

**UNDP Management Response Template**  
**KALFOR Strengthening Forest Area Planning Mid Term Review**

Date: 1 September 2021

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GEF ID: 000085815

MTR Completion Date: 1 September 2021

Prepared by: KalFor Project

Position: PMU

Unit/Bureau: Environment Unit

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Position: Program Officer

Unit/Bureau: Environment Unit

Input into and update in ERC:

Position:

Unit/Bureau:

**Overall comments:**

Management response is developed under intensive consultation with IP and UNDP CO based on the recommendations from the consultants. The proposed key actions will provide positive outcomes for the complete achievement of the project objectives. The proposed timeline has also been taken for its key actions according to the capabilities and roles of the Kalimantan Forest Project supported by the IP and related partners.

Appreciation to the consultants who have reviewed the project in an in-depth analysis and comprehensive manner, even though all activities were conducted online. The review succeeded to describe the actual conditions of the project performance. The consultants have submitted workable and realistic recommendations. The project is therefore confident to complete the tasks by the end of the project period.

**Evaluation Recommendation 1 (i):**

For, GEF, UNDP and the IP/PMU: Review the indicators and targets in the Results Framework so that they can more effectively and efficiently capture the results of the project can realistically achieve. More specifically:

- i. Change the mid-term target of the Objective's third indicator, "1,000 people from local communities and including forest-dependent peoples, benefitting from strengthened livelihoods due to improved systems for protection of ecosystem services", to "alternative, forest-based income-generating schemes have been established with local communities, including forest-dependent peoples", to make it more realistic

**Management Response<sup>1</sup>: Partially Accepted**

KalFor has conducted the training attended by 1,874 participants from 13 villages, i.e. Ensaid Panjang Village = 269 people

Bangun Village = 184 people

Sungai Buluh Village = 198 people

Sinar Kuri Village = 334 people

Riam Bunut Village = 205 people

Pangkalan Suka Village = 205 people

Tanjung Pasar Village = 83 people

Pasir Panjang Village = 128 people

Lada Mandala Jaya Village = 168 people

<sup>1</sup> Select one: Fully Accept, Partially Accept, Reject

Kelurahan Kotawaringin Hilir Village = 55 people  
 Saka Village = 36 people  
 Sempayau Village = 43 people  
 Batu Lepoq Village = 49 people  
 Topics of the training included those related various issues.  
 Ensaid Panjang  
 Weaving Dayak ikat product diversification training = 20 people  
 Financial Skills Training = 21 people  
 Ecotourism Training = 10 people  
 Spatial Planning Training = 10 people  
 Sungai Buluh  
 Financial Skills Training = 24 people  
 Spatial Planning Training = 10 people  
 Sinar Kuri  
 Social Identification & Village Planning = 32 people  
 Seedling and Nursery Making Training = 11 people  
 Durian product Training = 7 people  
 Tanjung Pasar  
 Craft training = 4 people  
 Pasir Panjang  
 Trigona Honey Packaging and Moisture Reduction Training = 14 people  
 Kutai Timur  
 GIS training = 100 people  
 Drone training = 46 people  
 KalFor will continue to use the present indicator, even though, KalFor agree the recommendation on development of income-generating schemes. KalFor views that what is meant by the Indicator is not only those related to income generating but also other capacity improvements (refer to total number of training participant in thirteen villages 1.874 people). Topics of the training included various issues such as income generating scheme. For example: Immune booster production, Trigona Honey Packaging and Moisture Reduction, Weaving Dayak ikat product diversification.  
 KalFor views that the target of 1000 strengthened livelihood to better ecosystem protection will be achieved during the remaining life of the project where it includes all activity related for improving the capacity.

Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking <sup>2</sup>	
			Status <sup>3</sup>	Comments

<sup>2</sup> Status of implementation is tracked electronically in the Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

<sup>3</sup> Select one: Not initiated, Initiated, Completed, No longer applicable

1.i.1 Declare in the PIR 2021 that KalFor has conducted training for 1,874 participants from 13 villages.	29 July 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Completed	
1.i.2 In the upcoming Project Board Meeting (PBM), present report on the methodology and the calculation of people benefitting from strengthened livelihood of systems for protection of ecosystem services.	31 December 2021 (PBM)	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	
1.i.3 KalFor will improve the methodology of calculating the number of participants involved in training and other capacity building activities.	31 December 2021 (PBM)	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	
1.i.4 Allocate any required budget for the training and other capacity building activities including measurement of capacity improvement of the participants. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	
<b>Evaluation Recommendation 1 (ii):</b> For, GEF, UNDP and the IP/PMU: Review the indicators and targets in the Results Framework so that they can more effectively and efficiently capture the results of the project can realistically achieve. More specifically ii. Move Outcome Indicator 2.1, "Tons of CO2e emissions avoided within the three Kalimantan provinces", to come under Outcome 1, where it is more relevant				
<b>Management Response: Reject</b> KalFor understand that what is described in indicator 2.1 which is three provinces include the four pilot districts as mention in the heading of Outcome 2 i.e. "Policies and plans to deliver global and national benefits from forest conservation and estate crop development are in place in four districts of Kalimantan and innovative approaches to their implementation have been demonstrated in target landscapes containing at least 200,000 ha of forest area currently outside of the estate crop". Under the Indicator 2.1., the project has met the description of Outcome 1 as it has achieved the targets in the four (4) districts located in the three (3) provinces, e.g. target of 10 Mtons CO2e has been surpassed where 16 Mtons CO2e has been achieved. The calculation has been discussed with MoEF and documented in MoM dated 11 March 2021 signed by Head of Sub Directorate Forest Resources Monitoring, Directorate of Forest Resources Inventory and Monitoring, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
<b>Evaluation Recommendation 1 (iii):</b> For, GEF, UNDP and the IP/PMU: Review the indicators and targets in the Results Framework so that they can more effectively and efficiently capture the results of the project can realistically achieve. More specifically iii. Fully develop Outcome Indicator 2.3, on local institution capacity building, and the mid-term and project-end targets for it since these are undeveloped and how to report on them is not clear				
<b>Management Response: Fully Accept</b>				

The project will fully develop Outcome Indicator 2.3, on local institution capacity building in the mid-term and project-end targets instead of revising the indicator and target. The information will include the 8 KPH (Forest Management Units) that have participated the capacity building activities. These 8 KPH are: KPH Bengalon, KPH Kelinjau, and KPH Manubar in East Kutai, KPH Kobar in West Kotawaringin), KPH Sintang Utara and KPH Sintang Timur in Sintang, and KPH Ketapang Utara and KPH Ketapang Selatan in Ketapang. Up to June 2021 KalFor has provided Trainings on GIS, NTFP, Drone Mapping, Village Regulation Development, FPIC, Gender.				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
1.iii.1 Completion of information on Outcome Indicator 2.3. The information on Outcome Indicator 2.3 will be reported in PIR 2021	29 July 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Completed	
1.iii.2 Clarification of eight KPHs will be reported in the PBM	31 December 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation 1 (iv):</b>  For, GEF, UNDP and the IP/PMU: Review the indicators and targets in the Results Framework so that they can more effectively and efficiently capture the results of the project can realistically achieve. More specifically</p> <p>iv. Remove Outcome Indicator 2.4, “No. of district-level forest safeguarding plans approved and endorsed by key stakeholders”, and its mid-term and project-end targets. While the indicator is clear, it is repetitive of Indicator 2.3. And, the mid-term and project-end targets were either formulated in error or are far too ambitious</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Partially Accept</b>  KalFor views that indicator 2.3 is not related to indicator 2.4. which is “No. of district-level forest safeguarding plans approved and endorsed by key stakeholders” is different from the Indicator 2.3. which is about local institution capacity building. Therefore it is not repetitive.  The Mid-Term Target is 416.000 ha, KalFor has achieved 608.423 Ha: (West Kalimantan 97,512 Ha, East Kalimantan 503,641 ha, and Central Kalimantan 4.119 Ha, Regulation No. 12 of 2021 on HCV Criteria = 417.506,84 Ha (endorse by the Governor of East Kalimantan on 24 April 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Kalimantan Governor Regulations as a derivative of West Kalimantan Regional Regulation number 6 of 2018 concerning the allocation of 7% of forest area for land-based businesses : (1) Multi-stakeholder engagement, (2) Sanctions, (3) Conservation and (4) Forest protection management. Total area of oil palm plantation is a 1,393,032 ha (Statistic Kelapa Sawit Indonesia 2019), meaning that 97,512 Ha (endorsed by West Kalimantan Governor on 2 March 2018)</li> <li>East Kalimantan Governor Regulation No. 12 of 2021 on HCV Criteria = 417.506,84 Ha (endorse by the Governor of East Kalimantan on 24 April 2021)</li> <li>Head of Kutai Timur District No. 189/050/B.4/01/2020 on Protected Forest Area in APL = 161.374 - 75.239 = 86.135 Ha (endorsed by Head of Kutai Timur District on 20 January 2020)</li> <li>Head of District Gunung Mas No. 23 at year 2019 on Instructions for the Implementation of Levy Collection in Lapak Jaru is 4.119 Ha (Endorsed by Head of District Gunung Mas on 30 Augustus 2019)</li> <li>Community Forest in Central Kalimantan is 125 Ha</li> <li>Urban Forest in Central Kalimantan is 3025,54 Ha</li> </ul> <p>Total protect forest is 608.423 Ha (surpassing the target 416.000 Ha).</p>				

KalFor propose to remove the number 3,7 million ha under indicator 2.4, e.g. the target for the midterm and end of project show only the 416.000 ha area outside of the estate crop. The 3,7 million ha stated in the prodoc covers APL and HPK in five provinces in Kalimantan Island while KalFor is facilitating three provinces.				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
1.iv.1 Declare in the 2021 PIR that through KalFor facilitation, 14 regulations (e.g. governor decree, head of district decree) have been developed and endorsed.	29 July 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Completed	
1.iv.2 During PBM, clarify the number of hectarage total protected area in APL as an impact of regulation.	31 December 2021 (PBM)	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	
1.iv.3 Discuss indicator and target with IP, CO and RTA	31 December 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation 1 (v):</b>  <u>For, GEF, UNDP and the IP/PMU:</u> Review the indicators and targets in the Results Framework so that they can more effectively and efficiently capture the results of the project can realistically achieve. More specifically</p> <p>v. Add a second indicator under Outcome 3 to capture the APL forest area conserved specifically through the implementation of performance-based incentive mechanisms</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Partially Accept</b>  KalFor will document and report area conserve through the implementation of performance-based incentive mechanisms in national level. KalFor is facilitating the development of DID (Dana Insentif Daerah) where its implementation will consider performance-based mechanism that measure conservation of forested area in APL. KalFor is also facilitating development of other incentive mechanism, for example: village allocation fund to support village activity on environment and forest protection.</p>				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
1.v.1 Continue facilitating the development of regulation, e.g. with MOEF on Regional Incentive Funding (or DID - Dana Insentif Daerah). Forest Area benefiting from DID and amount of fund from DID will be reported in outcome Indicator 3.1	27 September 2024	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Initiated	
1.v.2 Report in PIR on progress of the EFT/DID mechanism development and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 July 2021 (PIR 2021)</li> <li>• 30 September 2022</li> <li>• 29 September 2023</li> <li>• 27 September 2024</li> </ul> (Annual PIR until the end of the project)	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed</li> <li>• Initiated</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation1 (vi):</b>  <b>For, GEF, UNDP and the IP/PMU:</b> Review the indicators and targets in the Results Framework so that they can more effectively and efficiently capture the results of the project can realistically achieve. More specifically</p> <p>vi. Replace Outcome Indicator 4.1, given that it involves using a scorecard methodology that was not available to KALFOR and its targets are unclear, with an indicator on the number of communications and knowledge management products that directly support the achievement of the project's other Outcomes and the Objective</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Accept</b>  KalFor has developed Capacity Need Assessment and Strategy that referred to UNDP scorecard.  Based on that document KalFor has been providing several training and other capacity building program (activities). KalFor has also measured improvement of capacity of training and other capacity building participants. In several cases training participants use their improved capacity for local government planning. For example: Local government staff who joined GIS training are involved in updating of the baseline.</p>				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
1.vi.1 Consult with MOEF, provincial and district government to identify and agree on the priority training that will be implemented and type & number communication products. (Report to PBM 2021)	31 December 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Initiated	
1.vi.2 Continue training and capacity building program with involvement with MoEF, provincial and district government. (Report to PBM)	31 December 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not Initiated	
1.vi.3 KalFor will continue to conduct pre- and post- test to measure the improvement of capacity of participants of training implemented (assessment before and after each training). (Report to PBM)	31 December 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Initiated	
1.vi.4 Allocate any required budget for the training and other capacity building activities including measurement of capacity improvement of the participants. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not Initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation 2:</b>  <b>For the IP/PMU:</b> Formulate and implement a comprehensive exit strategy to ensure that the risks to sustainability the project faces are fully addressed and that the support KALFOR, along with its partner universities and NGOs, have provided will continue after the project ends. Since the risks may change over time, and new results will emerge, the exit strategy will need to be adaptive</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Fully Accepted</b>  KalFor has conducted activities that are designed to lead to sustainability such as development of regulation at national, provincial, district and village level. In parallel, KalFor has drafted exit strategy document developed based on lessons learned from 3 years' project implementation. However KalFor accept the recommendation to improve the document based on the dynamic situation in national provincial and district level.</p>				

Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
2.1 Conduct consultation with partners to get response & inputs on the exit strategy document	31 December 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> draft)	IP/PMU	Initiated	
2.2 Refine the Draft Exit strategy document upon the consultation with stakeholder and relevant partners at national, provincial, and district levels, including experts from universities. (Report to PBM)	31 December 2021 (2 <sup>nd</sup> draft)	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
2.3 Upon its finalization, the exit strategy will be used as a reference for the KalFor project activities in the future (Report in PIR 2024)	27 September 2024	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation 3:</b>            For the IP/PMU: Develop a set of lessons learned from KALFOR's experience in supporting APL forest conservation in the three provinces, four districts and communities, along with tools and guidance for promoting forest conservation, and share these actively with other districts and provinces in Kalimantan to achieve broader change. And, involve supportive district and provincial heads of government in the three provinces in the effort to advance KALFOR's goals in other areas</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Fully Accept</b>            KalFor has been identifying and gathering success stories (best practices) from KalFor's activities in 4 districts and 3 provinces. The lessons learned focuses on forest protection and improving forest-dependent's livelihood, e.g. through NTFP. The success stories will be clustered based on type of the stories. The lessons learned will be continuing to be produced and distributed to relevant partners, stakeholders, and audience.            KalFor has develop three villages video in Sintang district, see in UNDP Indonesia YouTube (<a href="https://youtu.be/Afn2dSZBOVE">https://youtu.be/Afn2dSZBOVE</a>, <a href="https://youtu.be/ADu5ehJ8NOc">https://youtu.be/ADu5ehJ8NOc</a>, <a href="https://youtu.be/5iS4pZQ3cvM">https://youtu.be/5iS4pZQ3cvM</a>). Additionally KalFor is also developing documentary videos covering 11 villages in order to promote and raise awareness about potential of each village in three other district (Ketapang, Kutai Timur, Kotawaringin Barat). KalFor has developed the knowledge management portal to store and share all the lesson learned. KalFor also created</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. KalFor has developed YouTube (<a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCADNs6YGu3FPgFM0vErXjDw/featured">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCADNs6YGu3FPgFM0vErXjDw/featured</a>)</li> <li>2. KalFor has developed Twitter (<a href="https://twitter.com/kalimantanfore2">https://twitter.com/kalimantanfore2</a>)</li> <li>3. KalFor has developed Instagram (<a href="https://www.instagram.com/kalforproject">https://www.instagram.com/kalforproject</a>)</li> <li>4. KalFor has developed Website (<a href="https://kalimantanforest.org">https://kalimantanforest.org</a>)</li> <li>5. KalFor has developed 11 policy brief, in 3 provinces, 4 district and 4 outcome.</li> <li>6. KalFor has developed 14 documentary videos in 14 villages to promote each potential.</li> <li>7. KalFor has developed 5 videos of gender stories that highlight women role in the environment.</li> <li>8. KalFor has held an environmental innovation competition and was attended by hundreds of participants from all over Indonesia.</li> </ol> <p>However, KalFor will conduct assessment to measure the acceptance of all distributed materials.</p>				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments

3.1 Continue to identify the topics for success stories in the remaining KalFor Project Life. (Report in PIR 2024)	27 September 2024	IP/PMU	Initiated	
3.2 Develop lessons learned materials in printed and non-printed materials (e.g. audio visual). Several visual material will also be developed for international audience. For instance: for participation in COP26 2021, KalFor working together with the secretariat MoEF to prepare material for COP26. (Report to PBM)	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Initiated	
3.3 Disseminate the lessons learned to relevant stakeholders and audience via YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Website and Circulate Printed Material, including share lesson learn on APKASI (Head of district association) event. (Report to PBM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 December 2021</li> <li>• 30 December 2022</li> <li>• 29 December 2023</li> <li>• 31 December 2024</li> </ul>	IP/PMU	Initiated	
3.4 The lessons learned will also be provided online through KalFor's website and partners' portal	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Initiated	
3.5 Develop the database in Sintang district related to partner activities contribution to support the Sintang district regional development plan that consider environment and forest protection	30 December 2022	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation 4:</b>  For the IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF: The IP/PMU should improve its monitoring and reporting on the project indicators, making sure the data provided matches what the indicators require. Furthermore, the offices with responsibility for quality assurance and financial support, UNDP at the country and regional levels and the GEF, should ensure in the project progress reports they receive that there is clear reporting on KALFOR's levels of achievement, and according to the indicators</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Fully Accept</b>  IP/PMU will continue to ensure that all indicators are provided with relevant data related to completeness and documentation of activities implemented. KalFor complies with all requirements of PAR, PIR, ATLAS system, PBM, PIMS, MTR and TE. In addition, KalFor also develop annual and monthly reports shared and discussed with MoEF to ensure that all activities implemented in alignment with the prodoc and at the same time MoEF guidance. This improves the monitoring and evaluation of KalFor project activities.</p>				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
4.1 Ensure all report have clear project indicator and matches with the data provided	27 September 2024	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Initiated	
4.2 Continue to develop monthly and annual reports to be shared with MoEF the clear project indicator and data provided matches with indicator require	27 September 2024	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Initiated	
4.3 Result of the MTR will be reported to PBM	31 December 2021	IP/PMU, UNDP and GEF	Not initiated	



<b>Evaluation Recommendation 5:</b>				
For the IP/PMU: In its work to expand APL forest area under enhanced protection as well as conserve biodiversity and ES functions, the IP/PMU should make efforts to prevent forest fragmentation and support intactness wherever feasible. Among the measures the project could take are the following: (i) revising the permit approval processes of the different sectors for activities in APL forests, (ii) training subnational government entities, particularly those responsible for spatial planning, in the principles and practices of conservation area planning and management, (iii) identifying where large HCV areas and corridors exist across palm oil plantation landscapes and seeking to secure those areas through additional provincial regulations or other means.				
<b>Management Response: Partially Accept</b>				
KalFor has been implementing a number of activities to address the need to protect APL forest and conserve biodiversity and ES functions, e.g. study on interconnection of forested areas in non-state-owned forest area and its connectivity with protected area Another example is that KalFor is facilitating a collaboration between oil palm plantation in communities:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PT. ASMR in Kotawaringin Barat District</li> <li>2. PT. SMS and PT. SISM in Ketapang District</li> <li>3. PT. KAP in Sintang District</li> </ol>				
In response to your specific recommendation, please see as follow:				
Point (i) is not feasible since the permit approval processes of the different sector is beyond the project scope (time and resources)				
Point (ii) is feasible				
Point (iii) is not feasible for additional provincial regulation, due to politically unrealistic and complexity in the field.				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
5.1 Socialization governor regulation No 6/2018 on Land Management Sustainability to palm oil company in West Kalimantan and Socialization governor regulation No. 12/2021 on Criteria HCVF to palm oil company in East Kalimantan. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
5.2 Support the oil palm plantation to identify the HCV either in their concession area or in surrounding community area. This might include forested areas that can be developed to be a biodiversity corridor to connect fragmented forested areas via updating baseline on forested in APL. (Report to PBM 2022)	30 December 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
5.3 Coordination with GGP-SPOI Project (IP: Ministry of Agriculture) on data sharing related to baseline point 5.2, and request to data exchange which palm oil company has ISPO	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Initiated	
5.4 Facilitate the oil palm plantation identify the community that has HCV area and can be partner for collaboration	30 December 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
5.5 Continue to raise awareness on importance of HCV for community living around oil palm plantation (Report in PIR 2023)	29 September 2023	IP/PMU	Initiated	

<b>Evaluation Recommendation 6:</b>				
For the IP/PMU: For the purpose of conserving HCV forests and the biodiversity and ES functions they provide, aim as much as possible, to prioritize APL forest areas based on their size, HCV status, connectivity and intactness. The more detailed data that partner universities possess on APL forests in their respective provinces should also be used to help identify priority areas for conservation. Along with this, KALFOR should focus to a greater extent on conserving APL forests in Kutai Timur in East Kalimantan and in Ketapang and Sintang in West Kalimantan, and in these provinces more broadly, since they hold larger remaining areas of APL forests				
<b>Management Response: Fully Accept</b>				
As part of efforts to promote conservation of HCV forests and the biodiversity and ES functions in greater area, KalFor is carrying out, among others, an economic valuation of APL forests. The valuation sees not only the size of the forested area, but also current and potential values, e.g. economic value of APL forest. In particular KalFor is focusing on protection and conservation of Forested Area in APL in West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. At the villages level KalFor is working for APL forest protection with CSOs.				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
6.1 KalFor will prioritize forested area that has higher value identified during the economic valuation for focus of strengthening planning and management of forest and the result of update baseline (considering size, HCV status, connectivity and intactness). This will be accommodated in the next AWP	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Initiated	
6.2 Upon completion of the economic valuation, the results will be consulted with stakeholder, particularly decision maker at district and province to get their buy-in. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
6.3 Continue to work with local CSOs in four district aiming at improving people's livelihood and at the same time protecting APL forest. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
<b>Evaluation Recommendation 7:</b>				
For the IP/PMU: Based on the inventory of policies concerning APL forests that KALFOR has conducted (and any additional inventory that may be needed), identify and assess the gaps in provincial and district policies regarding APL forest conservation and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ES, especially in the policies of other sectors, such as estate crop and agriculture. And, seek to address these gaps through building wide stakeholder consensus				
<b>Management Response: Partially Accept</b>				
KalFor has conducted studies on "Regulatory Assessment to Improve Forest Released Mechanism and Technical Guidelines to implement sustainable management principle at HCVF originated from released forest and APL at Province and District" by IPB University and gap analysis in three provinces and four district by Universities (UNTAN, UNMUL, UNMUH). Based on those studies, KalFor facilitated provincial and district government to develop local regulation related to Non-State-Owned Forest Area as follows and support implementation of the existing regulations:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. East Kalimantan Governor Regulation No. 12 of 2021 on HCV Criteria.</li> <li>2. Head of Kutai Timur District No. 189/050/B.4/01/2020 on Protected Forest Area in APL.</li> </ol>				

3. West Kalimantan Governor Regulations as a derivative of West Kalimantan Regional Regulation number 6 of 2018 concerning the allocation of 7% of forest area for land-based businesses : (1) Multi-stakeholder engagement, (2) Sanctions, (3) Conservation and (4) Forest protection management.
  4. Head of District Gunung Mas No. 23 at year 2019 on Instructions for the Implementation of Levy Collection in Lapak Jaru
  5. Urban Forest in Central Kalimantan
  6. Recapitulation of Community Forest in Central Kalimantan
  7. Sintang Regent Decree No. 593.3/513/KEP-BAPPEDA/2017, May 19, 2017 of “Determination of the Location of the Eco-Cultural Area in Sintang Distict”
  8. Sintang Regent Decree No. 593.3/710/KEP- BAPPEDA/2018, October 8, 2018 of “Determination of the location of the Tawang Selubang forest area as a forest cover in Merpak Village, Kelam Permai Sub-District, Sintang District”
  9. Sintang Regent Decree No. 593.3/1236/ KEP-BAPPEDA/2017, December 6, 2017, of “Determination of the location of the Rima Seringin Forest Area as a Forest Coverage in the Village of Sepulut, Sepauk Sub-District”
  10. Decree of Kutai Timur District No. 454/02.188.45/HK/XII/2003, 31 December 2003 of Determination of the location of the Botanical Gardens in the Bukit Pelangi Central Government Area, Sangatta Sub-District, Kutai Timur District. 31 December 2003
  11. Decree of the Village Head of Sempayau No. 1 year 2021 of the Determination of Utilization Areas and Protection Areas for Sempayau Village, January 20, 2021
  12. Decree of the Village Head of Saka No. 1 year 2021 of Designation of Village-Owned Forests, January 23, 2021
  13. Decree of the Village Head of Batu Lepoq No. 141/281/XI/2020 of Designation of Forested Areas Outside Forest Areas as Forests Owned by Batu Lepoq Village. November 5, 2020.
  14. Head of Ketapang District Regulation No. 150 year 2004 on Urban Forest Teluk Akar Begantung
- With the issuance of new regulation of certain sectors related to forest and land, KalFor will continue to facilitate and finalize the provincial, district and villages regulation, addressing the gap through building wide stakeholder consensus.

Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
7.1 Finalize Central Kalimantan Draft Governor Regulation on Urban Forest, Community Forest, Grand Forest Park (TAHURA). (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
7.2 Finalize Head of District Regulation to protect APL. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
7.3 Continue to Facilitate the villages regulation on protecting forest in APL. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
7.4 Revisit the existing regulation based on omnibus law (UUCK No. 11/2020). (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Not initiated	

**Evaluation Recommendation 8:**

For the IP/PMU: Explore and develop other ways to achieve and expand community ownership of forest areas on a larger scale. These might include: (i) promoting provincial or district regulations for community ownership, similar to the Central Kalimantan decree drafted for community forests, to provide an

enabling environment at a higher level for village forest ownership, and (ii) reaching out to the specific ministry with the authority over a given village forest area for ownership rights, as Sampayau village has done with the Ministry of Home Affairs, claiming their forest as an asset

**Management Response: Fully Accept**

KalFor is facilitating activities to achieve and expand community ownership of forest areas on a larger scale. This includes promoting forest and biodiversity conservation in APL into local government planning and budgeting, as follow:

1. KalFor has facilitated Kotawaringin Barat district government No. 19/2021 to develop ecological fiscal transfer regulation that reward villages that protect forest in APL.
2. KalFor provided data to review Kutai Timur district government in spatial planning.
3. KalFor has facilitated development of village regulations to ensure community ownership of their forest as follows:
  - a. Decree of the Village Head of Sempayau No. 1 year 2021 of the Determination of Utilization Areas and Protection Areas for Sempayau Village, January 20, 2021
  - b. Decree of the Village Head of Saka No. 1 year 2021 of Designation of Village-Owned Forests, January 23, 2021
  - c. Decree of the Village Head of Batu Lepoq No. 141/281/XI/2020 of Designation of Forested Areas Outside Forest Areas as Forests Owned by Batu Lepoq Village. November 5, 2020

However, KalFor will continue to facilitate district regulation for community ownership in another district if it feasible.

Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
8.1 KalFor will continue to facilitate district government of Ketapang, Sintang and Kutai Timur on ecological fiscal transfer regulation and district regulation for community ownership in Sintang & Ketapang district regulation on protection of forested in APL. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	
8.2 KalFor facilitated the existing forum so that more community groups have more concern, understanding and commitment for forest and biodiversity conservation in APL. Members of the forum also include community group representative. (Report in PIR 2022)	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Initiated	

**Evaluation Recommendation 9:**

For the IP/PMU: Given that the community pilots are relatively small regarding the livelihoods they support and the forest areas they conserve, and that district and provincial governments are interested in supporting enterprises that bring investment, growth, employment and poverty reduction, KALFOR should promote large-scale NTFP enterprises that bring these benefits and develop incentives for the enterprises and governments to help establish the companies. In doing so, KALFOR should draw on, and collaborate with the work done by the MOEF department responsible for NTFP development, research organizations examining NTFP development and private NTFP companies

**Management Response: Fully Accept**

KalFor is currently developing activities for more villages with concrete NTFP practices. Activities related to the use of NTFP will be expanded based on the results and successes of pilot activities at KalFor villages. KalFor is also carrying out a value chain analysis and market assessment to identify and promote the

use of NTFP more broadly. However, KalFor will promote large-scale NTFP enterprises that bring these benefits and develop incentives for the enterprises and governments to help establish the companies and KalFor will collaborate with the work done by the MOEF department responsible for NTFP development, research organizations examining NTFP development and private NTFP companies.				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
9.1 Present results of the value chain analysis with broad stakeholders to get their buy-in, e.g. alignment with local government priority, so that the NTFP practices become local government program that covers more villages in addition to KalFor's pilot villages. (Report to PBM)	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
9.2 Facilitate local government to support NTFP activity including its value chain so that it can give benefit to more people. KalFor can share result of the study for local government activities and collaborate with MOEF department responsible for NTFP development, research organizations examining NTFP development and private NTFP companies.	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
9.3 Report progress of the value chain analysis on NTFP in the upcoming PBM.	31 December 2021	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Recommendation 10:</b>  <u>For the IP/PMU:</u> Accompanying the recommendation above, KALFOR should pursue incentives for small palm oil growers to participate in NTFP activities that sustain APL forests</p>				
<p><b>Management Response: Fully Accept</b>  KalFor is carrying out activities with small palm oil growers where they can get benefit from NTFP activities, e.g. <i>kelulut</i> honey in Kotawaringin Barat district. By maintaining the forested area in their small oil palm plantation, they can get financial benefit by selling the NTFP to the market.</p>				
Key Action(s)	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)	Tracking	
			Status	Comments
10.1 KalFor will continue and expand facilitation of NTFP practices in current villages by engaging related local government agencies so that more villages can get similar lessons and benefit. (Report to PBM 2022)	30 December 2022	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
10.2 Results of this facilitation will be reported in PIR 2022	30 September 2022	IP/PMU	Not initiated	
<p><b>Evaluation Self-Assessment:</b>  Consultant assessed Not Applicable (0 - Not Applicable: Not Applicable/Does not apply since the answer is not available) on the following questions:</p>				

- 2.16. Does the evaluation identify ways in which the programme/project has produced a catalytic role and has demonstrated: (a) the production of a public good; (b) demonstration; (c) replication; and/or (d) scaling up (GEF evaluations)?
- 3.4. Does the report discuss crisis prevention and recovery issues as relevant?
- 3.9. Does the evaluation draw linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant targets and indicators for the area being evaluated?
- 3.10. Does the terminal evaluation adequately address social and environmental safeguards, as relevant? (GEF evaluations)
- 4.3. Does the evaluation report contain a concise and logically articulated set of lessons learned?
- 4.9. Are recommendations linked to country programme outcomes and strategies and actionable by the country office?
- Is guidance given for implementation of the recommendations?
  - Do recommendations identify implementing roles (UNDP, government, programme, stakeholder, other)?

**Management Response: Reject**

KalFor does not agree with those assessment since during the assessment, the consultant did not ask the questions mentioned above, so the value of Not Applicable (*0 - Not Applicable: Not Applicable/Does not apply since the answer is not available*) does not match.