescuing orangutans orphaned by deforestation, rehabilitating them, and releasing them back into the wild, where they are monitored for research and education purposes. OFI has also managed Camp Leakey, a wild orangutan reserve and care facility inside the park, and its conservation activities have extended to securing park borders and educating communities around the park. RRC will provide a fixed amount of annual funding to OFI to support their ongoing activities; including new programs for reforestation of critical orangutan habitats and acquisition of viable habitat that does not currently meet REDD+ project requirements for additionality. In addition, RRC will build three new orangutan release centers and six feeding platforms at strategic locations inside the Project Area. Working with RRC, OFI will be able to use the release centers to reintroduce as many as 200 orangutans from their Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) Rehabilitation Center near Pangkalan Bun, back into the wild, utilizing the reserve as a staging ground for their migration into the park. The feeding platforms will function as an integral component of the reintroduction process. By progressively moving the locations of feeding platforms farther away from the release centers, RRC and OFI staff can monitor orangutan adaptation and exercise partial control over orangutan whereabouts for the first several months after release. It is expected that this activity will generate net positive impacts for **SDGs 11 and 15** through the financial support of organizations protecting key natural heritage of Indonesia as well as the direct support of activities to sustain and protect the endangered Bornean orangutan.
17. **Community Centers & Village Libraries.** RRC plans to build community centers and libraries in strategically all 9 villages inside the Project Zone. The community centers will offer facilities to improve the communication and interaction of leaders and village members to make decisions regarding village governance arrangement, including the supply of news, computer, generator, and network devices. The established village Libraries can serve as a gateway to the empowerment of children and adults through the development of social, learning and literacy skills. It is a space with books, computers and educational materials as the main means to access information, especially linked to the protection of the environment. Through the construction of these community centers and libraries, the project aims to increase access to education, both formal and informal. The community centers and libraries will support the aforementioned environmental education initiatives and create an accessible route for disseminating project information. It is expected that the facilities themselves as well as the services that they offer will generate net positive impacts for **SDGs 4, 8, 9, and 16**. While there may be some potential negative impacts as it relates to SDG 16 through possible increases in inequality between communities with and without the centers in the early years of project implementation, the centers are being built strategically in areas with the highest accessibility, and plans are in place to construct centers in all villages over the project lifetime to allow for increased access.

18. Development Donations. The project aims to increase funding for projects that could significantly impact the livelihoods and wellbeing of communities in the project zone through the establishment of global partnerships. Donations and funds raised through established partnerships will be put toward amplifying the scope and reach of project activities that generate positive impacts for both planet and people. The objective of gathering donations and developing partnerships will be to promote the development of activities that provide positive impacts for any SDGs and will contribute to the project’s positive impact goals for **SDG 17**.

In opinion of the audit team, based on the supporting evidence provided and the inspection of the project activities implemented on the field, the PP has properly and accurately described the project activities, including the technologies and measures employed or to be employed, and has adequately identified the impact of these activities on the SDG.

The described activities are aligned with the sustainable development goals of the project and, considering the results already accomplished observed by the audit team during the site visit, AENOR, with a reasonable level of assurance, deems that the project will accomplish those goals and that the achievement of the estimated project contribution by the end of project lifetime is credible.

The following table summarizes the direct and indirect contributions to the SDG of each project activity.

Project Activity	Contribution to SDGs	
	Direct	Indirect
RRC Employment	1, 5	8
Water Filtration Systems	1, 6, 10, 11	3
Solar Power & Solar Lanterns	1, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17	
Floating Clinic	3	
Trainings	4, 9, 13	
Scholarships	4	
Mangrove Reforestation & Peat Swamp Reforestation	4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15	
Community Enterprise Funding Grants	2, 5, 8, 9	
Reading Glasses	3, 4	
Community Firefighting	9, 13, 15	
Support for Tanjung Puting National Park	11, 15	
School Curriculum: Climate Change/Sustainability	12	
Seruyan River Cleanup	14	
Establishment & Protection of the Rimba Raya Reserve	8, 13, 15	
Tree Nurseries	8, 15	
Orangutan Care Facility	11, 15	
Community Centers & Village Libraries	4, 8, 9, 16	
Development Donations	17	

The PP has identified possible negative impacts from some project activities that may require mitigation measures. Specifically, i) pollution due to runoff from chicken farms and packaging from shrimp paste production; ii) less available agriculture land due to mangrove and peat swamp reforestation; iii) economic vulnerability to fluctuations in market supply and demand of individuals starting business as result of the community enterprise funding grants program; and iv) inequality among communities due to the location of community centers and libraries.

The PP has contemplated mitigation for these negative impacts in the form of other project activities, such as water filtration system, waste management and Seruyan river cleaning campaigns for the case of pollution from chicken farms and shrimp paste production; trainings on food production, agroforestry, and the support of chicken farms and shrimp paste enterprise to mitigate the loss of farm land due to reforestation. Also, specific measures have been developed to mitigate the impacts when designing the project activities: individuals receiving the grants are not held financially responsible for paying them back if the program or business fails and the activities financed are often not the primary source of household income and rather serve as supplementary household income in the case of the community enterprise funding grants; and the construction location of centers and libraries is carefully selected to maximize the access to users.

The project activities cover a wide range of aspects of community development and ecosystem conservation and it is the opinion of the audit team that possible negative impacts will be reasonably mitigate and that the project will cause a positive net result in people wellbeing and natural capital protection.

2.2.3 Implementation Schedule

The PP listed in section 2.1.3 of the PD the key dates and milestones in the project's development and implementation. The first milestones reported correspond to the initial phases of project pre-establishment. Specifically, on March 20th, 2008, when a meeting with the Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) was carried out to determine synergy between orangutan conservation objectives and avoided deforestation. Other administrative and logistical activities were carried out later to set up the project.

However, the official start date of the project declared by the PP is November 18th, 2008, when the Head of the Seruyan Regency issued a letter of support for the issuance of the concession for PT Rimba Raya Conservation. The audit team was provided with this letter of support and could verify the correctness of its stated content and issuance date. Therefore, the project start date is appropriate and consistent with the definition, the date on which activities that lead to the generation of sustainable development benefits are implemented, of Criterion 2.14 of SD VISta v1.0 and SD VISta Program Definitions v1.0.

All project activities described in the PD have their corresponding starting date and ending date on the implementation schedule. All project activities have been already started at the time of this validation. The audit team was able to confirm the veracity of this statement by inspecting the implementation of project activities during the site visit.

2.2.4 Project Proponent and Other Entities Involved in the Project

The project proponent is InfiniteEARTH. Other entities involved in the project are i) the Orangutan Foundation International (OFI), focused on forest protection and ground surveying of the project area; ii) World Education Indonesia (World Education, WE, or WEI), providing community development, education, technical advising and consultation and iii) ecoPartners LLC, which provides remote sensing, land use change analysis, VCS/CCB verification support services to the PP.

During the validation process the audit team was able to communicate with all the entities and is able to confirm their participation in the project and their above described responsibilities. The audit team finds that contact and entity information provided in the PD conforms to the SD VISTA requirements.

2.2.5 Project Type

The Rimba Raya project follows the framework of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) through Avoided Planned Deforestation (APD). This has been confirmed by the audit team after assessing the nature of the project goals and project activities planned and implemented.

This is not a grouped project.

2.2.6 Project Location

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

The location of the project area has been presented in shape and KML files. The coordinates of project area have been provided. During the onsite visit, AENOR verified the correctness of the location of the project activity and project boundaries.

2.2.7 Baseline Scenario

The PP has provided a summary of the social, economic, and natural capital conditions at the start of the project in relation to project activities in section 2.1.8 of the PD. A summary of the reported baseline scenario is:

Social capital

- Large gender gap in the Indonesian workforce, as well very little access to job opportunities, property ownership, and leadership positions for women throughout the project zone.
- At the start of the project, none of the 2,937 households in the 9 villages throughout the project zone had access to many basic amenities including safe drinking water. On a province level, at least 65% of the population of Central Kalimantan had no access to clean, safe drinking water around the start of the project in 2009, with the majority of individuals who lack access located in rural areas.

- None of the villages had centralized electrical access at the household level, and did not have access to independent sources of electricity/lighting such as solar lanterns. In the rare cases that public facilities have access to electricity in larger communities, unsustainable options for electrification are used, such as gasoline generators.
- Limited access to health services in rural communities around the working area of Rimba Raya Conservation due to the geographical location and lack of transportation facilities and infrastructure. Limited health facilities and infrastructure, such as the availability of health care personnel (doctors and nurses). Vision care also lacks in the areas surrounding the project area, as individuals often do not have the economic means to receive vision assessments and purchase prescription lenses.
- No external support for capacity building programs to develop skills and competency management for economic endeavors in the project area or surrounding villages. Non-existent working groups that empower women to be involved in any type of economic activity.
- A study conducted by the World Bank in 2018 found that roughly 55% of 15-year-old students in Indonesia are functionally illiterate despite having completed their education. Very little access to secondary education for villages surrounding the project area.

Economical capital

- In the Seruyan District, opportunities for employment are low in the rural regions surrounding the project area and opportunities for steady income are not available, forcing many below the poverty line.
- In the Seruyan district, agriculture is the largest contributor to the GRP making up just over 50%. However, much of this agriculture is unsustainable, ecologically destructive, and privately-owned. The district is dominated by privately owned large industrial palm oil plantations. Farmer groups within the projects area do not have sufficient knowledge to include environmentally friendly activities in their operations and they don't have external support for programs to develop skills and management for economic endeavors. Indonesia is losing more than 2,500,000 hectares of forest annually, the vast majority of this loss due to the growing palm oil industry.

Natural capital

- Bordering the eastern boundary of the Tanjung Puting National Park in the Seruyan River watershed, Rimba Raya is rich in biodiversity and provides numerous ecosystem services for the surrounding communities. Rimba Raya is comprised of a diversity of natural and human-disturbed wetland and dry land vegetation types, dominated by peat swamp forests, and a documented high biodiversity likely including 361 species of birds, 122 species of mammals, and 180 species of trees and woody plants. The project area and bordering national park provide potential habitat for 54 species listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered by IUCN, 17 of which are confirmed present in the bordering Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP). An additional 40 species listed as Vulnerable by IUCN are likely present in the Project area, 13 of which are confirmed in TPNP.
- The National Park and Rimba Raya project area combined contains critical habitat for around 6,000 wild orangutans. A key objective of the national park is to protect and preserve

orangutan habitat, as well as rescue, rehabilitate, and release orangutans that have been displaced by Palm Oil plantations and other illegal forest activities through a partnership with Orangutan Foundation International.

- An estimated 1,000 to 5,000 orangutans are killed in palm oil concessions each year. OFI has also managed Camp Leakey, a wild orangutan reserve and care facility inside the park, and its conservation activities have extended to securing park borders and educating communities around the park. However, there are also limited and insufficient funds, partnerships, personnel, equipment, and area for release centers in order to rescue, rehabilitate, and release all the orangutans threatened by palm-oil deforestation.
- The forest containing this rich biodiversity in the project area was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates, before being converted by InfiniteEARTH into the Rimba Raya Conservation project. At the start of the project, Indonesia was losing more than 2,500,000 hectares of forest annually, the vast majority of this loss due to the growing palm oil industry. Palm oil plantations are encroaching in to the project area and logging trees for more plantation acreage. Drainage from palm oil plantations also degrade nearby peat reserves.
- Illegal logging by companies as well as limited illegal use of the project area for activities such as fishing and hunting by some surrounding communities also degrades the forest. The Eastern boarder of the park is at high-risk of commercial-scale illegal logging and there is a lack of funds for creating environmental and social development programs from the surrounding villages.
- Human-caused fires are also one of the leading risks of deforestation in the project area under the project scenario. At the start of the project there was no system in place to deter and extinguish these fires.
- The Seruyan River passes the Rimba Raya concession area and stakeholder villages. The communities in and around the project area depend on the Seruyan river and its tributaries for fisheries, aquaculture, and drinking water. The river is observed as a public place, so it is often used as a place to dispose of various types of garbage without recognizing the impacts of this disposal on the other communities living around the river, as well as on the riparian ecosystem. It has also been suggested that some palm oil processing factories dispose of their waste into the Seruyan River.

The main method of the audit team to assess the appropriated baseline scenario defined by the PP was the direct testimony of local stakeholders obtained through interviews during the site visit. Key questions such as “What was the situation before the project start?” or “How has your life change since the start of the project activities?” provided the audit team with evidence for the assessment. In addition, the inspection of the surroundings of the project area, specifically deforested zones and palm oil plantations, provide context to the would-be situation without the project. Beside this, the PP did an extensive bibliographic review however; most of the information founded is referred to national parameters.

Based on the evidence collect, AENOR is able to confirm the accuracy and the credibility of the description of the social, economic, and natural capital conditions at the start of the project provided by the PP in the PD.

2.2.8 Causal Chain(s)

The PP presented causal chains in the PD, one per project activity, identifying outputs, outcomes (whether direct or indirect) and impacts, differentiating impacts on the plant and impacts on people and prosperity.

The following table summarizes the causal chains validated by the audit team per project activity, the impacts identified and the means of assessment:

Project activity	Impacts on	Means of assessment
RRC Employment	People and prosperity	- Interviews to RRC staff.
Water Filtration Systems	People and prosperity	- Inspection of water filters. - Inspection of water purifying systems in Muara Dua, Jahitan and Baung Seberang villages. - Interviews with water purifying systems users and operators. - Water quality test reports. - Water filter report. - Standards operational management of water installation facilities report.
Solar Lanterns	People and prosperity/ Planet	- Solar lantern inspection. - Interview with solar lantern recipient. - Solar lantern report.
Solar Power	People and prosperity/ Planet	- Inspection of solar power installation in Tampudau Village. - Interview with solar power operator. - Interview with community members benefitting from solar power installation. - Sola power installation report.
Floating Clinic	People and prosperity	- Inspection of floating clinic. - Interview with floating clinic staff (nurses). - Interview with beneficiaries from floating clinic (Belanti hamlet villagers). - Floating clinic report.
Trainings	People and prosperity/ Planet	- Interviews with people capitated through trainings: nursery management, agroforestry plantations, firefighting, chicken farms and shrimp paste production.

Project activity	Impacts on	Means of assessment
Scholarships	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to Telaga Pulang Village High School. - Interview with high school principal and teachers. - Interview with scholarships recipients. - Scholarship reports.
Mangrove Reforestation	People and prosperity/ Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove replanting reports
Peat Swamp Reforestation	Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of Natai Kopi and Tatah Ji reforestation sites and native species nurseries.
Community Enterprise Funding Grants	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of chicken farm in Jahitan village. - Interviews with women running the chicken farm (chicken farm women work group). - Visit to Terasi Zuper (selling point of zuper shrimp paste). - Interview with women running the enterprise (shrimp paste women work group) - Chicken Projects 2017-2019 reports. - Zuper Shrimp paste group 2019 report.
Reading Glasses	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly Report on Community Development Coordinator Activities. - Activity process note.
Community Firefighting	People and prosperity/ Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firefighting demonstration in Natai Kopi. - Natai Kopi and Tatah Ji post guards and hydrants inspection. - Interviews with firefighting squads. - Firefighting equipment inspection. - Testimonies of local community members regarding relevance of firefighting.
Support for Tanjung Putting National Park	People and prosperity/ Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with Head of Tanjung Puting National Park.
School Curriculum: Climate Change/Sustainability	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with teacher and students of Muara Dua Village primary school.
Seruyan River Cleanup	Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of Seruyan river. - Seruyan River Cleaning Movement reports
Establishment and Protection of Rimba Raya Reserve	People and prosperity/ Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview with Rimba Raya Reserve Management. - Interviews with multiple stakeholders: TPNP staff, OFI staff, RR staff and local communities.

Project activity	Impacts on	Means of assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rimba Raya Reserve inspection. - Wildlife survey reports. - Rimba Raya policies and SOPs. - Project Ownership documents.
Tree Nurseries	People and prosperity/ Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of Natai Kopi and Tatah Ji tree nurseries. - Interviews with people responsible of tree nurseries.
Orangutan Care Facility	People and prosperity/ Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of Orangutan Care Centre & Quarantine. - Inspection of orangutan release camp. - Interviews with OFI staff.
Community Centers	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of Tampudau, Ulak Batu and Muara Dua villages community centers.
Community Libraries	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of Ulak Batu and Muara Dua villages libraries - Interviews with librarian and library users. - Reports on progress of library activities.
Development Donations	People and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interviews to RRC management - Financial documents

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through direct interviews and inspections during the site visit, the audit team is able to validate all the causal chains included in the PD. In opinion of AENOR, the PP has appropriately and comprehensively described the cause-and-effect relationships product of the project activities, correctly tracing all the direct positive and negative, intended and unintended impacts on the Planet and on the People and Prosperity, as required by Criterion 2.1.5 of the SD VISTA v1.0. The audit team deems that the PP has included all reasonable effects of the project activities in the causal chains.

The PP has clearly documented in the causal chains which impacts of the project activities relate to People and their Prosperity and which relate to Planet. No SD VISTA assets are expected to be generated by the project.

2.2.9 Threats to the Project

The PP has described the natural and human-induced threats to the expected sustainable development benefits during the project lifetime to be continued pressure from oil palm expansion at the northern boundary, and from fires lit by bordering communities for agricultural or other purposes, as well as safety risks for firefighters, potential increase of economic vulnerability to chicken farmers in case of oversupply of eggs and meat, possible increase in pollution due to chicken farm runoffs and plastic

waste from Zuper shrimp paste production and increased dependence of communities on replacement parts for water filtration systems and solar installations.

Through the utilization of carbon funding, the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project has expanded and enhanced the patrol and protective work being undertaken in the area since 1971 by OFI. This funding has increased the patrols to act as a deterrent and the physical presence through marking of boundaries as well as the installation of posts and fire towers in order to efficiently monitor and respond to threats. Additionally, unforeseen decision from governmental agencies at the national level to suspend the license to operate the ecosystem restoration concession could be a threat to Rimba Raya project.

Forest patrols protect the forested area from illegal activities by way of community socialization. Communities around the project area are included in patrols, thus the communities are made aware that such illegal activities are forbidden. Patrol activities are conducted by monitoring vulnerable areas either on foot, by motorcycle or by boat.

The community firefighting activity may increase the number of individuals at higher risk of injury due to the inherent danger in this profession. To mitigate this threat, the project will conduct trainings which clearly outline safety protocols for firefighting, provide all necessary personal protective equipment, and increase access to healthcare from floating clinics.

The PD also states the project will continue to seek ways to expand the income of local community members, reducing pressure on the project area lands. The site visit confirms that the project remains under pressure from an oil palm plantation seeking to expand at its northern boundary, but that the line is being held in a contested area near Ulak Batu. Burning pressures from surrounding communities also appear to be risks. During the implementation of the project, many of the fire/monitoring teams have been hired from local communities. Temporary tree planters and seedling growers have derived income through the project.

To combat the threat of not being able to find a market for the increased production of meat and eggs from the chicken farms program, the PP plans to work closely beside small-scale farmers to gather input on programs. The project proponent also ensures that if these programs do not benefit farmers, these small-scale farmers are not on hold for the expenses of such programs.

The project proponent plans to mitigate runoff pollution risk by teaching sustainable and healthy farming practices, increasing access to healthcare, and increasing access to clean drinking water by distributing water filtration systems. During site visit, the audit team did not identify any case of runoff from the chicken farms due to their small size and construction design. The increase in plastic waste will be dealt with the implementation of a waste management system and regular river cleanups.

Regarding the possible scarcity of spare parts, the PP plans to combat this by working to equitably distribute parts, as well as increase access to certain parts within communities. This is also anticipated by ensuring procurement of equipment and devices that can be acquired within a buffer area of 80-130 km from unit offices and storage of sufficient inventory in case of market disruption scenarios. During site visit, all the equipment inspected by the audit team was functional and operating with normality.

The audit team verified that water purifying systems and solar installation have specific personal trained for their operation and common maintenance.

The rights over the land are legally bound to the Rimba Raya Conservation Concession for a period up to 60 years with the opportunity to renew for an additional 30 years, which should prevent any change regarding the land use concession of the project area. Additionally, the audit team verified that the project as great acceptance and support from all local authorities and other relevant institution, like the Tanjung Putting National Park administration.

AENOR deems that the PP identified correctly and comprehensively the threats to the project benefits and that the PP created, and it is implementing actions to reduce or diminish these threats.

2.2.10 Benefit Permanence

The PP states that the project have had carbon revenues through several sales and that sufficient funds are available to conduct the project. A detailed financial analysis was provided as evidence to support the assertion of adequate funds and a sufficient cash flow to continue project activities through the upcoming years. The creation of the project area, as well as the revenue made from the sale of carbon credits, as explained by the proponent, will continue to fund community-based action so that benefits are experienced during the lifetime of the project and that they positively impact future generations of the community.

AENOR verified the benefit-permanence activities (transition to sustainable local livelihoods, degraded area restoration, diversification of incomes in communities, capacity building, etc.) through the desk review and during the on-site visit and considers the measures will likely achieve the sustainable development goals of the project and that these will last beyond its lifetime.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

The PP carried out the stakeholder identification by determining which organizations, government entities, and communities might be impacted by project activities or conversely, might have an impact on the project itself. The process was:

- Community stakeholders: communities present within the project zone, as the individuals living within these communities were most likely to impact the Project Area and to be impacted by various project activities.
- Governmental and institutional stakeholders: varying levels of government and institutions with which contact, and consultation would need to be maintained, including village, district, and provincial levels
- Private stakeholders: oil palm companies, as there have been plans and threats to the project by oil palm corporations within and directly outside of the project area.

The audit team, based on the nature and location of project and the conditions prior to its implementation of the project, evaluated the possible effects of the project on institutions (governmental and non-governmental), civil society and private companies. Considering the evidence provided by the PP and the information gathered during the site visit, the audit team believes that the approach of the PP to identify the stakeholders was accurate and that the rationale supporting it was appropriate to the local context of the project. Therefore, AENOR deems that process has identified all stakeholders who might be impacted by the project activities.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Description

The PP described the following stakeholders in the PD:

- Villagers
- Farmers groups
- Formal village leaders
- Informal leaders
- World Education
- Orangutan Foundation International
- Government offices
- Oil Palm Companies
- Tanjung Putting National Park
- Women's groups

During the site visit, the audit team interviewed representatives of all the stakeholder groups described in the PD (with the exception of Oil Palm Companies) and was able to check the correctness and accuracy of the description of their relevance to the project and their interests. Regarding palm oil companies, based on the business logic and common interests of private for-profit agribusiness, the audit team considers the description of this stakeholder group correct and accurate as well.

Right of use to project area belongs to the PP, which is documented and authorized by the Forestry Minister and signed by the Director General of the Planning Department.

2.3.3 Stakeholder Consultation

The PP has worked to create effective means of communication and consultation with the community so that their input can help to steer the project. In partnership with World Education, a well-known development organization that has been working with communities in the area since 2003, the PP engaged local communities to assess community development needs, local uses of surrounding forests and community land uses. Socio-economic studies were carried out throughout the course of project development and implementation, the last one in 2017, provided an updated look into the lives of stakeholders living in the project zone in terms of physical, financial, social and natural capital indicators. The results from the study's consultation and survey components provided a deeper

understanding of community needs and were incorporated into the development of the project so that program goals match local needs.

Formal and informal meetings of the audit team with public officials and community members revealed permanent contact between stakeholders and project management staff, and regular updates and community consultations. Communications between project management and the community was described as suitable by the communities and working groups interviewed during the site visit. All activities implemented have the approval of the involved communities, and documented records of this are kept onsite. This was also confirmed in the interview with OFI staff, with the Head of Tanjung Putting National Park and with and four groups of Rimba Raya staff from the three regions. In conclusion, community groups and other stakeholders were effectively consulted, and their feedback was taken as an input for the project development; what is properly documented.

Additionally, the project has signed agreements with 9 of the 14 communities around the project area as observed during the site visit, which contain mutually agreement upon points in order to ensure benefit sharing was implemented for village communities. The procedure followed to carry out a village agreement is described in the PD.

Thus, AENOR is able to confirm that the stakeholder consultation processes were carried out in an effective manner by the PP, that these processes were appropriate for each stakeholder group, providing information regarding potential costs, risks and benefits, and allowing the stakeholders to influence the project design. The PP dedicated particular attention to optimizing benefits for any marginalized and vulnerable groups identified, developing specific measure for women (women work groups) and less favored youth (scholarships).

2.3.4 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management

The auditor team found that constant communications exist between the project and community members, traditional and official leaders, and other stakeholders. Managers are stationed in villages in the project zone, with locally hired staff. Regional government officials are in regular contact with management. The Jakarta staff is in daily contact with relevant national government officials, as their offices are within the Ministry of Forestry offices. Communications between the project and stakeholders is effective and nearly constant in many ways.

Stakeholders may provide feedback to OFI, WE and to IE directly through several means. On one hand, the Early Warning Early Response system has been implemented to encourage community members to report any concerns, possible issues, suggestions, or advice to a unit manager or member of the community development staff. Each village has at least one such person who has been trained to respond to these by bringing the concern to Rimba Raya in order that a proper response can be made. On the other hand, a more formal conflict resolution process has been put in place (see 2.3.10 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure, below). World Education will serve as the third-party mediator, should that become necessary.

In opinion of AENOR, the described plan for continuing communication and consultation between the PP and stakeholder groups described in the PD complies with the Criterion 2.2.8 of the SD VISTA v1.0 and it is being implemented effectively.

2.3.5 Anti-Discrimination

AENOR checked and confirms that the PP has developed a specific Employment Opportunity Policy to prevent discrimination as well as designed measures that guarantee equal opportunities for community members, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people, in accordance with Criterion 2.2.9 of the SD VISTA v1.0.

2.3.6 Worker Training

The PP has developed and implemented plans for training and capacity building of project employees including rapid Assessment training, firefighting and prevention training for fire brigades, Wildlife monitoring, Agroforestry/ecosystem restoration and HCV training, Small business development (particularly targeting women). A firefighting drill/demonstration was carried out during the site visit.

Interviews during the site visit confirmed employees were trained and well-versed in the skills needed to carry out their jobs. Women involved in chicken enterprises were trained and using the skills they learned. The audit team deems that the project has properly identified the training needs and delivered adequate capacitation to project's workers in order for them to perform their activities in a safe and effective manner.

2.3.7 Equal Work Opportunities

The PD describes the policy for hiring employees, according to Employment Opportunity Policy. Jobs are announced on village bulletin boards, in village offices and local mosques. Members of project zone communities are given priority for all positions. Women and minority group members were said to be adequately represented in this process.

During the site visit, the audit team was able to confirm that many positions were covered by women: water filtration systems and solar power installations operators, floating clinic nurses or librarians. Additionally, project activities link chicken farms, shrimp paste production and community enterprise funding grants are design to bolster women employment.

Based on this evidence, it is the opinion of AENOR that the project provides and promotes equal employment opportunities, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people.

2.3.8 Workers' Rights

The PP manages a comprehensive list of laws that govern relations between workers and employers, described in the PD. All employees have signed employment agreements and provided a copy of regulations, so they are aware of their rights.

The audit team is able to confirm that the project has exceeded all local labor requirements and ensured that all workers were apprised of their rights, complying with the Core Labour Conventions of the ILO. No labor conflicts were evidenced during the interviews to staff.

2.3.9 Occupational Safety Assessment

According to the PD, the majority of worker related risks stem from the project activities of reserve patrol, fire response/brigade, and orangutan care. Risks will be minimized by informing workers about occupational hazards, properly training workers with best practices in order to minimize risks and providing adequate equipment/tools. Verbally informing workers of these risks and how to minimize them is included as part of worker training, orientation conversations and training refreshment courses.

An updated health and safety SOP was provided to the audit team. Details of safety SOPs and use of PPE were observed during the site visit, workers interviewed were confirmed to have been informed of risks and instructed how to minimize them. The audit team considers that occupational safety assessment was comprehensive, and that measures have been put in place to minimize risk to workers.

2.3.10 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

A grievance/conflict resolution process has been designed where World Education serves as the third-party mediator, should that become necessary, to include local villagers hired as community development staff and trained as facilitators.

During the verification site visit the grievance process SOP was reviewed and the grievance process involvement of local community was confirmed to be publicized and practiced as originally intended; the communities and working groups interviewed showed knowledge and acceptance of this procedure.

Additionally, it was verified onsite that 30 “post-office” boxes in all participating villages and hamlets were located, and a sample of grievances/communications confidentially submitted were reviewed (being most of them requests for further activities development or expressions of gratitude).

Based on the above evidences, AENOR considers that the grievance redress procedure has being design and is implemented according to Criterion 2.2.14 of the SD VISTA v1.0 and that it is effective in its aim.

2.3.11 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure Accessibility

According to the PD, the feedback and grievance redress procedure will be socialized and publicized to communities throughout the project zone on community bulletin boards, and be made available for access within the Rimba Raya monitoring units located in the North, South, and Central zones of the project.

During the site visit, the audit team was able to confirm that information about the project was available on the community bulletin boards. Interviews with local stakeholders show no evidence of pending grievances. It is the opinion of the audit team the project is transparent with all stakeholders regarding grievances or any other feedback and that the procedure is accessible to all of them.

2.3.12 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

The PD states that all project documentation is prepared and copied for distribution on the community information board in all of the villages within the Rimba Raya operational area as well as district and sub-district seats. Notices will be placed on the community information boards within all villages about the availability of any summary or important project documentation and announcements were included within local newspapers where Rimba Raya has a presence.

During site visit, the audit team checked that a summary of the PD was distributed in the project zone in all villages and sub-district seats; notices were also placed on village bulletin boards and distributed. All documentation in local language.

It is the opinion of the audit team, based on the testimonies of local stakeholders regarding the well-established communication channels with the project management, that the project has and will continue to make project documentation accessible to all stakeholders

2.3.13 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process

Messages regarding the scheduling of the auditor site visit and contact information for the auditing team and for filing comments were seen on community bulletin boards, in the local language, during the site visit. All interviewees were well aware of the nature of the audit process and declared being informed of the auditors visit with anticipation. AENOR deems that all stakeholders are likely to know of future assessments.

2.4 Project Management

2.4.1 Avoidance of Corruption

The PP has developed policies and SOPs to prevent any form of corruption, such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, cronyism, nepotism, extortion or collusion that have been reviewed by the audit team:

- Grant and support policy: describes the procedures to deliver grants. The document contains several instructions and countermeasures to prevent the fraudulent allocation of grants and their misuse.
- Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy: defines what is considered as improper payments and prohibits any kind of bribery, kickbacks, or payment of money or anything valuable whatever is unlawful to public officials, government officers, political parties or party officials, candidates for public office, or employee of a public international organization in any country, making this prohibition extensive to third parties action on behalf of the PP. Also describes the procedure to follow by employees of the project in case they are forced to make payments under any kind of threat.
- Internal Accounting Control Policy: sets the rules for bookkeeping, providing control and transparency to all transactions.

- Gifts, Travel Allowance, and Entertainment Policy: defines the acceptable gifts and hospitality acts that projected employees are permitted to provide and accepted, as to prevent any kind of bribery.
- Procurement policy: defines procurement procedures (direct purchase, closed tender or open tender) depending on monetary thresholds.
- Conflict of Interest Policy: defines the conflict of interest and the procedures to prevent them.
- Code of Business Conduct: sets the core principles to which all project employees must abide in terms of law and ethical conduct.

After reviewing all the aforementioned policies, the audit team considers that the project management has defined and set a strong and comprehensive framework to prevent the commitment any kind of illicit acts by project staff. No evidence of any form of corruption or illegality was found during the review of the provided evidence and the site visit.

2.4.2 Statutory and Customary Rights

Community members reported no traditional or customary land claims in the project zone. The villages did not have to adapt (indigenous) rules governing the management of land. Instead, land rights are privately managed, even though ownership rights continue to be retained by the national government. Though community members do not have formal documentary evidence of management rights, they have been passed down through generations and are locally acknowledged, with different parties aware of common boundaries between adjacent properties. Community members therefore reported that they have never had local conflicts over the land tenure amongst themselves.

This statement was confirmed by the audit team during site visit by consulting local leaders and local governmental officials. No conflict with any kind of statutory and customary rights was reported to the audit team nor was noticed by them.

2.4.3 Recognition of Property Rights

Rimba Raya maintains the right of use for the project area. The project has not required people to relocate and has preserved the local communities' right to access the project area for fishing, small scale removal of trees and collection of non-timber forest products.

The audit team has reviewed Decree number SK 146, which grants concession of the project area and stipulates the right of use "Conduct activities and acquire benefits from the results of its business in accordance with this license." The specifics of the license are spelled out within the decree and are defined by the allowable forest management activities (IUPHHK-RE – forest ecosystem restoration). Article 1 (section 10) states "Full responsibility to fund the operation and conservation areas (including fire protection) will be borne by PT Rimba Raya Conservation, where PT Rimba Raya Conservation project will last for a period of 30 years (+30 years) and all the emission reductions due to conservation in this area will be recognized as rights of PT Rimba Raya Conservation." In addition, article 1 (section 8) states "Creating buffer zone for Tanjung Puting National Park as set in the Technical proposal

IUPHHK-RE PT. PRC which delivered on October 20, 2009 at the Directorate General of Forestry Production.”

The final parcels of the right of use areas were attained by the project through an agreement between PT Rimba Raya Conservation and PT Best. Three main documents are relevant to these lands: MoU BEST-RRC_Land-authority Transfer, government Decree number SK 716, and government decree number SK 731. As concession of the final two parcels of the project area was initially granted to holding companies of PT Best (PT Wahana Agrotama Makmur Perkasa (2,394 hectares) and PT Rimba Sawit Utama Planindo (6, 512 hectares)), the concession holder created a contract giving control of these lands to PT Rimba Raya Conservation. The transfer of these rights to PT Rimba Raya has the approval of the Forestry Minister and the Director General of Planning as noted by the signed working area map.

AENOR verified all these documents and considers that the PP holds the declared property rights. Upon site visit, the audit team confirmed that local community rights to access the project area for fishing, small scale removal of trees and collection of non-timber forest products were being respected by the PP without any kind of impairment.

2.4.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

The PD states that the project does not encroach on private, community or government property. No one lived on project lands before the project start date. Local community members may still use project lands for fishing, collecting of forest products and small-scale removal of trees. The project has signed agreements with 9 of the 14 communities around the project area as observed during the site visit. The project developers are not encroaching on private or community property. All project area land belongs to the Government of Indonesia, and the appropriate licenses and authorizations for management rights were put in place prior to commencement of major project activities and have been maintained during this monitoring period, and the Project has been extensively consulted with local community leaders and members.

Further, the PD states that the project has not required anyone to relocate and has preserved the right to access the project area for fishing, small scale removal of trees and non-timber forest products. The project pledges never to relocate any people who could conceivably encroach on project area lands. The communities interviewed by the audit team expressed not to suffered limited in access to the project area in terms of the use of the resources or transit. Based on site visit observations and document review, AENOR can conclude that the project has protected the rights of traditional peoples, communities and other stakeholders in accordance with the SD VISTA requirements.

2.4.5 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

The audit team find no evidence that any parties' lands have been affected by the project. Thus, restitution or compensation has not needed to be allocated.

2.4.6 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

As discussed in the previous sections, the project maintains the right of use for the project area. All project area land belongs to the Government of Indonesia, and the appropriate licenses and authorizations for management rights were put in place prior to commencement of major project activities. The project has not required people to relocate and has preserved the local communities' right to access the project area for fishing, small scale removal of trees and collection of non-timber forest products.

2.4.7 Identification of Illegal Activities

The PD lists (section 2.3.7 Identification of Illegal Activities) encroachment by palm oil plantations, illegal logging and resource use by surrounding communities as three illegal activities that could affect the project's impacts. Guard posts were built along the northern boundary of the project area, as that was found to be vulnerable to palm oil plantation encroachment. A pineapple plantation was planted between the palm oil operations and the project. Work toward better relations between palm oil plantations and the project has been going on.

Guard posts have also been built in other parts of the project area and patrols are ongoing for fires, illegal logging and hunting. Forest patrols protect the forested area from illegal activities by way of community socialization. Communities around the project area are included in patrols. Thus, the communities are made aware that such illegal activities are forbidden. Patrol activities are conducted by monitoring vulnerable areas either on foot, by motorcycle or by boat.

The project partnered with World Education to help surrounding communities to become more self-sufficient in food production to reduce the need to use the project area for resource extraction and causing fires.

During AENOR onsite visit, no illegal activities out of control and monitoring were detected. The audit team considers that the project has properly identified all illegal activities and that is implementing effective measures to prevent them. The project does not and has not benefited from any illegal activity.

2.4.8 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

The audit team has not found any evidence of ongoing conflicts or disputes.

2.4.9 National and Local Laws and Regulations

In the PD are listed all the relevant national and local laws and regulations (2.2.8 Workers' Rights; 2.3.9 National and Local Laws and Regulations). In Indonesia, the government owns all land and grants rights of use. The government of Indonesia began formally regulating REDD projects in 2009. The PD states all laws will be followed or exceeded. Employees are informed of their rights upon hiring. Indonesia is not a party to any emissions limiting treaties or regulations.

AENOR did not detect during the site visit or desk review incompliance related to laws and regulations.

2.4.10 Project Ownership

As discussed in section 2.4.3 Recognition of Property Rights of this report, the PP has the legal property rights over the project area.

2.4.11 Grouped Projects

This is not a grouped project.

3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

3.1.1 Condition of Stakeholders at Project Start

In section 3.1 of the PD, the PP described the conditions of the stakeholders defined in section 2.2.2. The audit team based the assessment of the appropriateness of these descriptions on the testimonies of the stakeholders obtained through interviews during the site visit. Annex 2 of this report provides a comprehensive list of all the people interviewed during the process.

The description of the conditions prior to the project start were confirmed by all the interviewed stakeholders. Thus, AENOR considers that the PP has described accurately the conditions at the project start date with respect to social, economic and cultural diversity within and between the stakeholder groups and the interactions between stakeholder groups.

3.1.2 Expected Stakeholder Impacts

The PP identified the expected stakeholder impacts through the definition of the causal chains of each project activity described in section 2.1.9 of the PD. The following table summarizes the means used to assess the expected impacts on each stakeholder group resulting from project activities:

Project Activities	Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Monitored Output	Monitoring Frequency and Methods	+/-	SDG
RRC Employment	Villagers	# of people gainfully employed	Annual, staff reports: User request to HRD Mgr (or based on Company's need) -> GM -> BOD. When approved by BOD, HR Mgr prepares Terms of Reference, job vacancy announcement (Local candidate is preferable), pre-selection, interview and skills assessment -> GM -> BOD (by ED and AD: psychological test and offering) -> develop working agreement with the candidate (probation 3 months).	+	1.1
		Average annual # of individuals receiving seasonal or activity-based employment from RRC	Annual, staff reports: Staff Comdev -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Comdev Mgr -> GM ->BOD.	+	8
	Women's groups	proportion of RRC employees that are women	Annual, staff reports: Report based on employee database	+	5
Solar Lanterns and Solar Power Solar	Villagers	% households with solar power access	Upon implementation, staff reports: Facilities Manager (local villagers) in the village (fill in the monitoring data) ->	+	1.4
		% of broken units reported replaced or maintained	Comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	7.1
	Villagers, formal	% households with	Upon implementation, staff reports:	-	7.1
				+	10

Lanterns and Solar Power	villager leaders, informal leaders	solar power access	Facilities Manager (local villagers) fill the monitoring forms -> Comdev staff-> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	11.1
	Villagers, Farmers, and Women's groups	% of community satisfied with new infrastructure	Annual, staff reports: Comdev Mgr develops questionnaire surveys-> Comdev staff conduct the survey-> report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	16.6
Water Filtration Systems	Villagers	% households with water filter and Water Purifying system access	Upon implementation, staff reports: Facilities Manager (local villagers) fill the monitoring form -> Staff Comdev -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	1.4
		% of broken units replaced or maintained out of # of broken units reported	Annual, staff reports: Identification by Comdev Staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> procurement by Office Manager/procurement division -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	-	6.1
		% of individuals trained in maintenance	Upon implementation, staff reports: Process Note taken by comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr ->GM -> BOD	+	6.1
	Villagers, formal villager leaders, informal leaders	% households with water filter and Water Purifying system access	Upon implementation, staff reports: Facilities Manager (local villagers) fill the monitoring forms -> Comdev staff-> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	10
				+	11.1
	Villagers, Farmers, and Women's groups	Average annual # of units of protein sold or distributed locally	Annual, staff reports: Bookkeeping record done by the work group member -> Comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	2
Community Enterprise Grants Program	Farmers, and Women's groups	Average annual income generated from sales by gender	Annual, staff reports: Bookkeeping record done by the work group member -> Comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	2.3
		# of women managing businesses	Annual, staff reports: Number of work group data: Staff Comdev -> Monthly report Unit Mgr ->Report by Comdev Mgr ->GM -> BOD	+	5.5
	# of individuals participating in project-supported entrepreneurial opportunities	Annual, staff reports: Bookkeeping record done by the work group member -> Staff Comdev -> Monthly report Unit Mgr ->Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	8.3	
	# of individuals involved in enterprises receiving funding		+	9.3	
Floating Clinic	Villagers	# of individuals that received medical treatment	Upon implementation, staff reports: Registration list - paramedic and Comdev staff report -> Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	3.8
	Women's groups	# of women that received medical treatment		+	3.8
Reading Glasses	Villagers	# of glasses distributed	Annual, staff reports: Comdev staff (collecting recipients data) -> Unit Mgr -> Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	3.8

Scholarships	Villagers	# of scholarships distributed to students	Upon implementation, staff reports: Comdev staff (registration) -> Unit Mgr -> Comdev Mgr (selection process) & Office Mgr (Budget Allocation) -> GM-> BOD	+	4
Trainings	Villagers, formal village leaders, informal leaders, government offices	% of community members involved in project trainings	Upon implementation, staff reports: Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Compilation report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	4.3
	Villagers, Government, Formal and Informal Leaders	% of community members involved in sustainability or climate resilience related trainings	Upon implementation, staff reports: Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Compilation by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	13.3
	Villagers	% of people trained in maintenance of infrastructure	Upon implementation, staff reports: Process Note taken by comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr ->GM -> BOD	+	9
Support for Tanjung Puting National Park	TPNP	% of allocated funding used for activities	Annual, staff reports: Collaboration agreement or RKL-5year work plan and continue with annual work plan or RKT - Monitoring & Evaluation per semester (developed by RRC and TNTP) and to be reported to Ministry of Forestry and Environment.	+	11.4
Orangutan Care Facility	OFI	% of allocated funding put toward activities	Annual, staff reports: Internal Collaboration Agreement -> Finance Report -> BOD	+	11.4
School Curriculum : Climate Change/Sustainable Development	Villagers, Farmers, and Women's groups, World Education, Formal and Informal Leaders	# of students learning curriculum	Annual, staff reports: Monthly Report UM -> Compilation by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	12.8
Community Centers	Villagers	# of libraries constructed	Upon implementation, staff reports: Process Note taken by comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	4
	Villagers, Farmers, and Women's groups, Government, Formal and Informal Leaders	# of centers constructed	Upon implementation, staff reports: Staff Comdev -> UM Monthly Report -> Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD.	+	16
	Villagers, Government, Formal and Informal Leaders	# of centers constructed		+	9
Development Donations	Villagers, Farmers, and Women's groups, Government, Formal and Informal Leaders	\$ of funding from donors and partnerships received	Annual, staff reports: Progress report taken by comdev staff -> Monthly report by Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	17
Community Firefighting	Villagers	# of fire towers constructed	Upon implementation, staff reports: Field staff process note -> Unit report ->Report by Fire Management Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	9
	Villagers, Government, Formal and Informal Leaders			+	13.1

Key:

BOD = Board of Directors

TD = Technical Director

AD = Administration Director

GM = General Manager

Comdev = Community Development
Mgr = Manager
HR = Human Resource

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through direct interviews and inspections during the site visit, the audit team is able to confirm that expected impacts for each stakeholder group identified in the PD are likely to occur. In opinion of AENOR, the PP has properly estimated the type and magnitude of the project's impacts on the stakeholder groups, as required by Criterion 3.1.4 of the SD VISTA v1.0.

3.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Stakeholders

The PP has identified the following negative impacts on stakeholders:

- Increased dependence on water filtration parts from water filtration system distribution program. Temporary loss in access to clean water.
- Increased dependence on solar panel parts from solar power program. Temporary loss of energy access.
- Increased dependence on solar lantern parts from solar lantern distribution program. Temporary loss of energy access.
- Increase in individuals at higher risk of injury due to high risk of firefighting profession. Increased health vulnerability.
- Reduce health of community members near chicken farms due to water pollution from farm runoff

To mitigate these impacts, the PP plans to equitably distribute parts, as well as increase access to certain parts within communities. This is also anticipated by ensuring procurement of equipment and devices that can be acquired within a buffer area of 80-130 km from unit offices and storage of sufficient inventory in case of market disruption scenarios. The project has established community-based management groups in villages, who are directly responsible to oversee and train the daily operation and maintenance of the facilities (accompanied by the monitoring system).

To mitigate the threat related to risk of injury due to firefighting activities, the project will conduct trainings to clearly outline safety protocols for firefighting, provide all necessary personal protective equipment, and increase access to healthcare from floating clinics.

The PP will collaborate with chicken farmers in the design of the farms as to reduce to the minimum the risk of runoffs. Additionally, the distribution of water filtration systems and the installation of water purification systems will mitigate any possible effect of polluted water on the community members' health.

The audit team checked with the stakeholders that might be affected by these negative impacts their perception of the risk they pose to them, as well as the effectiveness of the mitigation measures design by the PP. All water and solar systems inspected during the site visit were functionally and the people responsible for their operation manifested that all spare parts were provided when needed. Also, during

the site visit, the audit team was able inspect the firefighting equipment and a fire extinction drill was carried out. All members of the firefighting squad acted with extreme precaution, following all the safety procedures design by the PP. Thus, in opinion of AENOR, the project has in place measures that will mitigate and minimize the negative impacts on the stakeholders.

3.1.4 Stakeholder Monitoring Plan

The PP has designed a community monitoring plan to track the effects of the project activities on the stakeholders, which is described in PD section 3.3. The monitoring plan, developed through a Theory of Change framework, is structured according to the project activities, and allow to track the contributions on the SDG, described in section 1 of the PD, and to support all impacts and claims. All variables are directly linked to the impacts on community stakeholders expected by the project

In opinion of the AENOR team, all necessary parameters required to support all impacts and claims described in the project's expected and net impacts are contained in the monitoring plan and are clearly described. Details on the methods for collection of data for each output that is being monitored, particularly regarding the monitoring frequency and methods and SDG Target or Indicator, are provided. After the review of evidence provided by the PP, the interview and communications with PP, AENOR confirms that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and that the PP will be able to implement the monitoring plan.

3.1.5 Net Positive Stakeholder Wellbeing Impacts

According to the PD, in comparison with the 'without project' scenario, the most obvious benefits are that the project lands remain intact, and continue to deliver the ecosystem services often taken for granted, like clean water, flood mitigation, fish populations and the continued availability of non-timber forest products.

The original promise of palm oil production assumed that it would mostly be produced by small holders. The reality is that most palm oil is produced by large plantations, often installed without consulting local communities. Wages are low because there are few other income producing opportunities and workers are often imported from other islands.

The PD compares the project benefits and goals with what would become of those goals if the project area was converted to a palm oil plantation, as originally planned. None of the benefits or goals would be achieved, as they are not the interests of the palm oil industry. Palm oil interests do occasionally provide communities with money for holiday celebrations and other purposes. The report concludes that the community benefits are positive for the 'with project' scenario compared with the 'without project' scenario.

The site visit interviews with community members and leaders demonstrated that communities were receiving benefits they would not otherwise have received in the absence of the project. Jobs were created and other income-producing opportunities were made available and have included the poorest people and women. In opinion of AENOR, the assessment of the anticipated net impacts is accurate and reflects faithfully the project benefits in communities.

AENOR checked the net impact by their outcomes onsite: all the activities were visited during the field trip, and moreover, eleven communities and working groups/beneficiaries were interviewed, as well as four Rimba Raya staff groups and stakeholders such as OFI and the Representative of Tanjung Puting National Park. They confirmed the results mentioned, which is also supported in the extensive documentary evidences provided for the verification (see Appendix 1: list of evidences provided, in this report).

According to AENOR observations, the net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive for each stakeholder group.

4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

4.1.1 Condition of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services at Project Start

In section 4.1 of the PD, the PP described the conditions of natural capital and ecosystem services prior to the project start and their potential threats. The audit team based the assessment of the appropriateness of these description on the ecological evidence provided by the PP, the historical evolution of the region, the inspection of the project area and the situation of its neighboring zone, as well as the testimonies of local community members and users of the services provided by the project area ecosystems.

The description of the conditions prior to the project start and the threats faced by the ecosystems were confirmed by the observations of the audit team on site and by all the interviewed locals. Thus, AENOR considers that the PP has described accurately the conditions at the project start date with respect to of natural capital and ecosystem services and includes real and possible threats.

4.1.2 Expected Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The PP identified the expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services through the definition of the causal chains of each project activity described in section 2.1.9 of the PD. The following table summarizes means used to assess the expected impacts resulting from project activities:

Project Activities	Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	Monitored Output	Monitoring Frequency and Methods	+/-	SDG
Mangrove Reforestation Mangrove Reforestation	Mangrove ecosystems, fish and aquatic animal habitat, biodiversity	# of mangrove seedlings planted	Annual, staff reports: Process note by Field staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Biodiversity Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	6.6
				+	14.5
Peat Swamp Reforestation Peat Swamp Reforestation	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration	Ha of land reforested	Annual, staff reports: Process note by Field staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Biodiversity Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	6.6
			Annual, staff reports: Field staff process note -> Unit report -> Report by Biodiversity Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	13
				+	15.2
Community Enterprise Grants Program	Seruyan River cleanliness, aquatic animals, mangroves, river ecosystems, fish habitat	# of packaging materials utilized	Annual, staff reports: Bookkeeping record done by the work group member -> Comdev staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr ->GM -> BOD	-	12.2

Project Activities	Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	Monitored Output	Monitoring Frequency and Methods	+/-	SDG
Establishment and protection of Rimba Raya Reserve	Forest resources, carbon sequestration, climate resilience	tCO2 emissions reductions	Annual, satellite monitoring and forest patrols: a. Socialization and develop agreement and or MOU with all stakeholders, b. Establish SOP for forest protection, c. Conduct forest and land patrols for any illegal activities -> From process notes: Form 7. Fire patrol and Illegal activities & Form 8. Fire investigation -> Unit report -> Report by Fire Management Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	13
	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration	# of hectares protected	Annual, satellite monitoring and forest patrols: From Field staff process notes: Form 7. Fire patrol and Illegal activities or Form 8. Fire investigation from field staff -> Unit report -> Report by Fire Management Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	15.1
Seruyan River Cleanup	Seruyan River cleanliness, aquatic animals, mangroves, river ecosystems, fish habitat	tonnes of garbage collected	Upon implementation, staff reports: Process note from Staff Comdev -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Comdev Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	14.1
Community Firefighting	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration	# of ha of forest preserved	Annual, satellite monitoring and forest patrols: From Field staff process notes: Form 7. Fire patrol and Illegal activities or Form 8. Fire investigation from field staff -> Unit report -> Report by Fire Management Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	15.1
Nurseries	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration	# of trees distributed to tree planting programs	Annual, staff reports: Process note by Field staff -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Biodiversity Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	15.1
Support for Tanjung Puting National Park	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration	# hectares of project area protected as buffer to park	Annual, satellite monitoring and forest patrols: Collaboration agreement or RKL-5year work plan and continue with annual work plan or RKT - Monitoring & Evaluation per semester (developed by RRC and TNTP) and to be reported to Ministry of Forestry and Environment.	+	15.5
Orangutan Care Facility	Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species	# of orangutans released	Annual, staff reports: Process note from field staff and Letter of released signed by OFI and KSDAE -> Monthly report Unit Mgr -> Report by Biodiversity Mgr -> GM -> BOD	+	15.5

Key:

BOD = Board of Directors

TD = Technical Director

AD = Administration Director

GM = General Manager
Comdev = Community Development
Mgr = Manager
HR = Human Resource

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through direct interviews and inspections during the site visit, the audit team is able to confirm that expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services resulting from project activities identified in the PD are likely to occur. In opinion of AENOR, the PP has properly estimated the type and magnitude of the project's impacts on the on natural capital and ecosystem services, as required by Criterion 3.2.4 of the SD VISTA v1.0.

4.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The PP has only identified has identified two negative impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services as result of the implementation of project activities: i) the increase in waste and plastic pollution due to Zuper Shrimp Paste production, generated as a result of packaging and consumption process, and ii) reduced aquatic ecosystem health due to runoff from chicken farms.

To mitigate this possible side effect of increasing the production of Zuper shrimp paste, the PP will by implementing various Seruyan river clean-up campaigns throughout the project lifetime and, together with the Seruyan District Environmental Agency, will implement a community-based waste management project with the 8 villages residing along the river.

At the moment of the site visit, one river clean-up has been carried out, which was confirmed by local community members. Additionally, the audit team was able to inspect trash bins located in public areas of the village, which were provided by the project, according to villagers. Although there were areas of the riverbanks with concentrations of waste, all consulted stakeholders confirmed that the PP has make efforts to contribute to the river-cleanup and that the situation has improved.

Also, the PP will collaborate with chicken farmers in the design of the farms as to reduce to the minimum the risk of runoffs.

Thus, in opinion of AENOR, the project has in place measures that will mitigate and minimize the negative impacts on the natural capital and ecosystem services.

4.1.4 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan

The PP has designed a monitoring plan to track the effects of the project activities on the natural capital and ecosystem services, which is described in PD section 4.3. The monitoring plan, developed through a Theory of Change framework, is structured according to the project activities, and allow to track the contributions on the SDG, described in section 1 of the PD, and to support all impacts and claims. All variables are directly linked to the impacts on the planet expected by the project.

The project is also validated and regularly verified under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards and has developed and implemented a robust monitoring system during the last ten years.

In the opinion of the AENOR team, all necessary parameters required to support all impacts and claims described in the project's expected and net impacts are contained in the monitoring plan and are clearly described. Details on the methods for collection of data for each output that is being monitored, particularly regarding the monitoring frequency and methods and SDG Target or Indicator, are provided. After the review of evidence provided by the PP, the interview and communications with PP, AENOR confirms that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and that the PP will be able to implement the monitoring plan.

4.1.5 Net Positive Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impacts

To gauge off-site impacts to biodiversity that may be caused by the project, the PP has been monitoring the movements and business activities of oil palm companies that are planning to retire their licenses in the project area as a result of project activities.

The project has also documented the political economic dimensions of illegal logging activities in the project zone (e.g., where loggers originate, who is funding the illegal logging) and report the activity to appropriate authorities. Alternative job opportunities will be sought for local residents involved in the illegal logging through community development initiatives such as the forest and fire patrol system. The project has also attempted to track where illegal logging operations relocate, in an effort to monitor off-site impacts to biodiversity.

It should be noted, finally, that any potential off-site negative impacts to biodiversity will be more than offset by the project's role as a physical buffer to Tanjung Putting National Park and the protection that the project has already offered to the park's biodiversity.

In opinion of AENOR after visiting the project region, the project has adequately identified all potentially negative offsite biodiversity impacts and has taken actions to mitigate them.

The project has not had any negative impacts on biodiversity outside the project zone resulting directly from project activities. There is the possibility for activities currently active in, or slated for, the project area to be displaced into neighboring areas or other parts of Kalimantan.

At a landscape spatial scale, oil palm development and illegal logging has continued to spread into other areas regardless of project activities in the project area. This can be argued based on the current distribution of both activities in and near the project zone, existing oil palm licenses in the region, local development plans for a major crude palm oil export facility on the southern coast of the project area and ongoing expansion of both activities across Kalimantan. For oil palm, current land use planning in Kalimantan, current and predicted expansion rates for oil palm in Kalimantan, and continued market demand for this relatively inexpensive oil indicate that oil palm will continue its rapid expansion. For illegal logging, a lack of enforcement of Indonesian laws limiting unpermitted logging and timber export, and continuing global markets for cheap, illegal wood, indicate that this threat to biodiversity will likely also continue.

The project's presence may shift the spatio-temporal dynamics and/or intensity of when these activities reach other areas in the immediate vicinity, but given the full range of factors driving oil palm expansion

mentioned above, the incremental impact within the project zone and adjacent areas is likely to be small.

From a biodiversity perspective, both oil palm and illegal logging are environmentally unsustainable options, to be minimized or avoided wherever possible. By creating and protecting a large area of natural habitat contiguous with TPNP, the project will help to maintain and enhance biodiversity in a region that would otherwise be degraded or lost to these two activities.

The presence of the project and its biodiversity related project activities will create benefits within the project zone that are unparalleled in comparison with the expected impacts of oil palm expansion into the area (as well as offsite areas) had the project not been present. The benefits which exist within the project zone greatly outweigh the potential impacts of unmitigated negative offsite action. Because of the project and its implemented project activities, the net effect of the project on biodiversity in and around the project zone is positive as it was demonstrated to the audit team.

Thus, AENOR deems that the anticipated net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive for natural capital and ecosystem services.

5 VALIDATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has performed a validation assessment of the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, and is able to affirm with a reasonable level of assurance that the project is in compliance with the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard v1.0 requirements and all its associated guides and definitions, without qualifications or limitations.

The objective of the validation was to conduct an independent assessment of the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project design in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the SD VISTA Program, including the appropriateness of the SD VISTA claims and the plans design for their monitoring. The scope of the validation was the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN SDG and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply.

The review of the Project Description and additional documents related to the project management and monitoring; and the subsequent background investigation, interviews and testimonies of stakeholders and project site inspections have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to validate the fulfilment of the stated criteria.

In detail the conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The project is in line with all criteria of the SD VISTA v1.0, the SD VISTA Program Guide v1.0 and the SD VISTA Program Definitions v1.0.
- All claims made by the project, including its contribution to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and net impacts on People and Prosperity and on the Planet, are credible and appropriately substantiated with historical and projected data and information.
- The monitoring plans for tracking the impacts on stakeholders and on natural capital and ecosystem services are transparent and adequate to support all impacts and claims expected by the project.

The conclusion of this report is that the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, as it was described in the Project Description, conforms with all criteria applicable for validation set by the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard and the SD VISTA Program Guide, without any qualification nor limitation.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCES PROVIDED

General documents
Project description: - Final version: SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.59 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.58 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.44 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.42 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.41 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.36 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.22 - SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.8 Project description public summary (in Bahasa): - Final version: SD VISta PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.10 - SD VISta PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.7 - SD VISta PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.5 - SD VISta PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.4 - SD VISta PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.3 - SD VISta PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project v1.2
Biodiversity
Camera trap - wildlife survey: - 20190326 Wildlife (Biodiversity) Survey_Camera Traps_eng_Report No.2A - Wildlife (Biodiversity) Survey_Camera Traps_eng_Report No.2B OK - Wildlife (Biodiversity) Survey_Camera Traps_Report No.1
Mangrove replanting – reports: - Report No. 1 - November 2018_rev1 - Mangrove Replanting Report No. 2 - Mangrove Replanting Report No. 3-Implementation stage
Raw Data Rapid Assesment: - Peta rapid assessment plot - Rekap_rapid_setiap_area
Water quality test: - Pemantauan Kualitas Air di kab seruyan tahun 2018 - Laporan Hasil Uji Coba Air di Seruyan 2018 - Laporan Hasil Uji Coba Air di Seruyan 2019 - Laporan uji kualitas air Oktober 2019
Other: - Basic Information - Audit 2017 (poin5-BS)-Nandez_edited-ENG (REV2) - Compiled Biodiversity Report_2019 - Laporan Orangutan release 2017 - Laporan Rapid Assesment Training dan Refreshment Training - Laporan Survey Lokasi Release Camp Orangutan Bersama OFI

Climate

Activity Reports:

- Agarwood Planting - funded by Kyoto University:
 5000 Agarwood (KU) for Local Community - Report No. 3
 20190109 Agarwood Planting_Eng OK
 Report Phase 2 - BLOCK II (Agarwood KU) July 2019-sent to DN

- ANNUAL REPORT CLIMATE-FIRE TRAINING+FIREFIGHTING 2017-2019
 Fire Training Certificate_Sundaji Budi Darmawan_2312'15-ok
 Tambahan Pengertian Dasar atas Sistem Tingkat Bahaya Kebakaran APRIL_Ind
 Gaining a Basic Understanding of APRIL Fire Danger Rating System_Eng
 Procurement fire fighting equipment n field vehicle
 FIRE EQUIPMENT LIST - RRC Update 2019
 20191021_koordinat dan lokasi sumur Bor
 20191017 CAPROS-Pengecekan Jalan Negara Utara
 20191016_Laporan kegiatan dan pengendalian kebakaran di wilayah RRC _ Januari sd Agustus 2019
 20190725_Laporan Refresing dan pengecekan Peralatan Kebakaran
 20180925_ CAPROS_Refresing dan evaluasi fire control unit Utara
 20180925_ CAPROS_Refresing dan evaluasi fire control unit Tengah
 20180925_ CAPROS_Refresing dan evaluasi fire control unit Selatan
 Basic Firefighter Training RRC Jan 2016
 Itinerary and Budget fire training session 2 Telaga Pulang
 Summary Report FFTR Training 2
 221016_Laporan kegiatan dan pengendalian kebakaran di wilayah RRC _ 2017
 20191015_Rekap hotspot dan patroli 2017
 20181016_Laporan kegiatan dan pengendalian kebakaran di wilayah RRC _ 2018
 20191015_Rekap hotspot dan patroli 2018
 20191016_Laporan kegiatan dan pengendalian kebakaran di wilayah RRC _ Januari sd Agustus 2019
 20191015_Rekap hotspot dan patroli Jan sd Agustus 2019
 170816_Laporan orientasi lapangan pengelolaan kebakaran di Unit Utara
 221016_Laporan kegiatan dan pengendalian kebakaran di wilayah RRC _ 2016
 270916_Laporan sosialisasi protokol koordinasi pencegahan dan penanggulangan kebakaran
 20180815_Patroli S.Buaya, Unit Tengah (patrol report)
 20190725_Laporan Refreshing Protokol Fire Management dan pengecekan peralatan Kebakara
 200304_ToR RRC Pembangunan Menara Pemantau Api-Batu Hirang

- Collaboration with TNTP:
 20190114 Kegiatan Penanaman Gaharu di Taman Nasional Tanjung Putting
 Laporan KOLABORASI TNTP RRC 2013-2018
 LAPORAN PENANAMAN GAHARU BLOK II
 Laporan Semester 1 RRC-Btntp 2019 -SIGNED
 PERJANJIAN KERJASAMA TNTP 2018-2023 - Signed
 Signed Peta

- Illegal Logging 2017 - 2019:
 2019-06-18 Illegal Logging
 Foto patoli illegal logging
 Laporan illegal logging
 2018-Laporan Pengecekan Logging di Sungai Perlu
 0.Rekap Data MWS dn FDR CU-YN OK.xlsx
 2018-Laporan Pengecekan Logging di Sungai Perlu.docx
 20190124_Rekap MWS dan FDR Selatan.xlsx
 20190925_Form 7.jpg
 Analisa realisasi patroli & FDR-CLID04.xlsx

<p>Forest Protection and Safeguards-RRC.pdf Form 7 - Laporan patroli api dan kegiatan illegal.doc</p> <p>- Replanting reports 2014 - 2019 20190406 Laporan Penanaman Unit Tengah 2019 Laporan Penanaman Unit Tengah 2016-2017 Laporan replanting ulak batu nov 2014 Mangrove Replanting Report No. 3-Implementation stage PETA KOORDINAT REPLANTING TATAH SELAMAT 2018-2019 PETA KOORDINAT UJI COBA TATAH SELAMAT 2018-2019 Replanting Summary RR Report_ReplantingMuaraDua__2015 (6 Jan 2016)</p>
<p>Carbon Accounting:</p> <p>- 20191116 North Road Impact v1.1 - Peat Drainage Impact Report_v1.1 - Rimba Raya_2017_2019_v1.4 - SouthernCanal_DrainageAnalysis_v1.0</p>
<p>Geospatial:</p> <p>- Canal Monitoring Kudung Canal: SouthernCanal_PlotLocations, CAA_PeatAOI_UTM49S_20191216_v1 Ulak Batu-Baung Road: NorthernRoad_CAA_AOI_20191218, Road_Plots_20191203b</p> <p>- LULC Classification: LULC_and_Transitions_MP4 LULC_Data_CAA20191216 LULC_Data_20191216 Compiled_Points_Classified Accuracy Assessment_2010-2019_final_v1.0</p> <p>- ProjectBoundaries ProjectManagementZone</p>
<p>QA/QC Plan_v 1.3</p>
<p>Community</p> <p>- Floating Clinic Floating Clinic Report No. 1 20190517 Laporan Mei 2019_COMDEV 20190523 PUSKESMAS Lap. Pelayanan KLINIK TERAPUNG 20190803 LAPORAN UJICOBA KLINIK TERAPUNG CAPROS try Out KLINIK TERAPUNG lapiran foto CAPROS try Out KLINIK TERAPUNG</p> <p>- MONEV SOLAR LANTERN 2019 20190930 Data INPUT & ANALISA Quick Survey SL SEPTEMBER 2019 20191021 MONEV Solar Lanter September 2019</p> <p>- MONEV WATER FILTER 2019 20190930 Data INPUT & ANALISA Quick Survey WF SEPTEMBER 2019 20191021 MONEV manfaat WF SEPTEMBER 2019</p>

- NZ Aid - Solar electrification in Ulba
20190802. Laporan Monev Solar Sel by Fauzan
20190805 CAPROS_MONEV LTS Ulak Batu by Herlinda
20190805 Lap. Hasil MONEV Jaringan Listrik Tenaga Surya Ulak Batu
Installation and Implementation Stage - Oct 2018
Report Electrification Project in Ulak Batu Stage 1 - Aug 2018

- Reading glasses program
20180312_laporan bulan Maret 2018_COMDEV (incl kacamata baca)
20190308 CAPROS_Pembagian kacamata Baca-PALINGKAU

- Scholarship reports
Report tahap 1 - July 2018-rev eng
Report tahap 2 - January 2019-eng
Scholarship Report August 2019 english-Report Phase 3
20190807 Report tahap 3 Beasiswa Pendidikan Putra Putri Seruyan - Agustus 2019

- Seruyan River Cleaning Program
20190327 LAPORAN tahap II Seruyan River Cleaning_ENG-OK
Progress Report River Cleaning Movement-Phase 1-REV OK

- Updated initiatives
20191003 Chicken projects 2017- OKTOBER 2019
20191006 Zuper update OKTOBER 2019
20191014 LAP kegiatan Ikan Kering Karya Bersama Tampudau
20191014 Lap. Pendampingan HARAPAN BERKEMBANG
Laporan kegiatan Budidaya Ikan Patin
Proposal Perikanan Mentari - Palingkau

- Village Library Muara Dua n Ulak Batu
20191023 Lap PERPUSTAKAAN HARATI September 2019
20191024 Koleksi buku perpustakaan HARATI BERSAMA
20191023 Data Infentarisasi Buku PERPUSTAKAAN ULBA September 2019
20191023 Data Pengunjung PERPUSTAKAAN ULBA September 2019
20191023 Lap PERPUSTAKAAN REKREASI ULBA September 2019

- Village Water Purifying System-pilot project
Hasil uji Laboratorium Kualitas Air
20191004 Rencana Anggaran Air Bersih_Desa Baung
20191113 Sistem Pengelolaan INSTALASI AIR LAYAK MINUM_Desa Baung

- Training:
TOR mini Lokakarya Pengembangan Mulok Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup-ADIWIYATA
Kerangka acuan pengembangan kegiatan program pembibitan tanaman hutan dan sayuran melalui mata pelajaran muatan lokal
PETLAP SL Pembibitan Tanaman Hutan_Des 2014
PETLAP Sosialisasi di SD-SMP-SMA_ok
160317_Modul Pembuatan Sumur Bor v2
Report – Phase 1 Education Scholarship for Seruyan Children
Report – Phase 2 Education Scholarship for Seruyan Children

- Village agreements:
Kesepakatan Desa Baung
Kesepakatan Desa Muara Dua

<p>Kesepakatan kerjasama masyarakat desa palingkau dengan rimba raya conservation</p> <p>- Others: 20191016 Perkembangan PEMETAAN PARTISIPATF September 2019 Capacity Building for comdev Staff 2016 Rimba Raya Endline _QUICK SURVEY _Edy September 2017 20180613_Laporan Bulanan Kegiatan Koordinator Community Development CL ID 01 Template Summary 1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics</p>
<p>Project Ownership</p> <p>- Decree & Maps: Map-peta sk 735-reduced Perjanjian Kerja Sama APL 95 ha 2018-2023 Working Area Map APL Agreement and Map Map-peta sk 735-reduced National Park MOU Map. New Agreement TNTP-RRC (010713) (2) peta lbr 1 SK 23 thn 2018 - Rimba Raya Conservation SK 735 Final Decree Addendum SK Definitif PT. RRC 2018 SK Menhut No 146.2013</p> <p>- Total Area: CAABoundaries Final Working Area Map Support Letter PETA REVISI KEGIATAN RE PT RRC RimbaRaya_PMZandCCA</p>
<p>Project Start Date</p> <p>Project Start 522.1-368 Bupati support</p>
<p>Rimba Raya Policies and SOPs</p> <p>Conflict resolution procedure - update 2019 Grant and support policy of Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL) Kebijakan Anti Penyuapan dan Korupsi – Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL) Kebijakan Kontrol Akutansi Internal – Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL).docx Kebijakan Pemberian Hadiah, Uang Perjalanan, dan Hiburan – Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL).docx Kebijakan PengadaanPembelian Barang – Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL).docx Kebijakan Perihal Konflik Kepentingan – Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL).docx Pedoman Perilaku Bisnis Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL).docx Peluang kerja Rimba Raya Conservation (BILINGUAL).docx PEMBERITAHUAN larangan gratifikasi.docx PROSED~1.DOC RR_SOP_OSHE_Worker Safety_Eng_2010-07-20 (translated).pdf SOP - Handling Conflicts and Grievances .docx SOP Rimba Raya Bilingual 2017-Field Ops_v1.2.docx SOP Worker Health and Safety v1.1.pdf</p>
<p>Theory of Change</p> <p>Theory of Change Monitoring - Climate Community & Biodiversity v1.4.xlsx Theory of Change Summary - Climate, Community & Biodiversity v1.3.xlsx TOC Activity Matrix v1.10 - Chicken Farm.pdf TOC Activity Matrix v1.10 - Water Filter.pdf</p>

TOC Activity Matrix v1.17.xlsm
Contracts with other entities
Kontrak WEI Jan-Des 2017 Signed agreement RRC WEI 2019 – 2020 Perjanjian Kerjasama PT RRC dengan APCS Juli-Desember 2015
VCS&CCB documentation
Monitoring report: CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_2017_2019_MP5_v1.16 Monitoring report public summary: 201219_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_Summary_v1.5_ BAHASA - Non-Permanence Risk Report: RimbaRaya_NPR_M5_V1.4 VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v4.0_RimbaRaya_MP5_v1.0 wgidataset_RimbaRaya_10142019
Other
- Status of Project submission in the National Registry System: Official Invitation in FGD Workshop Registration in the platform
- Financial: Rimba_Raya_Budget_and_Cashflow_2017_2019 v1.1 Rimbya Raya NPV Analysisv1.0

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Name	Position/Role/ Occupation
Todd Lemons	InfiniteEarth Chairman and CEO
Jim Procanik	InfiniteEarth Managing Director
Marco Bustamante:	InfiniteEarth Director of Project Operations
Sylviana Andhella:	Executive Director (PT. Rimba Raya Conservation)
Febrasius Masal	General Manager (PT. Rimba Raya Conservation)
Anthon Kesaulya	Community Development Manager (PT. Rimba Raya Conservation)
Fernandez Ngariswara	Biodiversity Manager (PT. Rimba Raya Conservation)
Arman Nur Ikhsan	GIS Specialist (PT. Rimba Raya Conservation)
Various	OFI Care Centre & Quarantine Staff
Helmi	Head of Tanjung Puting National Park
Franciscus X	Rimba Raya Reserve North Unit Manager
Various	Rimba Raya Reserve North Unit Staff
Erdiansyah	Ulak Batu Town Chief
Various	Ulak Batu Governmental staff
Various	Ulak Batu village library staff
Various	Ulak Batu solar power installation operator and users
Various	Muara Dua village library staff
Various	Muara Dua school students
Various	Muara Dua water purifying system beneficiaries
Various	Tatah Ji nursery staff
Various	Tatah Ji firefighter squad
Maskanah	Jahitan chicken farm owner and member of women group
Mohamed Ahyar	Jahitan village head
Various	Jahitan water purifying system operators
Various	Telaga Pulang High School scholarship recipients
Various	Telaga Pulang High School Principal and Faculty
Various	Baung Seberang water purifying system operators
Various	Baung Seberang solar lanterns beneficiaries
Hartono	Rimba Raya Reserve Central Unit Manager

Name	Position/Role/ Occupation
Various	Rimba Raya Reserve Central Unit Staff
Ili Rahmah	Belanti hamlet villager/ User of floating clinic
Arbayah	Belanti hamlet villager/ User of floating clinic
Ermawati	Floating clinic nurse
Miranda Styawulandari	Floating clinic nurse
Ertee	Tampadau Village Head
Various	Tampadau solar power electrification and solar home system beneficiaries
Various	Terasi Zuper shrimp paste working group
Henry Soeyatno	Rimba Raya Reserve South Unit Manager
Various	Rimba Raya Reserve South Unit Staff

APPENDIX 3: CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND CLARIFICATIONS

Corrective Actions Requests (CARs)

CAR ID	01	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CAR		
<p>The PD does not follow the template format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2.1.3 Implementation Schedule (table) • Section 5 Optional: Climate Module 		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>The SD VISTA Project Description Section 2.1.3 directions state that it is acceptable to “Add rows to the table below as necessary.” This was interpreted to suggest that editing the table was permitted. In order to comply with the provided table, columns have been removed that may have provided additional details but are unnecessary according to the section instructions, such as “Responsible Party” and “Project Phase.” The table was also updated to match suggested column headers and to use consistent language for Project activities.</i></p> <p><i>Section 5 of the SD VISTA Project Description was accidentally included and has been removed. Information that was included in this section on GHG emissions reductions claimed through VCS was moved to section 4.3 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impact Monitoring.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has made the appropriate corrections.</p> <p>CAR closed.</p>		

CAR ID	02	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CAR		
<p>Regarding the SDG contributions of the project (Section 1 of the PD), and in accordance with the SD VISta PD Template:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated project contributions by the end of the project lifetime should include quantitative estimations. • Contributions, currently related to goals and targets, should be related to official SDG targets and indicators (only one per contribution). Where a project's self-defined measure for tracking a benefits does not align with an official SDG indicator, do not provide an indicator number. • Where the contribution is issued as an SD VISta-labelled unit under a different program, the section reference column should refer to the validation report under the relevant program. 		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>Section 1 of the MR was updated to include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Estimated project contributions were updated to include quantitative estimates.</i> • <i>List only one contribution per official SDG, SDG Target, or SDG indicator. Where the impact was not linked to a specific SDG indicator, no indicator number was listed.</i> • <i>The table was updated to reference the project's VCS validation report "VALID_REP_674_31AUG2011" where the SD VISta labelled units are listed as an impact.</i> 		
Documentation provided by project participant		
VALID_REP_674_31AUG2011 SD VISta Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has made the appropriate corrections.</p> <p>CAR closed.</p>		

CAR ID	03	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CAR		
<p>The description of project activities (Section 2.1.2) should include all project activities listed, their description and how they will achieve net sustainable development benefits.</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>Section 2.1.2 was updates to list each activity implemented by the project, along with a brief description of the activity and how they will achieve net sustainable benefits for specific SDGs.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The activity <i>Seruyan River Cleanup</i> is not described in Section 2.1.2 of the PD (also missing in PD summary in Bahasa).</p> <p>CAR still open.</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 08/05/2020
<p><i>Section 2.1.2 of the Project Description was updated to include the Seruyan River Cleanup activity description.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 11/05/2020
<p>The PP has made the adequate corrections.</p> <p>CAR closed.</p>		

CAR ID	04	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CAR		
<p>Causal chains (Section 2.1.9) should describe the effects, outcomes and impacts (either positive or negative) of the projects activities (section 2.1.2) and must clearly indicate which expected impacts relate to People and their Prosperity (section 3.2) and which related to Planet (section 4.2).</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>Causal chain diagrams were created and added to section 2.1.9 of the PD for each project activity listed in section 2.1.2. Each causal chain shows the outputs, outcomes, and impacts expected for each project activity, in addition to indicating whether the impacts are positive or negative, direct or indirect, and whether they pertain to the categories of Planet or People and their Prosperity.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has made the adequate corrections. CAR closed.</p>		

Clarification Requests (CLs)

CL ID	01	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CL		
Provide evidence of the project start date.		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>Project start date: November 18 2008</i></p> <p><i>This is the date on which the government issued a letter of support for the issuance of the concession for PT Rimba Raya Conservation. Although InfiniteEARTH had undertaken significant work and investments in the project area prior to November 2008, it was from this point that a specific date can be identified where project development was focused.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Project Start 522.1-368 Bupati support		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has provided the requested information and has made the appropriate corrections.</p> <p>CL closed.</p>		

CL ID	02	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CL		
<p>In section 2.1.11 Benefit Performance, provide more information on how the Reserve will prevent the conversion to palm oil plantations and how will it be founded after 30 year-period of selling carbon credits.</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>The financial benefits of selling carbon credits during the the 30-year crediting period is aimed to create the enabling conditions within the Ecosystem Restoration Concession capable to perpetually change the dynamic between communities and the forest. The organization is committed to work towards a paradigm shift in the activities that implies that stakeholder villagers rethink and redefine their economic growth and wellbeing. As a result, the concession is constantly developing participatory and self-sustained operations and programs with the tenet that forest loss cannot be a component of long-term planned development.</i></p> <p><i>Section 2.1.11 of the monitoring report has been updated to reflect this additional context and information regarding benefit permanence.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has provided the requested information.</p> <p>CL closed.</p>		

CL ID	03	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CL		
<p>In section 2.2.6 Worker Training, provide further information regarding measures planned to provide orientation and training for the project's workers and individual stakeholders involved in carrying out project activities</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>Section 2.2.6 was updated to include more context related to the process for planning and documenting worker trainings, as well who is determined to participate.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.</p>		

CL ID	04	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CL		
Provide PD summary in Bahasa.		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<i>A PD summary document in Bahasa has been produced and provided to auditors for review.</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA PDD Bahasa Summary Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.		

CL ID	05	Date: 21/02/2020
Description of CL		
<p>In section 3.1 Condition of Stakeholders at Project Start, provided information regarding the condition of the identified stakeholders in section 2.2.2, besides villagers and local community members (i.e World Education, OFI, etc.).</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 10/04/2020
<p><i>A table has been added to section 3.1 that describes the condition of each stakeholder group at the start of the project (prior to project implementation), including all stakeholders identified in section 2.2.2.</i></p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
SD VISTA Project Description Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project		
DOE assessment		Date: 17/04/2020
<p>The PP has provided the requested information.</p> <p>CL closed.</p>		

CL ID	06	Date: 11/05/2020
Description of CL		
<p>In sections 3.3 and 4.3 of the PD provide information regarding the sampling methods and the frequency of monitoring and reporting.</p>		
Project participant response		Date: 14/05/2020
<p>An additional column entitled “Monitoring Frequency and Methods” has been added to the tables in sections 3.3 and 4.3. This column details the frequency and methods of monitoring for each impact of each project activity.</p>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
<p>Please see most recent update of the Project Description.</p>		
DOE assessment		Date: 27/05/2020
<p>The PP has provided the requested information.</p> <p>CL closed.</p>		