



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Project “Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan” (KALFOR)

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1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia stands today as the world's tenth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity and is ranked fourth with respect to population size. In the last several years, it has been a stable democracy, and as an emerging middle-income country Indonesia has made major gains in poverty reduction. Consisting of over 17,000 islands, Indonesia is the largest archipelagic nation in the world. The islands include (parts of) the second (New Guinea), third (Borneo) and sixth (Sumatra) largest islands on earth. The country is also marked by high cultural and biological diversity. The population is comprised of over 300 different ethnic groups, and with its richness of tropical rainforest, coastal and other ecosystems, Indonesia is a mega-biodiversity nation, supporting two of the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots.

The development challenge that the project, "Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan", seeks to meet is for Indonesia to define, plan for and create a better balance between the development of major estate crops such as palm oil, rubber and others, and the need for improved forest protection. More specifically, the project strategy is to improve the conservation of forested areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services in Non-State-Owned Forest Area (Areal Penggunaan Lain, APL) and Convertible Production Forest (Hutan Produksi yang dapat di Konversi, HPK) in Kalimantan. These lands are subject to potential conversion to estate crop production despite their having forest cover. The project has aimed to achieve its objective by pursuing four Outcomes:

1. Mainstreaming of forest ecosystem service and biodiversity considerations into national, provincial, and district policies and decision-making processes for forest area planning and management;
2. 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 forest estate;
3. Innovative ways of using financial incentives (and eliminating disincentives), designed to help reduce deforestation and forest fragmentation driven by estate crop development, have been demonstrated in target landscapes within four districts in Kalimantan;
4. Knowledge management and M&E. Increased knowledge and understanding of the multiple factors underlying successful implementation of reduced deforestation, green growth strategies for Indonesia's estate crops sector.

Three of the island's provinces, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan, and four pilot districts in them, Ketapang and Sintang in West Kalimantan, Kotawaringin Barat in Central Kalimantan, and Kutai Timur in East Kalimantan, are the focus of the project.

While KALFOR is expected to have an overall positive environmental and social impacts, it also entails social and environmental risks that will need to be safeguarded against pursuant to Indonesia's laws and regulations and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES 2021).

This ESIA/ESMP covers all social and environmental risks resolving from project's activities and outlines how the implementing partners will ensure a consistent approach to social and environmental risk mitigation and management. In this perspective, the ESIA/ESMP aims to stimulate engagement, negotiations and alignment. The ESIA/ESMP incorporates the findings of two detailed assessments with a focus on the engagement with stakeholders (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) and its interactions with structurally vulnerable local communities (Indigenous Peoples' Plan).

2. Legal and institutional framework

This chapter summarizes the analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the social and environmental assessment is carried out, including

- the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to social and environmental issues; obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; and
- applicable requirements under UNDP's SES.

It further compares the existing social and environmental framework and applicable requirements of UNDP's SES and identifies potential gaps that will need to be addressed.

The most relevant national and regional regulations consists of the following:

1. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) Act (in Lieu of Law) No. 51/1960 on Prohibition of Land Utilization Without Permission from Owner or Representative;
2. The GoI Act No 1/1970 on Occupational Safety;
3. The GoI Act No 7/1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;
4. The GoI Act No 5/1990 on Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation;
5. The GoI Act No 10/1992 on Demography and Family Welfare.
6. The GoI Act No 6/1994 on the Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
7. The Government Regulation No. 24/1997 on Land Registration;
8. The GoI Act No 9/1998 on the Freedom to Express Opinion in Public;
9. The GoI Act No 39/1999 on Human Rights;
10. The GoI Act No. 41/1999 concerning Forestry which outline conservation-oriented policies. It divides forests into three categories, including: Conservation Forests, Protection Forests and Production Forests. It also empowers the Ministry of Forestry to determine and manage Indonesia's Kawasan Hutan (National Forest Estate);
11. The GoI Act No 1/2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 Year 1999 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of Worst Jobs for Children;
12. Government Regulation No 74/2001 on Hazardous and Toxic Waste Material;
13. The GoI Act No 13/2003 on Labour;
14. The GoI Act No 17/2004 on Ratification of Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
15. The GoI Act No 11/2005 on ratification of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
16. The GoI Act No 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure;
17. The GoI Act No 36/2009 on Health
18. The GoI Act No. 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning. It amends Law No. 24/1992 (Spatial Planning Act) in the context of decentralization, urbanization and other factors. It grants authority over spatial planning to provincial governments (pemerintah propinsi) and district governments (pemerintah kabupaten and pemerintah kota). Provision of this authority is not stipulated within previous spatial planning laws. It also provides some new ways for enhancing development control including zoning, planning permits, implementation of incentives and disincentives, including administration and criminal sanction. Law No. 26/2007 also acknowledges the importance of public participation in spatial planning.
19. The GoI Act No. 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure;
20. The GoI Act No.18/2008 on Waste Management;
21. The GoI Act No 11/2009 on Social Well-being;
22. The GoI Act No 25/2009 on Public Services;
23. The GoI Act No 32/2009 concerning Environmental Management and Protection. It tasks the environmental executing agency at provincial and district level to develop a Strategic Environmental Assessment to guide the regional spatial planning for development. This Law also has obligated any development program by private sector to implement proper

- environmental and social consideration including environmental assessment, management plan and monitoring plan;
24. The Gol Act No 11/2010 on Cultural Heritage;
 25. Government Regulation No. 24/2010 on Use of Forest Areas;
 26. The Gol Act No 1/2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas;
 27. The Gol Act No 13/2011 on Handling of the Poor;
 28. The Gol Act No 16/2011 on Legal Aid;
 29. The Gol Act No 7/2012 on Social Conflict Handling;
 30. The Gol Act No 2/2012 on Acquisition of Land for Development in the Public Interest that is followed up by the Indonesia Valuation Standard 204 and the Assessment of Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest established by the Preparation Committee for Indonesia Valuation Standard in 2018;
 31. Government Regulation No. 27/2012 on Environmental Permit;
 32. Government Regulation No. 50/2012 on Occupational Health & Safety Management System;
 33. State Minister of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 on Environmental Document Preparation Guidelines.
 34. Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012 on Types of Business Plan and/or Activities Obligatory to Have Environmental Impact Assessment;
 35. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 17/2012 on Guidelines for Community Involvement in the Process of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Permit.
 36. Government Regulation No 27/2012 concerning Environmental Permit, Regulation of the Minister of Environment No. 16/2012 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Documents (AMDAL, UKL/UPL, and SPPL);
 37. The Gol Act No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Degradation. This law strengthens law enforcement by providing additional legal certainty and defining the penalties for those engaged in forest destruction. It clearly defines which activities are banned, on the part of individuals and organized groups who log in forests, as well as organizations involved in the illegal timber trade and officials engaged in the falsification of permits;
 38. The Gol Act No 6/2014 on Villages. This law has enormous implications for the forestry sector by expanding the authority of villages to manage their own assets and natural resources, revenue and administration. It specifically reallocates a specific portion of the State budget to village administrations, providing all of Indonesia's villages with annual discretionary funding for making local improvements that support poverty alleviation, health, education and infrastructure development;
 39. The Gol Act No 11/2014 on Cultural Preserve;
 40. The Gol Act No 23/2014 on Regional Governance. This law effectively weakens Indonesia's system of regional autonomy by withdrawing authority over natural resource management (including forestry) from district and city governments and shifts it to provincial and national-level governments;
 41. The Gol Act No 37/2014 on Soil and Water Conservation;
 42. The Government Regulation No. 101/2014 on Hazardous & Toxic Waste Management;
 43. Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.16/Menhut-II /2014 on Guidelines for Borrow and Use of Forest Area. xxii. MoEF Regulation No P.7 / Menlhk / Setjen / Kum.1 / 2/2019 Concerning Amendments to the MoEF Regulation Number P.27 / Menlhk / Setjen / Kum.1 / 7/2018 concerning Guideline for Forest Land Use Permit;
 44. Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency Regulation No. 4/2015 on Procedures for Implementing Government Cooperation with Business Entities in Providing Infrastructure;
 45. Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Plan / Head of National Land Agency Regulation No. 10/2016 on Procedures for Determining Communal Rights to Land of Indigenous People and Communities that Reside in Certain Areas;
 46. Government Regulation No 46/2016 on Procedures for Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment;

47. Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Plan, Head of National Land Agency Regulation No. 10/2016 on Procedures for Determining Communal Rights to Land of Indigenous People and Communities that Reside in Certain Areas;
48. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 87/2016 on Electronic Reporting System for Environmental Licensing of Businesses and/or Activities;
49. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 102/2016 on Guidelines for Formulation of Environmental Documents for Businesses and / or Activities that Have Business Licenses and/or Activities that Do Not Have Environmental Documents;
50. Government Regulation No. 45/2017 on Community Participation in the Administration of Regional Government
51. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 31/2017 on Guidance for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental and Forestry Sector.
52. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 24/2018 on Exemption from Obligation to Prepare AMDAL for Business and/or Activity Located at District Prepared Detail Spatial Plan;
53. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 25/2018 on Guideline on Determination of Types of Business and/or Activity Requiring Environmental Management and Monitoring Measures and Commitment Statement on Environmental Management and Monitoring;
54. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 26/2018 on Guideline on Preparation and Review and Examination of Environmental Document in Implementation of Online Single Submission;
55. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 38/2019 on Types of Business Plan and/or Activities Obligatory to establish an EIA.

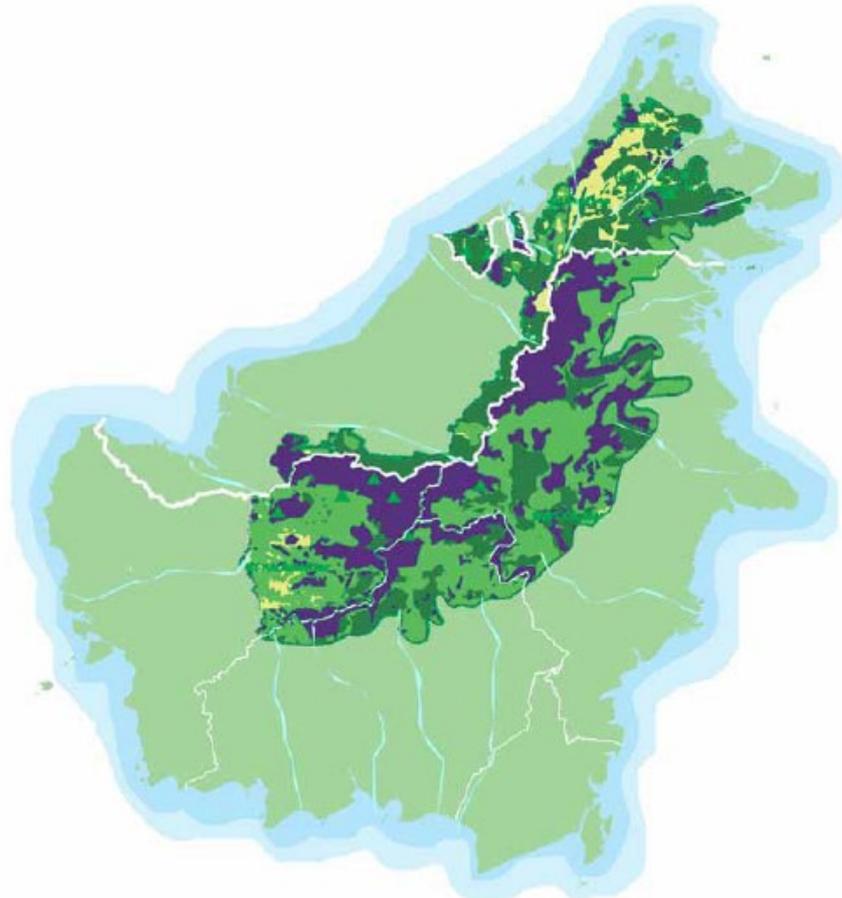
Government of Indonesia's Policy on economic displacement and restricted access to resources includes:

1. In 2012, Indonesia enacted a comprehensive law to compensate for individual and communal losses as a result of developments in the public interest, Law No. 2/2012 and its implementing regulations i.e. (i) President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 71/2012 and President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 40/2014 on the Amendment to the President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 71 of 2012; (ii) Head of National Land Agency No. 5/2012; (iii) Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 13/PKM.02/2013; and (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 72/2012). The law and regulations were issued to ensure that land acquisition and access restriction for the public interest, are compensated, emphasizing on the principles of humanity, democratic, and equitable. These legal provisions replaced previous land acquisition laws and its implementation regulations (President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 65 of 2006; President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 36/ 2005; BPN Head Regulation No. 3/2007).
2. Law No. 2/2012 provides a clear procedure and timeframe for land acquisition and access restriction involving all stakeholders with clear procedures and timeframes. It aims to balance between development interest and the interests of individuals and communities by way of giving appropriate and equitable compensation. It covers all situations where land is needed to improve the welfare and the prosperity of the people, state, and society by ensuring the legal interest of the entitled parties.
3. Based on Law No. 2/2012, the government should undertake land acquisition and restriction of access to land and resources by involving all entitled holders (pihak yang berhak) and stakeholders. The entitled parties shall be those who control or own the object of acquisition, inter alia: a. the holders of land rights; b. the holders of land rights to manage; c. nadzir for the waqf land; d. the owners of former customary rights secured land; e. indigenous people/customary communities; f. the parties occupying the state land in good faith; g. land tenure holders; and/or h. the owners of buildings, plants or other objects related to the land.
4. Compensation for losses as stipulated in the provisions of Law Number. 2/2012 now covers also "other appraisable loss"; i.e. losses in terms of restriction/limitation or restriction to

access to natural resources such as forests and marine-fishery resources that can impact on the economic activities of people are now categorized as losses by the new Law and may be valued for compensation purposes and may be in any of the following forms (Article 36): (i) money; (ii) substitute land; (iii) resettlements; (iv) shareholding; or (v) other forms as agreed upon by both parties. It needs however be noted that the Law No. 2/2012 is not applicable for any restriction of access to land and resources under KALFOR, because they cannot be considered as public interest as per the Law no 2/2012 (in principle, by the Law definition, public interest is related to public infrastructure, e.g. road, dam, landfill, port, power generation, state land). Land acquisition or restricted access to land and resources (if any) under KALFOR will therefore need to be achieved through a willing sell and willing buy approach (negotiation process).

Government of Indonesia's Policy on Indigenous Peoples includes:

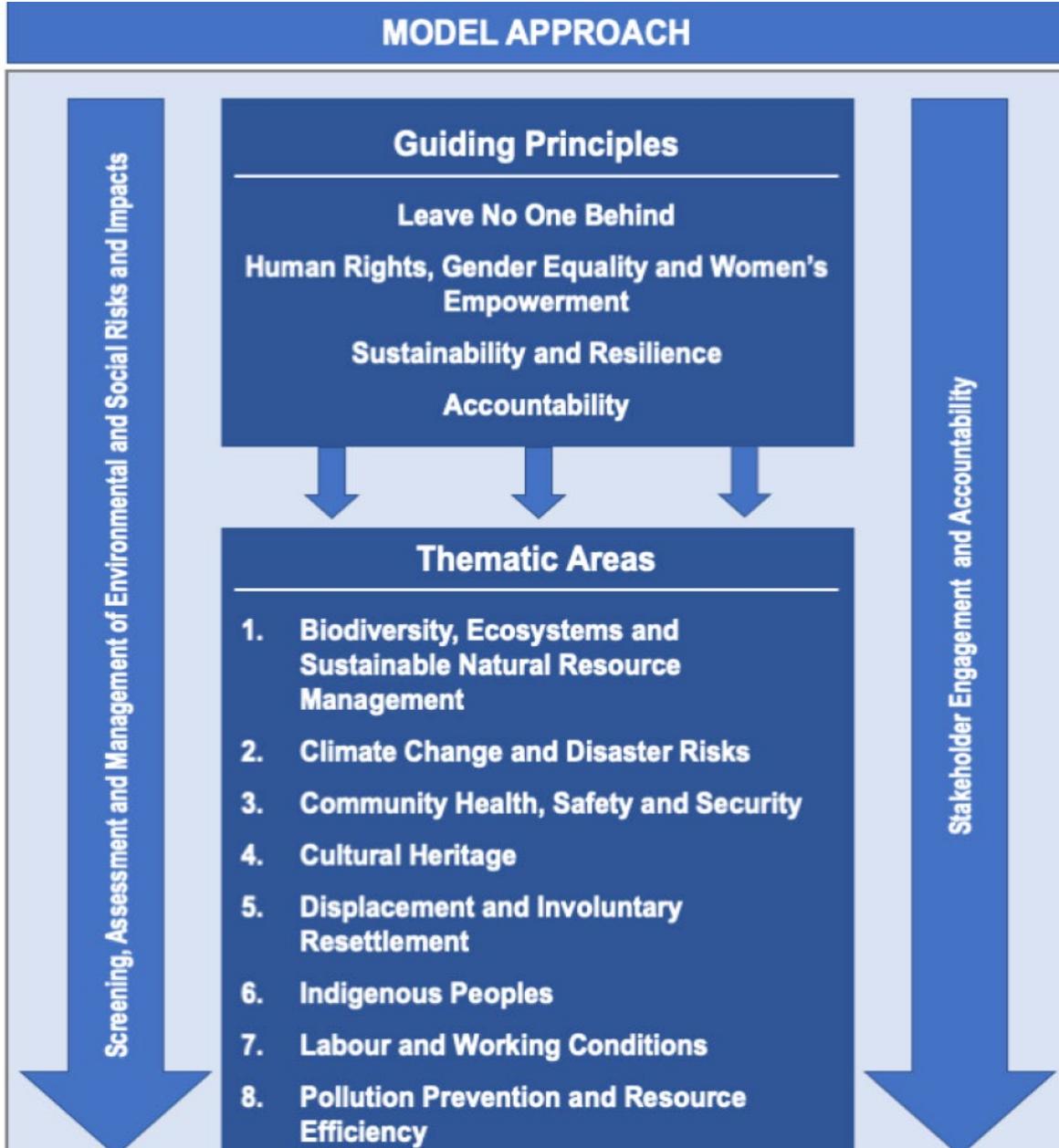
1. Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 111/1999 concerning Development of Isolated Indigenous Community (KAT) which provides a broad definition of Indigenous Peoples and the need for government assistance;
2. UUD 1945 (Amendment) Chapter 18, clause #2 and Chapter 281 clause # 3;
3. Law No. 41 on Forestry (plus Constitutional Court Decision No. 35/PUU-X/2012);
4. MOHA Regulation No. 52/2014 on the Guidelines on the Recognition and Protection of MHA (Masyarakat Hukum Adat); and
5. Regulation of the Minister of Land Agency and Spatial development No. 9/2015 on the Procedures to Establish the Land Communal rights on the MHA Land and Community Living in the Special Area.



Island of Borneo, with largest rivers and the Heart of Borneo illustrated in green and national borders in white

2.2. Requirements under the Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for the United Nations

The Paper “Moving towards a Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming” 2019 of the United Nations Management Group includes overarching guiding principles as well as specific guidelines for eight thematic areas.



The Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming outlines a set of guiding principles and benchmarks that seek to support the implementation of the 2030 Sustainability Agenda; to respect and realize human rights; and to protect the environment from potential adverse impacts of programming interventions. The Model Approach aims to strengthen the sustainability and accountability of UN-entity programming and to improve policy coherence and collaboration with governments and other national counterparts in country-level programming. Alignment with the benchmarks of the Model Approach will reinforce efforts of the UN entity to support partner countries and local governments and entities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN entity aligning with the Model Approach is encouraged to compare its existing environmental and social standards and safeguards for programming with the benchmarks of the Model Approach on a voluntary basis.

2.3. Requirements under UNDP’s SES

The overarching and unifying principle of UNDP’s SES (2021) is **Leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first**. This principle is further elaborated through the guiding principles of human rights; gender equality and women’s empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability. The SES reinforces a “principled” approach and requests that all UNDP Projects and activities comply with the following principles and standards:

| | |
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| Principle 1. Human Rights | <p>Assess potential adverse impacts regarding <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enjoyment of human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) • inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations • discriminatory effects on persons with disabilities • restrictions of access and availability to resources and basic services |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exacerbation of conflicts or risk of violence |
| Principle 2. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment | <p>Assess potential adverse impacts on gender equality and/or situation of women and girls, including <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender disaggregated analysis of men’s and women’s status, roles, needs, division of labour in relation to the project • potential restrictions on women’s access to or control over resources (e.g. benefits/services, land, market access) • meaningful participation of women in project decision making • risks of gender-based violence (GBV) |
| Principle 3. Sustainability and Resilience | Encompassed by issues to be assessed under Project-level Standards |
| Principle 4. Accountability | <p>Assess potential adverse impacts regarding <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclusion of stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups • grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders • risk of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances |
| Standard 1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <p>Assess direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services in project’s area of influence, considering <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risks of habitat and species loss (incl. risks to endangered species), degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats and protected areas, invasive alien species, overexploitation, water resources and hydrological changes, nutrient loading, biosafety, pollution, and differing values (e.g. social, cultural, economic) attached to biodiversity/ecosystem services by affected communities • impacts across potentially affected landscapes or seascapes |
| Standard 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks | <p>Climate change and disaster risk assessment will examine <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • viability or sustainability of project outcomes due to potential climate change impacts and disaster risks (risks to the project) • increased exposure to climate change impacts and disaster risks, incl. unintended or unforeseen increases in vulnerability (risks from the project) • potential project-related increases in emissions that may exacerbate climate change impacts, such as GHG and black carbon emissions • differentiated impacts of climate change impacts and disasters (e.g. social, gender, age) |
| Standard 3. Community Health, Safety and Security | <p>Evaluate the risks and potential impacts related to, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety of affected communities during project design, construction, operation, and decommissioning • infrastructure safety as well as traffic and road safety • community exposure to disease • influx of project labour • security-related issues, including use of security personnel |
| Standard 4. Cultural Heritage | <p>Evaluate the risks to, and potential impacts on, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. objects, sites, structures, natural features) • intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills and related instruments) |
| Standard 5. Displacement and Resettlement | <p>Evaluate the risks and potential impacts of project-related land acquisition and/or access restrictions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people and communities subject to physical displacement and resettlement • people and communities subject to economic displacement |
| Standard 6. Indigenous Peoples | Evaluate the risks to, and potential impacts on, <i>inter alia</i> : |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> human rights, lands, territories, natural resources, traditional livelihoods, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (incl. knowledge and practices) of indigenous peoples |
| Standard 7. Labour and Working Conditions | <p>Evaluate the risks and potential impacts related to <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments occupational health and safety forced labour and child labour |
| Standard 8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency | <p>Evaluate the risks and potential impacts related to <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> routine or accidental release of pollutants wastes and hazardous materials pesticide use and management resource use (e.g. land, energy, water, other inputs) in order to improve efficiency |

Table 1: UNDP Social and Environmental Principles and Standards

2.4. Gap analysis

With a view on environment, the national and UNDP policies are largely aligned. However,

- AMDAL, UKL-UPL and/or SPPL is more based on threshold value while UNDP’s ESIA and ESMP are based on magnitude of impact
- The national screening process does not consider the presence of social impacts due to land acquisition impacts (involuntary resettlement and/or economic displacement i.e. SES 5) and impacts towards indigenous peoples as defined in SES 6 and cultural heritage as defined in SES 4.
- Even though “associated facilities” are included in the scope of environmental assessments under the national framework, the term is not as clearly defined as in SES 1 and AMDALs etc. generally place less emphasis on them than required under SES 1.
- The depth of cumulative impact assessments is less clearly defined.
- The provisions for monitoring and independent evaluation are less stringent under the national framework
- Only AMDAL requires public consultations, while UKL-UPL and SPPL do not, while public consultation and disclosure are key requirements under UNDP’s SES.

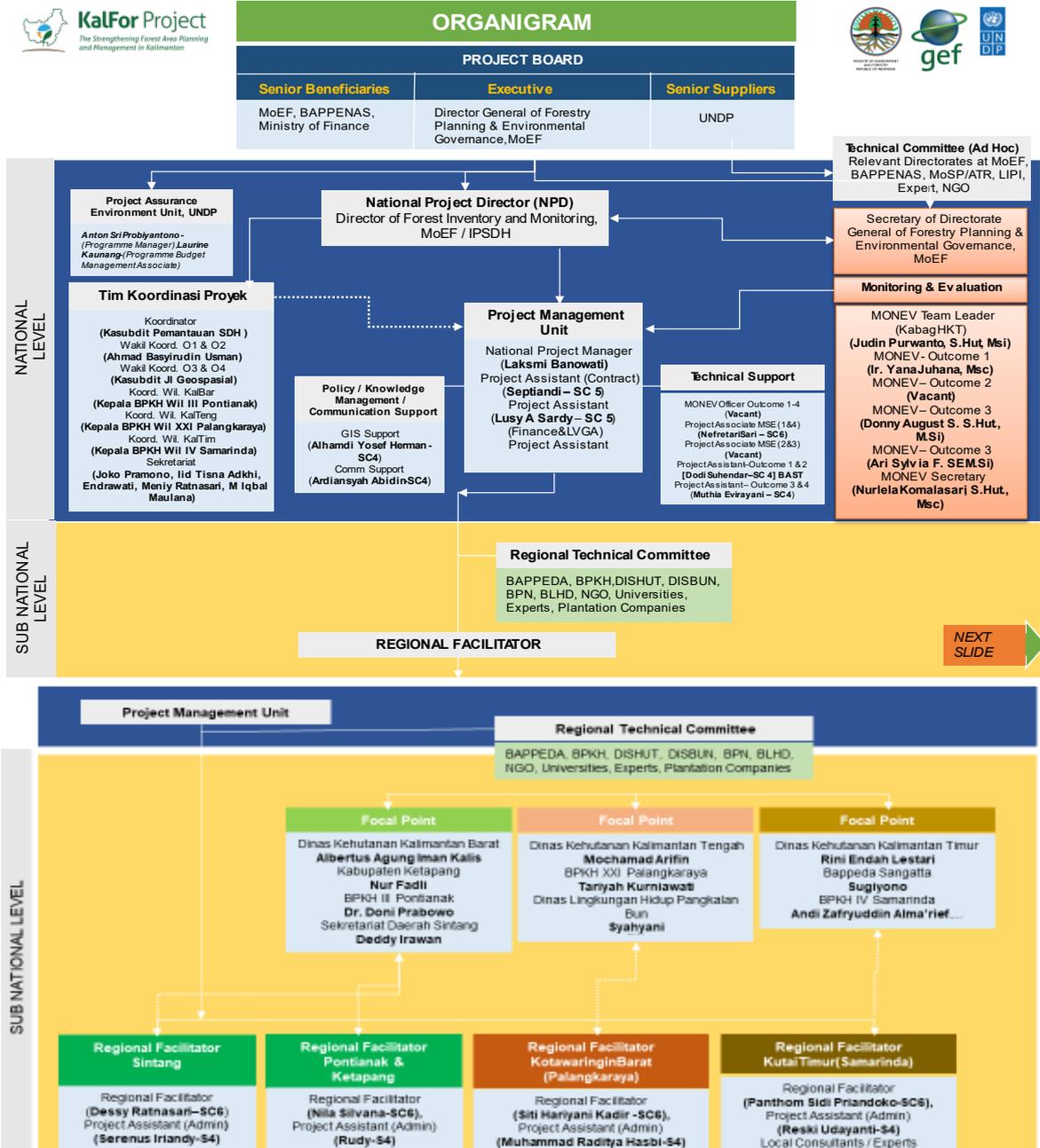
With a view on the risk of physical and/or economic displacement, indigenous peoples, cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement and grievance management there are a number of differences:

- Eligibility for compensation;
- Treatment of informal occupants and land users;
- Taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable groups and women;
- The provision of resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration support;
- The need to establish management plans in close consultation with the affected people;
- The need to monitor and evaluate the implementation and outcome of management plans;
- AMDAL etc. do not assess the presence of indigenous peoples or impacts towards them;
- The provisions for grievance redress mechanisms outside the juridical systems are limited and do not require detailed documentation as foreseen under UNDP’s SES.

2.5. Project Implementation Arrangements

The project is implemented under UNDP’s National Implementation Modality, where the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), Directorate General of Forest Planning and Governance, is the Implementing Partner responsible and accountable for managing KALFOR, including monitoring and assessing project delivery and the effective use of project resources. A Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a National Project Manager (NPM) conducts the actual implementation of the project. As the Executing Agency responsible to the GEF, UNDP has a project assurance and oversight role, and is accountable and responsible for the delivery of results to the GEF. Currently, two RTA’s, based in the UNDP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, report to the GEF on KALFOR’s progress and provide technical guidance where necessary.

The project is overseen by a Project Board composed of the National Project Director (NPD), from the MOEF Directorate General of Forest Planning and Governance, and representatives from UNDP CO, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Department of Directorate of Forestry and Water Conservation, and the Ministry of Finance, Directorate of Loan and Grant. The Project Board provides overall direction and review of the KALFOR's implementation, reviewing and approving annual work plans, and ensuring that the project functions appropriately. To implement its various project activities, KALFOR contracts various institutions (universities, other scientific institutions, NGOs) and consulting firms and individuals to conduct them.



UNDP provides a three-tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP Country Offices, regional and headquarters levels. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the National Project Manager. UNDP will monitor the implementation of the project, review progress in the realization of the project outputs, and ensure the proper use of UNDP/GEF funds.

3. Project description

The project objective is to maintain forest areas, including the biodiversity and ecosystem functions, of Kalimantan’s lowland and montane areas in the face of growth and development of the estate crop sector. The project aims to create significant global benefits related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use and mitigation of GHG emission, particularly in the Heart of Borneo. Systemic and institutional barriers to improved strategic plantations/commodities siting and plantation management will be addressed at the national, provincial and landscape levels, backed by incentives for making any plantation expansion policy compatible with green growth.

Concrete practices designed to consider and take account of biodiversity and ecosystem services will be mainstreamed into policies and practices for forest area planning and management and into land allocation decision-making for strategic plantations/commodities siting. These practices will be instituted via an improved forest classification system, land-use planning processes and a strengthened mandate and capacity of the forestry sector to ensure a shift from biodiversity-destructive plantations/ commodities siting to optimal siting with much improved management practices.

Through improvement of systemic and institutional capacity, as well as landscape-level demonstrations, the project will significantly reduce conversion threats from plantations/ commodities in an area covering at least 418,419 ha, with flow on effects in terms of better land siting selection for agriculture development across 2.36 million hectares in the provinces of East, West and Central Kalimantan. This will result in enhanced safeguarding of critical ecosystem areas and protection of biodiversity on a globally significant scale.

Component 1: Mainstreaming of forest ecosystem service and biodiversity considerations into national, provincial, and district policies and decision-making processes for forest area planning and management

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| OUTCOME 1 | Forest ecosystem services, including carbon and biodiversity aspects, are more fully taken into account in policies, decisions, and management actions at national and provincial (West, Central and East Kalimantan) levels |
| Indicators | (i) Number of national and/or provincial-level policy and regulatory changes. (ii) Area of High Conservation Value (HCV) forests located within the three participating provinces and currently classified as either APL or convertible forest reclassified and/or subject to new and enforceable regulatory protections |
| Outputs | <p>Output 1.1: Improved policy framework and capacities, particularly of the Directorate of Planologi within the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), along with the National Planning Authority and the National Land Board, to align national forest planning to Government environmental and biodiversity protection strategies by better protecting remaining forest within land released from (or subject to release from) the estate crop</p> <p>Output 1.2: Establishment and operation of provincial forest and estate crops platforms covering West, Central and East Kalimantan³⁰ and a multi-province Task Force covering the Heart of Borneo</p> <p>Output 1.3: Forest safeguarding strategies and action plans covering the three participating provinces and HoB as a whole, designed to: (i) guide reclassification process to ensure optimized conservation and use of forest and non-forest land, respectively; (ii) avoid ecological fragmentation and sustain larger-scale carrying capacity, forest ecosystem services and resilience</p> <p>Output 1.4: Reclassify priority forested lands from APL back to estate crop</p> |

Component 1 aims to support the mainstreaming of forest ecosystem services and biodiversity in national and provincial policies and decision-making processes. Efforts will focus on strengthening and more effectively implementing the policy framework and the decision-making processes related to forest area planning, allocation and management at the above levels.

Outputs and activities have been designed based on an in-depth analysis of the forest area classification and planning system, concession granting and land use planning processes. This analysis has informed the project’s planned actions to improve the system so that any future post-moratorium plantation expansion strategy would be implemented with minimal destruction of remaining forest cover, in particular HCV and HCS forests in Kalimantan, thereby conserving biodiversity and avoiding a significant amount of emissions. This will be done by demonstrating

why it is important to the national interest to protect remaining high biodiversity forest areas that have been released from the estate crop. Policy-related work will be designed to complement analogous support being delivered through the C-IAP and will be undertaken in close co-operation with the work of the Indonesia Palm Oil Platform (InPOP).

In order to achieve the above outcome, the project will help to establish greater certainty over the delineation of forest areas, in particular HCV forests and forest areas essential for conservation of ecosystem services, in conjunction with the One Map Policy and increased coordination among government ministries. It will also focus on using this information to make better land use siting and forest environmental protection decisions within the MOEF. The outcome will attempt to increase management transparency and integrity in forest policy decision making and allocations.

The project will help to enhance the policy framework and the capacity of MoEF, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Land Agency, as applicable, for integrated decision making for forest area protection and estate crop development. It will help improve oversight of remaining tracts of high biodiversity multiple-use forest landscapes, particularly already leased, but as yet undeveloped, areas and plantations. This will enable MoEF to better align national forest planning with government priorities and commitments such as biodiversity conservation, GHG emissions reduction, national sustainable palm oil initiatives, such as the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification system and InPOP, and the upcoming Presidential Instruction on the moratorium of new plantation development. By the end of the project, MoEF and other key stakeholders, will have greater capacity to incorporate natural capital values of high biodiversity and HCV forests in decision making of planning, land allocations and management.

The project will also support the establishment and operation of provincial-level forest and estate crops platforms to facilitate action planning that targets priority systemic barriers facing government oversight of, and policy and programmatic support for, sustainable, reduced-deforestation commodity production practices, land use allocations for commodity production and set asides and related practices for implementation / enforcement. Broadly speaking, the platforms will support district, provincial and national governments' in playing a positive and effective role in encouraging a form of estate crop production that is economically efficient, promotes equity and is protective of natural capital. Critical policies, programs, regulations and associated barriers and gaps will be identified at local, provincial and district levels and discussed within the Platforms. Complementing the Platforms will be a multi-province task force designed to ensure harmonization and co-ordination among provincial-level plans, as needed.

Among the key activities of the platforms will be to develop coordinated, inter-sectoral forest safeguarding strategies and action plans at provincial and multi-province / HoB-levels. The plans will support conservation of high priority biodiversity areas by increasing connectivity between major forest blocks within and among the provinces, notably through conservation of remaining forest outside of the estate crop. In order to develop these plans, the project will gather and, where necessary, enhance, information and data on HCV, KEE and watershed, riparian, and other high priority areas within the HoB.

The plans will include: (i) determining and agreeing on designation of high biodiversity areas and primary forest / HCVF within the three pilot provinces, clearly mapped to support better informed decision making in land allocation; (ii) integration of biodiversity values and ecosystem services with carbon concerns, including support on either updated policies on reforestation or direct support for work on peatland restoration; (iii) plans for compliance monitoring and enforcement, and; (iv) support (seed funding) for implementation within selected landscapes in the three provinces.

In addition to MoEF, the inter-ministerial strategic planning / implementation exercise will involve BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Public Works, the National Agency for Geospatial Information and Provincial & District Governments, along with key non-governmental and civil society organizations.

Component 2: Development and demonstration of strategies for integrating forest area planning, management and conservation with estate crop spatial planning and management across four districts of Kalimantan (Ketapang, Sintang, Kota Waringin Barat, and Kutai Timur) and at target landscapes within those districts

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| OUTCOME 2 | 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 |
| Indicators | (i) Tons of CO ₂ e emissions avoided within the three Kalimantan provinces (ii) Area of High Conservation Value (HCV) forests located within the four demonstration landscapes and currently classified as either APL or convertible forest reclassified and/or subject to new and enforceable regulatory protections. (iii) Local institution capacity (Note: Baselines and targets to be determined during year 1) (iv) No. of district-level forest safeguarding plans approved and endorsed by key stakeholders (v) No. of policies and regulatory changes at district level. (vi) Percentage of forested lands within the pilot districts currently classified as either APL or convertible forest that has been reclassified to an enhanced protective status |
| Outputs | <p>Output 2.1: Establishment and operation of district-level forest & estate crop forums and landscape-level working groups to enable co-operative planning and decision making</p> <p>Output 2.2: District-level policies and regulatory changes to ensure forest protection and careful planning of the estate crops sector</p> <p>Output 2.3: Forest safeguarding plans for each of the four target districts, aimed at supporting priority landscapes—including connectivity between major forest blocks, mainstreaming of global biodiversity and carbon values, strengthened policies on reforestation and sustainable development of the estate crops sector—are adopted and implemented, with technical support for implementation under this output and financial incentives channeled via Component 3</p> <p>Output 2.4: Strengthened capacities and willingness of district government, local communities and private (estate crops) sector to participate in decision making for land allocation, forest plantations, palm oil estate design and management and to implement / enforce enhanced national, provincial and district-level regulations, laws and relevant government programs and plans</p> |

Under Component 2, target forest landscapes within four pilot districts (see table below) will be subject to intensive efforts aimed at demonstrating successful approaches to forest conservation, reduced deforestation estate crop planning/management and land use planning and related land allocations / siting decisions. These landscape-level demonstrations, as well as broader, district-level efforts, will be complemented and encouraged through incentive-driven support being delivered under Component 3. Global benefits arising directly from these demonstrations are expected to include reduced carbon emissions and enhanced biological connectivity related to better management and reduced deforestation of forested lands outside of the estate crop.

| District/Pilot Site | Non-state forest | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|
| Ketapang, West Kalimantan | Forested land in the district is 119,651 ha containing 92,109 ha in other land use (APL) and 27,542 ha in convertible production forest. The project will focus on maintaining remaining forested land in 4 sub-districts covering approximately 60,000 ha. The sub-districts border with Gunung Palung national park which is the main habitat of around 2,200 Orangutan. | Gunung Palung national park |
| Sintang, West Kalimantan | Total forested land is 65,529 ha (KLHK, 2017). The project will focus on demonstrating intervention in 6,500 ha of forest management in two sub-districts (Serawai and Ambalau) and will connect to Bukit Baka-Bukit Raya national park. | Bukit Baka-Bukit Raya national park |
| Kota Waringin Barat, Central Kalimantan | Total 80,383 ha forested land. Project site at 11,760 ha (Kumai sub-district). | Tanjung Putting national park |
| Kutai Timur, East Kalimantan | Wehea forest is classified as logging concession, covering 38,000 ha. Considering the importance of the forest for Orangutan habitat and other key biodiversity, the Provincial Government of East Kalimantan issued a decision letter no 660.1/K.214/2016 to establish a stakeholder forum for managing Wehea forest in East Kutai district together with Kelay forest in Berau district as Orangutan corridor. The project will support the | 25% (1,200 individual) of critically endangered Kalimantan Orangutan live inside protected areas in Kutai Timur district of East Kalimantan. They are found in Kutai national park; Muara Kaman nature reserve; and Wehea protected forest. Outside the PAs |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | stakeholder forum to ensure effective stakeholder partnership and to reclassify the forest as protected area. | Orangutan mostly inhabit in the production forest and oil palm plantation. |
|--|---|--|

Delivering the above results will require a multi-pronged effort. First, inter-sectoral dialogue forums will be established at the level of each pilot district. Forums will receive technical support for the collaborative development of district-level forest safeguarding action plans aimed, inter alia, at conserving critical ecosystem areas and ecosystem services and at helping to guide the sustainable, forest-protective development of the estate crop sector within their respective district. District plans will be aligned with, and thus represent concrete contributions towards, implementation of the larger-scale, provincial and HoB-level plans being supported in parallel under Component 1 above.

As district plans are developed—with the aid of mapping and spatial data related to forested areas, concessions and in line with Indonesia’s One Map policy—final delineation will be made of project target landscapes, based on robust criteria including biodiversity importance, e.g. corridor areas between intact forest blocks and/or conservation areas, partnership opportunities, etc. For each chosen landscape, and under the auspices of the district forum, landscape-level working groups will be established. As an integral part of the district plans, these groups will elaborate a set of landscape-level actions for intensive technical and incentive-driven support (see Component 3). Landscape-level interventions and benefits will be closely monitored, private-public partnerships will be encouraged and lessons learned will be captured and shared at district and provincial levels (see Component 4).

Working in close co-operation with KLHK, technical support will be delivered at district and landscape levels, both during preparation of, and as part of the process of implementing, the landscape strategies and district-level plans. This wide-ranging support will aim to deliver the following:

- agreements between relevant stakeholders including license holders on eligible areas, enabled by removal of institutional and economic barriers, including opportunity costs (lost tax revenues, employment);
- improved capacities of local communities and other stakeholders in the target landscapes to participate in decision making regarding land allocation and palm oil design and management;
- enhanced and more widely available forest, biodiversity and carbon-related spatial data and analysis, and better information management, by the districts / landscapes and application of same within spatial planning processes, particularly as they relate to estate crop development;
- policies and regulations aimed at mainstreaming the above global benefits into local decision making and management practices;
- assurance of relevant environmental and social safeguards;
- enhanced capacities and willingness of smallholders to employ good environmental and agricultural practices related to forest conservation and forest fire management;
- techniques for improving plantation estate design from inception of the location licence (e.g. in areas that are already allocated as concessions but not yet developed) and other aspects of management of remaining forest and biodiversity by large and small-scale producers;
- tools and training for improved government monitoring³³ of forest-related environmental compliance related to the estate crops sector, including rules related to management of species, human-wildlife conflict, fire, peatland and riparian areas and better agricultural and environmental management practices;
- key lessons for further uptake and replication at district, province and national levels.

The project will engage with the private sector involved in estate crop production within the target districts and landscapes. Project activities to be undertaken with the participation and support of the private sector will include:

- the establishment and operationalization of the district level palm oil platform and implementation of action plans;
- smallholder productivity enhancement and livelihood improvement support;
- improvement in ecological design and management of palm oil estates;
- mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation actions within oil palm estate operations;
- investment in conservation and livelihood strengthening;

- development of company social and environmental safeguards; and
- estate development on degraded areas.

Finally, it should be noted that work under this component will benefit from, and directly apply, the systemic improvements from the national and provincial level activities under component one, as well as from the Commodities IAP project, such as improving forested land protection within concessions, along with strengthened and improved HCV and KEE protection in plantation areas that have been released from the Estate crop.

Achievements under Component 2 are indicated by: (i) the Biodiversity Health Index method to be applied for each target landscape; (ii) an increase in the areas of high biodiversity within and outside plantations that are de jure and de facto protected; (iii) increased use of low biodiversity, secondary forest and low biodiversity-appropriate lands for plantation expansion, and (iv) a reduced deforestation rate for high biodiversity areas compared with the business-as-usual scenario in the target districts by the end of the project.

Institutional capacity development will be gauged using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard applied for relevant provincial and/or local agencies. Research previously undertaken by the UNDP on improving forest governance will form a baseline assessment as well to be incorporated (UNDP, Indonesian Forest Governance Indicators (2014).

Based on the mid-term review and based on the annual workplans the NGOs have been tasked to implement the following activities under phase 2:

a. KBCF in Kutai Timur

- Planting forest herbal plants, that will contribute to immune booster production, as has been done by 3 villages in East Kutai in 2020, as part of participation in handling the Covid-19 outbreak in East Kalimantan
- Ecotourism & Ecocultural Development, The Basap indigenous people in Batu Lepoq village still maintain their customary forest and culture, also a great potential for developing ecotourism / ecocultural destinations that are integrated with other tourist destinations in the surrounding villages. Several karst caves will be proposed as Geoparks that will serve as a place of protection and sustainable use of geological heritage and improve the economic welfare of the people who live there. Meanwhile, Sempayau and Saka Villages have beautiful stretches of mangrove forests that are easy to reach as tourist destinations
- Community based Sustainable Fishery Business; In terms of forest, rivers and mangrove protection, this proposed village business will support to protect forest and rivers areas owned by Batu Lepoq village and mangrove areas owned by Saka Village and Sempayau Village. This is related to the ecotourism business which will also be implemented.

b. Solidaridad in Sintang

- Develop a strategic work plan for the collaboration of the community, company, village government and local government in planning and managing non-stated owned forest area
- Improve the quality and quantity of non-stated owned forest area management (facilitation of legal status)
- Ecotourism development of the Kelutap Area (Kelam, Luit and Rentap) as a pilot in maximizing non-state forest area management in Ensaid Panjang in connecting to various potentials landscape
- Assistance community and company partnerships in sustainable non-state owned forest area management at the respective villages
- Preparation of exit strategy for sustainable and continuous management of non-state-owned forest areas by village communities through innovative incentive approach

c. Tropenbos in Sintang and Ketapang

- Expected outcomes of the program implementation from the grants are as below:
- Gendered analysis on specific needs and potential strategic focus areas that could informing on approach and strategy for community entrepreneurship training.

- Social and gender inclusion training module and curricula and training materials including practical toolkits for community entrepreneur in simple language and easily understood by the locals.
- Individual self-awareness of local promoter or local champion on social and gender inclusion
- Capacity of local promoter or local champion to train and transfer knowledge skill and improve people awareness on social and gender inclusion.
- Individual, self-awareness, and skill of some community entrepreneurship on social and gender inclusion and on specific strategic focus areas (e.g., business development and strategy, financial, fundraising, capital raising, connections to markets, and digital literacy and social media).
- Community-based organization or institution capacity on coordination and organization, network among youth and women-based organization, mainstreaming social and gender inclusion into village planning.
- High quality pilot businesses which can serve as the role model for other potential business at the local level.

d. Terasmitra in Kotawaringin Barat

- Strengthening Capacity of Community in Managing Non-state forest (APL)
- Facilitating Improvement of Community Welfare based on Sustainable Natural Resources Management in Three Villages: Pasir Panjang, Lada Mandala Jaya, and Kotawaringin Hilir
- Knowledge management on the best practice learning produced in project implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

e. OWT in Ketapang

- Strengthening APL forest management at village level
- Clear legality status and collaborative management of forest area in APL by the village/community
- Enhanced Seedling Demonstration Plot and rehabilitation of land/forest inside and outside APL
- Improved awareness, capacity, and collaboration for the protection of APL forested areas
- Improving community welfare through sustainable livelihoods based on APL management
- Smart APL Forest Management Practices Promoted

f. ASSPUK in Kotawaringin Barat and Kutai Timur

- National Coordination of Program Preparation
- Assessment
 - Tools assessment development
 - Collecting data and information
 - Processing and analyze the data and information
 - Identifying capacity building activities that need to be improved and provided to strengthen local champions and women's groups in the target areas
 - Disseminating the assessment results at the community groups and stakeholders relevant
 - Conducting a community voice with local champions and women's groups in each target area to determine what capacity building activities need to be strengthened further for local champions and women's groups
- Module preparation
 - Conducting discussions with experts in related fields to determine what material will be included in the learning module and to ensure that the module applies the 3P principles (Planet, People, and Profit) and is gender responsive.
 - Preparing learning materials and curriculum in accordance with the field conditions
- ToT for Women Economic and Social Leadership
- Training in Community Level

- Technical Assistance
- Dialog and Discussion for building networks with local stakeholders and providing sustainability assistance

The target DESA villages of these interventions are the following:

| No. | Desa | Kecamatan | Kabupaten | Provinsi | (Ha) |
|-----|--|--------------|--------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | Saka | Sangkulirang | Kutai Timur | Kaltim | 541 |
| 2 | Sempayau | Sangkulirang | Kutai Timur | Kaltim | 6,654 |
| 3 | Tepian Terap | Sangkulirang | Kutai Timur | Kaltim | 102 |
| 4 | Batu Lepoq | Karangan | Kutai Timur | Kaltim | 1,460 |
| 5 | Pasir Panjang | | Kotawaringin Barat | Kalteng | 987 |
| 6 | Kotawaringin Hilir | | Kotawaringin Barat | Kalteng | 1,200 |
| 7 | Lada Mandala Jaya | | Kotawaringin Barat | Kalteng | 336 |
| 8 | Bangun | | Sintang | Kalbar | 270 |
| 9 | Sepulut | | Sintang | Kalbar | 14 |
| 10 | Sungai Buluh | | Sintang | Kalbar | 558 |
| 11 | Merpak | | Sintang | Kalbar | 14 |
| 12 | Ensaid Panjang | | Sintang | Kalbar | 32 |
| 13 | Empaka Kebiau Raya, Gemba Raya, Ensaid Panjang, Karya Bakti Jaya | | Sintang | Kalbar | 184 |
| 14 | Pangkalan Suka | | Ketapang | Kalbar | 630 |
| 15 | Tanjung Pasar | | Ketapang | Kalbar | 410 |
| 16 | Sinar Kuri | | Ketapang | Kalbar | 126 |
| 17 | Riam Bunut | | Ketapang | Kalbar | 100 |

Component 3: Testing/demonstration of incentives mechanism(s) to reduce deforestation associated with the estate crops sector

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|-------------------|---|
| OUTCOME 3 | Innovative ways of using financial incentives (and eliminating disincentives), designed to help reduce deforestation and forest fragmentation driven by estate crop development, have been demonstrated in target landscapes within four districts in Kalimantan |
| Indicators | (i) Incentive mechanisms in place and operational - to drive changes that significantly reduce the long-term threat or actual incidence of estate-crop-driven deforestation |
| Outputs | <p>Output 3.1: Detailed quantitative analysis of economic, environmental and social benefits of forest conservation and related costs of forest loss in pilot districts/landscapes</p> <p>Output 3.2: Current incentive (positive and negative) structure assessed and recommendations for change elaborated</p> <p>Output 3.3: Incentive mechanism from diverse sources—potentially including REDD+ and a small grants program based on RBP (Results Based Payment) principles with necessary upfront payments—designed and established</p> <p>Output 3.4: Financial mechanism(s) tested in target landscapes, with technical cooperation of component 2</p> |

This component will support the development of new incentive-based approaches to encourage more biodiversity-friendly land allocation and plantation design and management, including by shifting agricultural production to unforested land. An incentive mechanism will be developed as part of a progression from activities in Output 1.4, which will provide information on the pitfalls of short term landscape decision making for the government and communities.

Efforts to identify and address incentive-related priorities will be based on a detailed understanding—at HoB as well as individual district and landscape levels—of multiple benefits, including non-market values such as carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services. Enhanced understanding and awareness of these values and their spatial distribution will arise out of this work and from HCVA and HCSA assessment and other data developed under components 1 and 2, will help to build a case for specific shifts in the incentives facing producers and other stakeholders. These will include shifts in both positive and negative incentives, including

national-level factors such as inter-governmental fiscal transfers as well as sub-national factors. Types of negative incentives to be considered will include:

- Land access fiscal incentives
- Financing investment in production
- Crude palm oil production incentives
- Incentives specific to biofuels
- Downstream sector development
- Domestic and international demand-side measures

Based on priorities arising from the above analysis, the project will support the establishment of an incentive mechanism aimed at providing some of the needed inducements. Incentives will be targeted spatially based on an understanding of which incentives will have the greatest impacts on conserving forests. Key elements of current incentive structure to be assessed and, where possible, addressed will include:

- Changes to inter-governmental fiscal transfer system to enable the most efficient and equitable options for incentivizing increased productivity and conservation of spare land, while better reflecting current and potential level of ecosystem services
- Ways to base access to credit and tax incentives on improved oil palm production practices
- Fiscal incentives that are easiest to reform and would do the most to improve budget efficiency
- Fiscal incentives to promote yield improvements among smallholders, coupled with spatial constraints on expansion (to be negotiated at community and landscape level)
- Support to raising smallholder yields and livelihoods by linking smallholder access to fiscal incentives and government-facilitated land tenure clarification, giving less emphasis on subsidized inputs and more support to smallholders to access global and domestic value chains. May include concessional loans to certified producers. Ensure that investments in yield increases are accompanied by spatial constraints on expansion, to increase production/yields and not increase crop expansion as farmers experience better performance
- Identify how performance against certification and standards (RSPO and ISPO) can be linked to fiscal incentives such as credit guarantees and tax concessions, as well as differentiated tariffs for certified exports, in order to improve palm oil production practices across the sector

Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E

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|-------------------|---|
| OUTCOME 4 | Increased knowledge and understanding of the multiple factors underlying successful implementation of reduced deforestation, green growth strategies for Indonesia's estate crops sector |
| Indicators | (i) technical understanding of level of jurisdictional readiness for reduced-deforestation commodity production and impacts of associated capacity building interventions, (ii) documented examples of specific lessons shared and applied in other sub-national and national situations |
| Outputs | 4.1 Capture of lessons learned at multiple geographic levels (landscape, district, provincial, national) from systemic support and demonstration activities 4.2 Thematic studies and other knowledge, awareness and communications materials produced and available for dissemination 4.3 Training, capacity building and awareness raising to share knowledge and promote learning and uptake 4.4 Project monitored and evaluated |

Component 4 will ensure that the full range of lessons generated by the project activities are captured and converted into knowledge, particularly on the part of stakeholders whose actions have important impacts on the wider prospects for a more sustainable, reduced deforestation path of estate crop development. Primary themes for lesson learning will include: 1) approaches to constructively engaging governments and balancing potential or perceived conflicts between environmental protection and aspirations for economic growth; 2) national policies that positively influence estate crop production practices to reduce deforestation, enabling conditions for these policies to be effective; 3) approaches to working with the private sector to improve the implementation of deforestation-related commitments; 4) good practices for mainstreaming gender and building resilience, with observations regarding the effectiveness of interventions at various levels, the role of the private sector; 5) the development of improved policies and regulations in the target jurisdictions; and 6) approaches

to linking project outcomes and outputs to REDD+ and observations in regard to the influence of financial support on producer behavior.

Analytical studies and policy briefs will be rooted in an enriched quantitative and qualitative picture of the dynamics of land use and land use change (notably deforestation) within the target landscapes and jurisdictions, and in parameters related to the human environment, the political economy of commodity growth within the areas and an understanding of governance factors. Economic aspects, as well as indicators of landscape integrity, such as biodiversity health indices, will be measured. Both positive and negative aspects of commodity production and expansion will be considered and assessed.

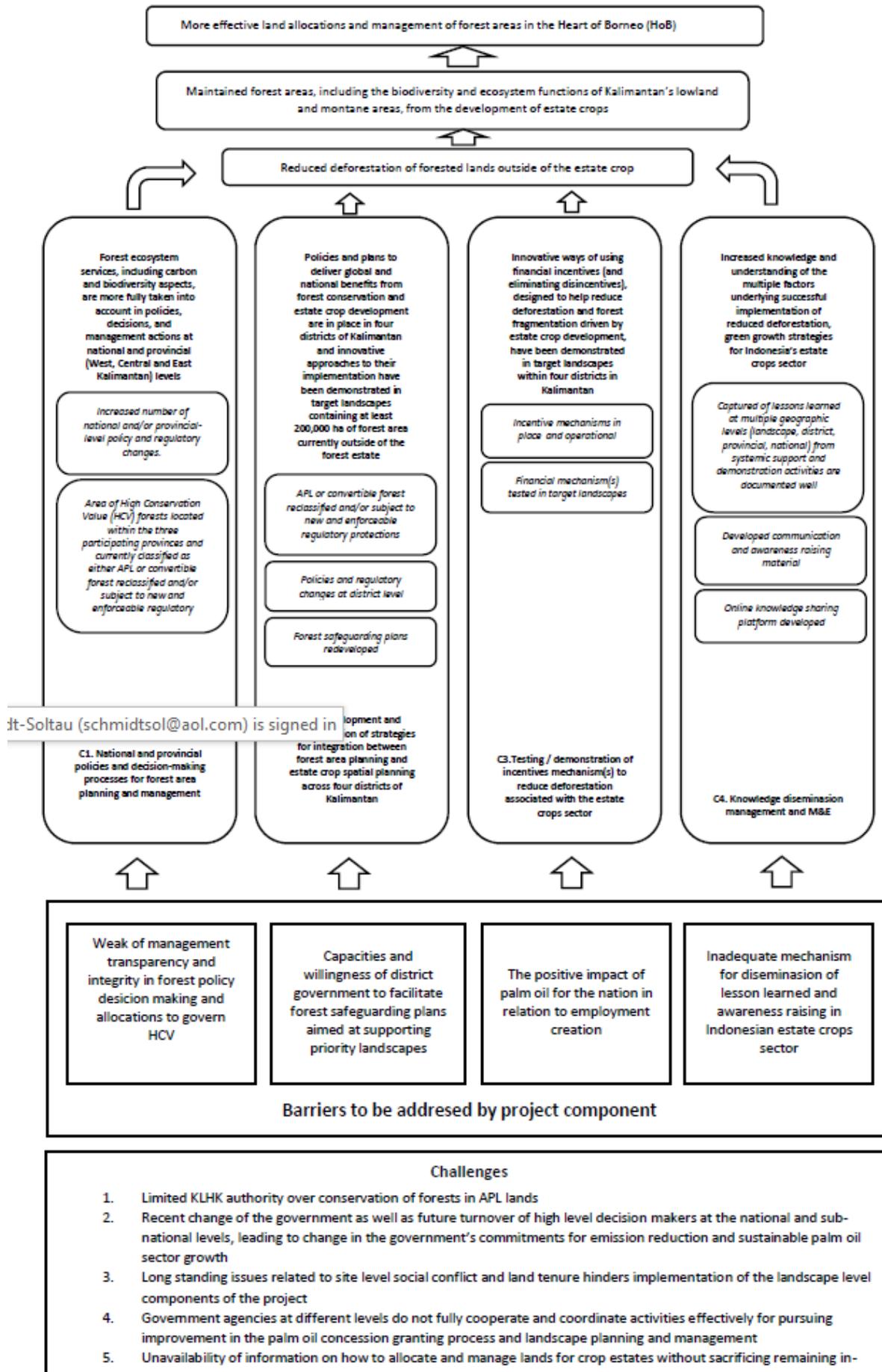
In addition to policy brief and studies, a range of communication materials will be developed for sharing in various forums and online. These will include videos, brochures, website posts and blogs. In particular, a video production and online distribution campaign will be organized, with a social media engagement element designed to raise awareness of targeted issues. This will be designed as an annual campaign, each year building on the last in order to build interest in target issues. These and other communication materials will be developed and shared at workshops, CoPs, annual events and as presentations at global events. They will be intrinsic elements in sharing project findings and advancing thinking on the challenge of reduced deforestation commodity production.

Knowledge and tools, along with training and awareness materials, will be disseminated so that learning—for example, within target landscapes—is shared at sub-national (e.g. provincial) and national levels. Provincial platforms being supported under Output 1.2 will represent the primary outlet for this dissemination process. Through the platforms, materials for training and capacity building will be shared and in-depth courses organized. Importantly, cases will be analyzed within platform committees as evidence to support possible uptake and replication.

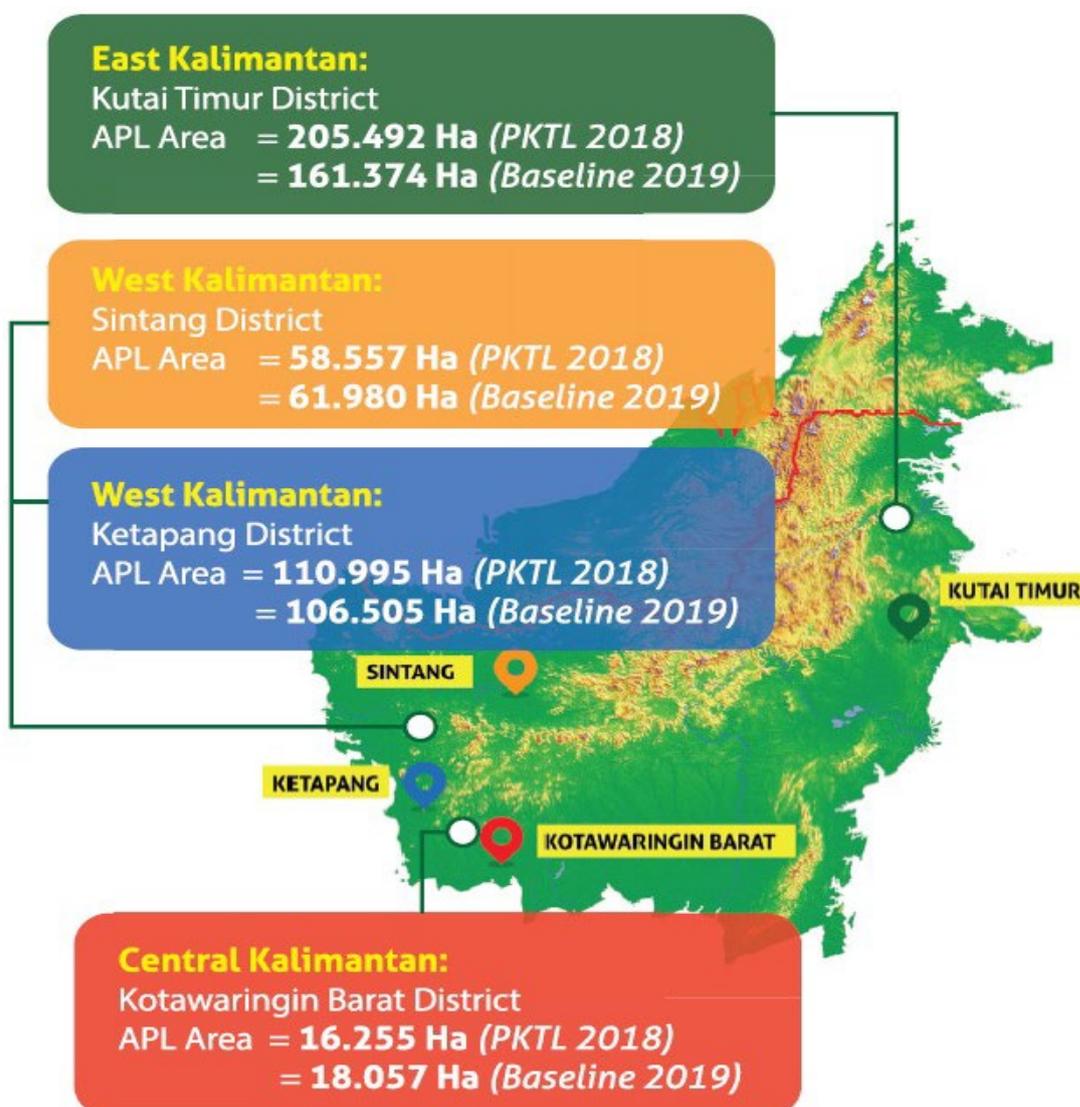
Knowledge management efforts will be closely links to analogous work being undertaken by the Commodities IAP. This will include frequent exchanges of data and information between the projects, sharing of relevant methodologies, etc. These exchanges will be based on the scope and comparative advantage of each project. For example, where the present project identifies issues or solutions related to farmer support needs in its target landscapes or districts, these may be directly 'connected' to corresponding components and expertise within the C-IAP. The provincial and national platforms being set up by the projects will be important hubs for this type of knowledge exchange.

The Project Document was formalized, signed by the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia, in December 2017 and is currently in its fifth year of implementation. The KALFOR project currently has a scheduled end date of December 2024.

In 2019-2020 the project carried out various workshops, and that there is still opportunity to influence decision making and decision makers, still have commitment in integrated landscape planning, although regulation and enforcement is still weak. For this reason, at the beginning of KALFOR's activities (2019-2020) the focus of its activities was to increase awareness about the need for forest management planning in APL because functions that are very important for the surrounding environment also need arrangements as carried out in state forests or forest areas. Meanwhile, in 2021 KALFOR will facilitate the preparation of regulations, involve stakeholders, and provide assistance at the site level. In 2020 to 2021, KALFOR facilitated the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum/working group. Applying this approach allows multiple actors to negotiate, and develop collaborative actions to address landscape-level challenges. The project has collaborated with local governments on the pilot projects outlined above and used the multi-stakeholder forums as platforms for project operations.



4. Baseline data



East Kalimantan has 7.5M ha of forest and 600,000 ha of peat, including large areas of forest (1.2M ha) and peat (420,000 ha) zoned for conversion. Growth in oil palm over the past decade has been rapid, making the province Indonesia's fourth largest palm oil producer. The provincial government is sensitized to green growth discourse, and the province has an NGO community focused on sustainable land use, land rights and engagement with private sector. To date, few district leaders have shown interest in sustainability, but recent changes in leadership were significant, following elections last December 2015 in five of the province's six districts. Because of the large amount of intact primary and secondary forest in East Kalimantan (7.5 million hectares) including over 1.2 million hectares of forested land that is currently slated for conversion – . - the program will focus in this province more on working with KLHK on protection of existing forest land within and outside the forest estate, implementing a provincial regulation on sustainable plantations, support for implementation of a local regulation in peat land protection (Kutai Kartanegara), calls for license review at provincial (GAPKI) and district levels (e.g. in newly established Mahulu district) and broader capacity building for monitoring and implementation of best management practices as per paras. 30-33 above. In Kutai Timur, there is an innovative approach commencing between indigenous communities (in Desa Wehea, Desa Nehas Liah Bing, Long Wehea, Jak Luay, Benhes, Dia Beq dan Diak Lay) involving customary forest ownership and protection in conjunction with MOEF, ATR (Ministry of Agrarian Law and the District Regent. The project will aim to support MOEF with this work.

In East Kalimantan, KALFOR focuses its fieldwork on four villages in the East Kutai District:

- Sempayau;
- Saka;
- Batu Lepoq and
- Tepian Terap.

These and other target villages under KALFOR were selected based on the following criteria:

- Forests are clustered and connected with State Forest or other Forest Cover (Urban Forest, National Park, etc), including HCVF oil palm company
- Large section of APL forest near to the State Forest Area
- Near to transportation access (from the district capital & access from the village)
- Commitment from Head of District and village/local community
- There is no boundary conflict
- Near to the oil palm company (incentive mechanism)
- Potential of NTFPs that can be developed (incentive mechanism)
- Facilitated by other NGOs (positive and negative analysis)
- Village Status (Developing Village Index)
- Considering biodiversity

West Kalimantan has over 1M ha of planted oil palm, and planned expansion that could affect 1.4M ha of forest and 1M ha of peat in the future. Two districts will be the site of pilot activities in this province. First, the district of Ketapang has extensive peat and forest at risk, a high deforestation rate, a high concentration of progressive supply chain actors, and a district regulation to protect High Conservation Value (HCV) set-asides. Ketapang district has extensive peat and forest at risk, a high deforestation rate, a high concentration of progressive supply chain actors, and a district regulation to protect High Conservation Value (HCV) set-asides. The district also has plantations with HCV set asides, and oil palm linked CSO initiatives and NGOs. Sintang District is a large district in West Kalimantan that borders and includes areas within the HOB. It has large areas of national park, remaining forest outside the forest estate, over 30 oil palm and pulp plantations, large watershed areas, and connectivity to an important HOB national park. Currently it has no specific provincial regulation on conservation, although it has orangutan release areas and a national park: Taman Nasional Bukit Baka.

In West Kalimantan, the project focuses on seven villages.

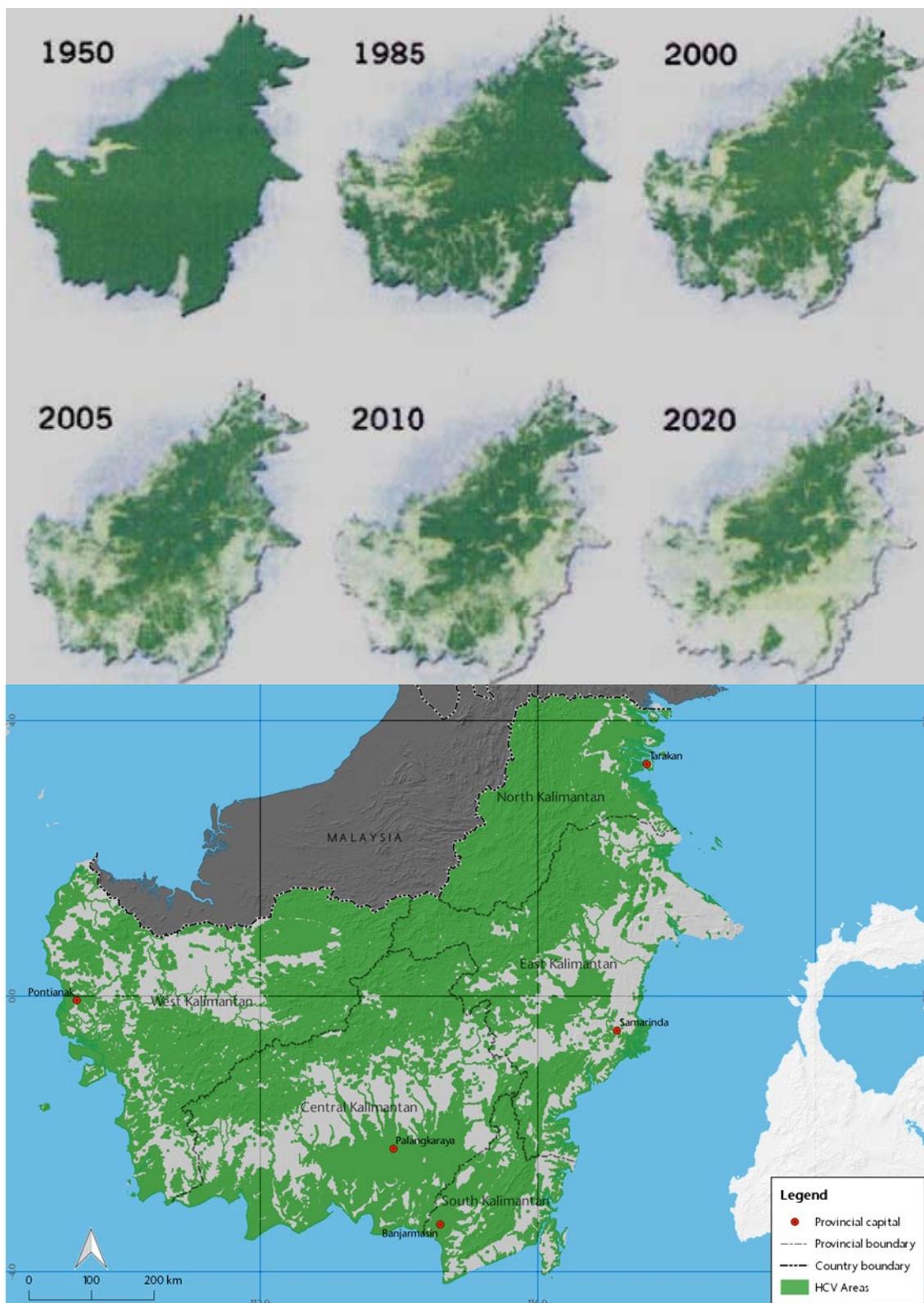
- In the Sintang District
 - Bangun;
 - Sungai Buluh Village; and
 - Ensaid Panjang Village.
- In the Ketapang District
 - Pangkalan suka,
 - Riam Bunut,
 - Sinar Kuri, and
 - Tanjung Pasar.

Central Kalimantan has large areas of forest and peat, a large oil palm sector (c 1.3M ha planted), and a high concentration of progressive companies in some districts. As a REDD+ pilot province, the provincial government has experience with deforestation reduction activities. The Governor has promulgated a regulation enabling recognition of customary land rights and another that establishes plantation sustainability requirements more stringent than national laws. Scenarios for engagement, aside from those currently pursued by existing programs, have good potential and include support for implementation of progressive government regulations on palm oil, promotion of community-based forest management in the province's extensive customary forest lands and closer partnerships with MoEF at the district and provincial levels. The district of Kotarwaringin Barat is one of the largest producers of oil palm in the province, with a number of 'progressive' mills, along with large areas of remaining forest

and peat, some of which is zoned for conversion. It also has significant areas of deforested land zoned as state forest and therefore currently unavailable for agriculture.

In Central Kalimantan, the project focuses on three villages in the West Kotarwaringin District:

- Pasir Panjang,
- Lada Mandala Jaya; and
- Kotawaringin Hilir Ward.



5. Social and environmental risks and impacts

This chapter takes into account:

1. Environmental risks and impacts, including: any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystems; those related to climate change and other transboundary or global impacts; those related to community health and safety; those related to pollution and discharges of waste; those related to the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests; and those related to other applicable standards.
2. Social risks and impacts, including: any project-related threats to human rights of affected communities and individuals; threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; risks of gender discrimination; risks that adverse project impacts fall disproportionately on disadvantaged or marginalized groups; any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of disadvantaged or marginalized groups; negative economic and social impacts relating to physical displacement (i.e. relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (i.e. loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land use or access to resources; impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and risks to cultural heritage.

As indicated before, the project entails a number of risks and potentially adverse social and environmental impacts. During project development, the project was review against UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. This process was repeated after the Mid-Term Review and revealed a number of social and environmental impacts associated with the project activities (see table 1). The significance of each risk, based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact, has been estimated against established risk criteria taking into consideration the following factors:

- **Type and location:** is the project in a high-risk sector or does it include high-risk components? Is it located in sensitive areas (e.g. in densely populated areas, near critical habitat, indigenous territories, protected areas, etc.)?
- **Magnitude or intensity:** could an impact result in destruction or serious impairment of a social or environmental feature or system, or deterioration of the economic, social or cultural well-being of a large number of people?
- **Manageability:** will relatively uncomplicated, accepted measures suffice to avoid or mitigate the potential impacts, or is detailed study required to understand if the impacts can be managed and which management measures are needed?
- **Duration:** will the adverse impacts be short-term (e.g. exist only during construction), medium term (e.g. five years) or long-term (e.g. more than 5 years)?
- **Reversibility:** is an impact reversible or irreversible?
- **Community Involvement:** the absence of community involvement is a risk for the success and sustainability of any project. Have project-affected communities been consulted in project planning and design? Will they have a substantive role to play in the project going forward?

Based on these criteria, the identified risks and been categorised into

Low Risk: Projects that include activities with minimal or no adverse social or environmental risks and/or impacts such as capacity enhancement projects etc..

Moderate Risk: Projects that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are few in number, limited in scale, largely reversible and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and readily addressed through application of recognized good international practice, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Moderate Risk projects range from those with very few, well-understood social and environmental risks and impacts to those where the full extent of the limited impacts is unclear and further assessment and management planning is required.

Substantial Risk: Projects that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are more varied or complex than those of Moderate Risk projects but remain limited in scale and are of lesser magnitude than those of High Risk projects (e.g. reversible, predictable, smaller footprint, less risk of cumulative impacts). Substantial Risk projects may also include those with a varied range of risks rated as “Moderate” that require more extensive assessment and management measures. While the type of assessment methodology for Substantial Risk projects depends on the nature of the risks and type of project, generally a scoped, fit-for-purpose Environmental and Social Impact Assessment or Framework is needed to analyze the range and interactions of potential risks and impacts.

High Risk: Projects that include activities with potential significant adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are irreversible, unprecedented, and/or which raise significant concerns among potentially affected communities and individuals as expressed during the stakeholder engagement process. High Risk activities may involve significant adverse impacts on physical, biological, socioeconomic, or cultural resources. High Risk projects may have the potential to aggravate existing situations of fragility or conflict, adversely affect human rights and/or lead to extensive environmental degradation. Comprehensive forms of assessment and management plans are required.

Based on the available baseline information and project information, six risks have been identified and assessed (see table 2). Based on the combination of these risks, the overall project had been categorized as “**Substantial**”. The main reason for that is that the project impacts on the lives, livelihoods and ancestral territories of people that meet the characteristics commonly associated with indigenous peoples.

The table below identifies the activities and impact chains that trigger these risks:

| COMPONENT | OUTCOMES | OUTPUTS | IMPACT CHAINS |
|--|---|--|--|
| Component 1: Mainstreaming of forest ecosystem service and biodiversity considerations into national, provincial, and district policies and decision-making processes for forest area planning and management. | Outcome 1: Forest ecosystem services, including carbon and biodiversity aspects, are more fully taken into account in policies, decisions, and management actions at national and provincial (West, Central and East Kalimantan) levels | Output 1.1: Improved policy framework and capacities, particularly of the Directorate of Forest Resource Inventory and Management within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), along with the National Planning Authority and the National Land Board, to align national forest planning to Government environmental and biodiversity protection strategies by better protecting remaining forest within land released from (or subject to release from) the estate crop. | The challenge of establishing policies is that to not harm anybody is to ensure that everybody is included in the policy making process. Therefore the risk and potential impact here is that if key stakeholders are not included and therefore their needs and desired are not included and result therefore in an unbalanced policy that achieves something without the full involvement of everybody. This is in particular challenging when affecting indigenous peoples that have special rights under national and international law. |
| | | Output 1.2: Establishment & operation of provincial forest and estate crops platforms covering West, Central and East Kalimantan and a multi-province Task Force covering the Heart of Borneo | The platforms are used to establish a policy dialog at provincial level. The risk here is that one key group is not included their rights, needs and desires might not be reflected in the resulting decisions. |
| | | Output 1.3: Forest safeguarding strategies and action plans covering the three participating provinces and HoB as a whole, designed to: (i) guide reclassification process to ensure optimized conservation and use of forest and non-forest land, respectively; (ii) avoid ecological fragmentation and sustain larger-scale carrying capacity, forest ecosystem services and resilience | It is well known that conservation has environmental and social adverse impacts that should be assessed to ensure that they are avoided, reduced, mitigated and compensated. Such studies have not been conducted to date and it is therefore unclear whether and to what extent these strategies and action plans restricted the access of local people to land and resources etc. |
| | | Output 1.4: Reclassify priority forested lands from APL back to estate crop | If the impacts of the reclassification are not known and the affected people not |

| COMPONENT | OUTCOMES | OUTPUTS | IMPACT CHAINS |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | | involved this could trigger adverse impacts commonly associated with conservation. |
| Component 2: Development and demonstration of strategies for integrating forest area planning, management and conservation with estate crop spatial planning and management across four districts of Kalimantan (Ketapang, Sintang, Kota Waringin Barat, and Kutai Timur) and at target landscapes within those districts | Outcome 2: 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 | Output 2.1: Establishment and operation of district-level forest & estate crop forums and landscape-level working groups to enable co-operative planning and decision making | The platforms are used to establish a policy dialog at provincial level. The risk here is that one key group is not included their rights, needs and desires might not be reflected in the resulting decisions. |
| | | Output 2.2: District-level policies and regulatory changes to ensure forest protection and careful planning of the estate crops sector | If the impacts of the policies are not known and the affected people not involved, this could trigger adverse impacts commonly associated with conservation. |
| | | Output 2.3: Forest safeguarding plans for each of the four target districts, aimed at supporting priority landscapes—including connectivity between major forest blocks, mainstreaming of global biodiversity and carbon values, strengthened policies on reforestation and sustainable development of the estate crops sector—are adopted and implemented, with technical support for implementation under this output and financial incentives channelled via Component 3 | It is well known that conservation has environmental and social adverse impacts that should be assessed to ensure that they are avoided, reduced, mitigated and compensated. Such studies have not been conducted to date and it is therefore unclear whether and to what extent these strategies and action plans restricted the access of local people to land and resources etc. |
| | | Output 2.4: Strengthened capacities and willingness of district government, local communities & estate crops sector to participate in decision making for land allocation, forest plantations, palm oil estate design and management and to implement / enforce enhanced national, provincial and district-level regulations, laws and relevant government programmes and plans | The only risk of this very important activity is that not all key stakeholders benefit from this and/or that the capacity strengthening is not tailored around the needs of the stakeholders. |
| Component 3: Testing / demonstration of incentives mechanism(s) to reduce deforestation associated with the estate crops sector | Outcome 3: Innovative ways of using financial incentives (and eliminating disincentives), designed to help reduce deforestation and forest fragmentation driven by estate crop development, have been demonstrated in target landscapes within four districts in Kalimantan | Output 3.1: Detailed quantitative analysis of economic, environmental, & social benefits of forest conservation and related costs of forest loss in pilot districts / landscapes | The challenge here is that the costs etc. are not assessed to the same level of detail and therefore entails the risk that decisions are made without knowing their costs etc. |
| | | Output 3.2: Current incentive (positive and negative) structure assessed and recommendations for change elaborated | |
| | | Output 3.3: Incentive mechanism from diverse sources—potentially including REDD+ and a small grants programme based on RBP (Results Based Payment) principles with necessary upfront payments—designed and established | The development and implementation of incentives depends obviously depends on sound baseline information and the risk is here that the environmental and social impacts of the incentives and the intended actions are not fully known |
| Output 3.4: Financial mechanism(s) tested in target landscapes, with technical support under component 2 | | | |
| Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E. | Outcome 4: Increased knowledge and understanding of the multiple factors underlying successful implementation of reduced deforestation, green growth strategies | Output 4.1: Capture of lessons learned at landscape, district, provincial, national from systemic support and demonstration activities | No environmental or social impacts expected. |
| | | Output 4.2: Thematic studies and other knowledge, awareness, communications materials produced and available for dissemination | |

| COMPONENT | OUTCOMES | OUTPUTS | IMPACT CHAINS |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | for Indonesia's estate crops sector. | Output 4.3 Training, capacity building and awareness raising to share knowledge and promote learning and uptake Output 4.4 Project monitored & evaluated | |

| What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? | What is the significance level of the potential social & environmental risks? | | Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High |
|--|---|--|---|
| <i>Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</i> | <i>Impact & Likelihood (1-5)</i> | <i>Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i> | <i>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</i> |
| Risk 1: Elite capture: While the project employs an inclusive approach that provides everybody with equal access to benefits etc., the project predominantly works through and with existing structures and organisations. These tend to favour government and corporate stakeholders in the policymaking process and actors/service providers associated with them in procurement and the provision of benefits. The risk is that this perpetuates and enhances inequality | I = 3 L = 4 | Moderate | KALFOR aims to include all stakeholders in the decision-making process at national, provincial and district levels. The updated grievance redress mechanism provides everybody with the option to voice their concerns and therefore ensures that nobody is left behind. |
| Risk 2: Pollution: Risk 2: Pollution: The project supports some local livelihood initiatives tailored around sustainable natural resource management principles. While these preserve the overall existence of forests, for example the rehabilitation of forests typically use herbicides to control pests and invasive species. The area earmarked for forest rehabilitation is very limited (2ha in Ketapang). | I = 3 L = 3 | Low | KALFOR has trained the people in the use of biological pesticides and organic fertilizers to avoid pollution from forest rehabilitation. The ESMP outlines the measures taken to identify and manage the pollution risks of local livelihood initiatives. |
| Risk 3: Biodiversity loss: While the project supports sustainable natural resource management, exotic tree species in reforestation, agroforestry, and diversification might adversely impact the biodiversity. | I = 3 L = 2 | Low | Due to the nature and magnitude of the local initiatives, the risk of biodiversity loss is considered very low. The ESMP outlines measures to manage residual biodiversity risks according to national and international standards. |
| Risk 4: Environmental and Social Impacts from project-related small scale constructions etc.: Local initiatives supported by the project (NTFP extraction and commercialization, ecotourism etc.) might require some small scale constructions, generate waste and commercialize cultural heritage. These entail environmental and social risks and impacts. | I = 2 L = 3 | Low | Due to the nature and magnitude of the local initiatives, the risk of biodiversity loss is considered very low. However, the ESMP outlines measures to identify and manage residual biodiversity risks according to national and international standards. |
| Risk 5: Economic impacts from protection measures outside state forests: The project supports the government, plantations and local communities in promoting the sustainable management of high-value forests outside state forests. Despite best efforts, the government and/or plantations might decide on a path that does not fully recognize the rights and livelihoods of local communities | I = 5 L = 3 | Substantial | The ESMP outlines specific measures to strengthen local participation in decision-making on the management and benefit sharing of APL forests. It outlines further an enhanced project-level grievance mechanism to address any residual risk in the four target districts. |
| Risk 6: Overlapping claims for land and resources: Based on available information, none of the specific target areas are used or claimed by indigenous peoples. However, the policy enhancement in the three target provinces and four target district area might impact on land used or claimed by indigenous peoples. | I = 3 L = 5 | Substantial | KALFOR involves NGOs of the indigenous peoples or those working closely with them in all project activities. The IPP further strengthens this engagement and outlines measures to ensure the free, prior and informed engagement of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes that affect them. |

6. Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) identifies mitigation measures required to address identified social and environmental risks and impacts, as well as measures related to monitoring, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, and implementation action plan.

| Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Requirement/Standard</i> | <i>Applicability</i> | <i>Rationale and main issues</i> |
| Human Rights | X | The project aims to balance environmental, social and economic rights in the sustainable management of non-state forests. KALFOR's strategic partners are governmental and non-governmental environmental organisations, plantations and local communities. This entails the risk of replicating existing societal imbalances |
| Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment | X | The project works mainly through governmental structures. While this has proven effective to meet the project's environmental objectives, it entails the risk of replicating societal gender stereotypes. Its gender strategy and gender action plan aim to align the project with women's empowerment and foster gender equality. |
| Accountability | X | The project supports the sustainable management of non-state forests and strikes a balance between environmental, social and economic considerations. As this entails support to policymaking, it involves the risk of imbalances and requires enhanced attention to be accountable to non-state stakeholders. |
| Social and Environmental Standards | | |
| 1. Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Natural Resource Management | X | The overall project is expected to positively impact biodiversity and sustainable natural resource management as it aims to reduce deforestation and enhance sustainable forest and natural resource use. However, local livelihood initiatives might entail limited negative impacts unless carefully managed. |
| 2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks | <input type="checkbox"/> | The overall project is expected to reduce deforestation and therefore have positive impacts far exceeding the minor risks resulting from the supported micro-projects. |
| 3. Community Health, Safety and Security | X | While the project aims to protect non-state forests and therefore secure clean water sources and access to medicinal plants, some of the micro-projects in the four pilot areas might use pesticides which could harm the local community. The Project-level ESMP includes detailed ESMPs for each intervention. |
| 4. Cultural Heritage | X | This risk is considered very low. The implementing partners have screened the detailed intervention areas and the ESMP entails a chance-find procedure. |
| 5. Displacement and Resettlement | X | The project aims to enhance the sustainable management of non-state forests. This includes putting in place restricting the access to forest and forest resources and/or limiting the level of its use. |
| 6. Indigenous Peoples | X | An IPP has been established and outlines risks and mitigation measures. |
| 7. Labour and Working Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> | The service providers under this project are NGOs known to take care of their people and comply with national and international labour standards. |
| 8. Pollution Prevention & Resource Efficiency | X | The intervention-specific ESMPs outline how the implementing partners will ensure that local communities do not use or adequately manage the use of pesticides etc. |

6.1. Risk 1: Elite capture

One of KALFOR's objective is to establish mechanisms to protect forests in non-state forests in close consultation with all key stakeholders. To ensure that these mechanisms do not entail any unintended social and environmental impacts and are able to earn mutual consent requires a comprehensive integration of all stakeholders in the decision-making process. In its initial phase KALFOR focused its engagement largely on governmental stakeholders as well as existing fora of palm oil producers and environmental actors at provincial and district level. Within the discussions at district level the local and indigenous communities were represented by the village heads of the target villages under KALFOR.

While KALFOR already aims to engage all stakeholders in decision making processes and the implementation of project activities, it will aim to further broaden its stakeholder engagement to ensure that the views, interests, and concerns of local and indigenous community members are adequately integrated.

6.2. Risk 2: Pollution

During the remaining period, KALFOR aims to test different protection measures in the 14 villages identified to date. This includes eco-tourism, rehabilitation of forests, community-based

forest management, protection of forests within plantations etc. The ToR for the various NGOs prohibits them from

1. Using chemical fertilizer.
2. Using invasive species.
3. Logging/Timber harvesting for commercial purposes
4. Land clearing and
5. Overfishing using Trawl = Archaic form of troll. (entice fish with bait)

In Ketapang, KALFOR has already trained the beneficiaries of a small grant, who aim to rehabilitate 2 ha of degraded forests, in the use of biological pesticides and organic fertilizers to reduce pollutions risks, and tasked the implementing NGO to supervise and monitor implementation. Similar arrangement have been made for small grant projects in Kotawaringn Barat (forest rehabilitation) and Sintang (enrichment plantings). In East Kutai, where the beneficiaries of the small grant aim to plant medicinal plants the beneficiaries themselves stated that they will not use any fertilizers and/or pesticides as this would undermine their ability to market their products; thus undermine the business plan.

There are other small grant projects that haven't reached that level. To ensure a consistent approach and strengthen local capacities KALFOR had requested its implementation partners in June 2022 to establish short ESMPs for all physical field activities (Annex 2). These ESIA/ESMPs had then been review and commented on by KALFOR and UNDP's ESMP Consultant and accepted by the PMU and UNDP. KALFOR will now supervise implementation as part of its normal monitoring program. To enhance quality, ensure consistency and strengthen local competences, KALFOR might provide the implementing partners with backstopping services and/or deliver targeted trainings if needed.

6.3. Risk 3: Biodiversity loss

During the remaining period, KALFOR aims to test different protection measures in the 14 villages identified to date. This includes eco-tourism, rehabilitation of forests, community-based forest management, protection of forests within plantations etc. The ToR request the service provider to design these activities in close consultations with those affected. While it is clear that some of these activities such as a) the use of exotic tree species in reforestation, and the rehabilitation of degraded forests, b) the use of fertilizers and pesticides (insecticides and fungicides) in agroforestry, forest rehabilitation and reforestation, c) the use of fertilizers on soils that have become poor, d) the use of phytosanitary products to control pests and diseases etc. might adversely impact the biodiversity including aquatic biodiversity, the ToR for the various NGOs prohibits them from

1. Using chemical fertilizer.
2. Using invasive species.
3. Logging/Timber harvesting for commercial purposes
4. Land clearing and
5. Overfishing using Trawl = Archaic form of troll. (entice fish with bait)

To ensure a consistent approach and strengthen local capacities KALFOR had requested its implementation partners in June 2022 to establish short ESMPs for all physical field activities (Annex 2). These ESIA/ESMPs had then been review and commented on by KALFOR and UNDP's ESMP Consultant and accepted by the PMU and UNDP. KALFOR will now supervise implementation as part of its normal monitoring program. To enhance quality, ensure consistency and strengthen local competences, KALFOR might provide the implementing partners with backstopping services and/or deliver targeted trainings if needed.

6.4. Risk 4: Environmental and Social Impacts from small scale field projects

Beside of pollution and biodiversity loss, the small grant projects entail other social, environmental, health and safety risks. This might include labor issues for temporary workers, potential impacts of presently undocumented cultural heritage sites in the context of eco-tourism initiatives, minor construction sites etc. KALFOR is presently in the process of

procuring the services of NGOs and other service providers to support local communities to finalise the design of the supported micro-projects. The available information suggest that these projects have limited risks and that these are in addition very localized and reversible.

To ensure a consistent approach and strengthen local capacities KALFOR had requested its implementation partners in June 2022 to establish short ESMPs for all physical field activities (Annex 2). These ESIA/ESMPs had then been review and commented on by KALFOR and UNDP's ESMP Consultant and accepted by the PMU and UNDP. KALFOR will now supervise implementation as part of its normal monitoring program. To enhance quality, ensure consistency and strengthen local competences, KALFOR might provide the implementing partners with backstopping services and/or deliver targeted trainings if needed.

6.5. Risk 5: Economic impacts from protection measures outside state forests

The project aims to enhance forests outside state-forest areas through local management plans, adequate rules and regulations and consequently an enhanced enforcement of the rules and regulations etc. While the main target of KALFOR is to strike a balance between the interest of plantations (mostly oil palms), local communities and forest protections, the envisaged law enhancement might not only reduce the land available for plantations by requesting them to protect the forest on 7% of their concessions, but also might impact on the incomes and income opportunities of local loggers, farmers etc. While the ultimate decision makers are the local governments at provincial and district level, KALFOR is through its advisory function in drafting these laws closely associated to the risk while having limited if any leverage to ensure that the protection of forests outside state forests is not harming local livelihoods.

Experience worldwide, including projects from Indonesia, document that any restriction in land and forest use, if unmitigated, give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental impacts for those that presently depend on the unsustainable forest exploitation. To address and mitigate these impoverishment risks, international standards and best practice require that Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) are established for these subprojects prior to implementation. These LRPs effectively constitutes a 'blueprint' for livelihood restoration operations, so it must be based on up-to-date and reliable information about the proposed land and resource access as well as precise and up-to-date information on the socio-economic baseline situation within the footprint of the project. The LRP must, therefore, be based on the final (or near final) management plans so that the impact can be precisely delimited.

The first stage in the process of preparing these targeted LRPs is a screening process that identifies the restricted access to land and resources resulting from the legislation established with KALFOR support in the four target districts and the local initiatives in the 13 target communities. To date this has only happened in West Kalimantan (Sintang und Ketapang). The purpose of the socio-economic studies is to collect baseline data of land/resource use patterns and land/resource users that might be affected by the restriction. The socio-economic studies will focus on the identification of stakeholders, the participation process, the identification of affected people and baseline information of the affected livelihoods and income stream. KALFOR should therefore hire a consultant to conduct a screening, the alternative assessment, and a LRP for the new legislation established with the help of KALFOR in West Kalimantan with a focus on these two districts.

Further guidance on this subject can be found in UNDP's Guidance Note for SES 5.

6.6. Risk 6: Overlapping claims for land and resources

The IPP assessed this issue in detail and outlined steps to enhance the integration of the representatives of indigenous peoples in the decision-making processes in KALFOR. The IPP outlines steps to further integrate indigenous communities with the objective to obtain their free, prior and informed consent for all KALFOR activities on territories claimed by them and ensure the free, prior and informed engagement of indigenous peoples in decision making processes that affects them and their ancestral territories. The updated project level Grievance Redress Mechanism is tailored to monitor and manage this risk.

6.7. Monitoring

KALFOR's monitoring objectives and KPI should be reviewed to ensure that they also capture those risks that have not been fully captured in the implementation of KALFOR to date (see above). The monitoring should be conducted by the project in close consultations with all stakeholders. In this perspective it should not be limited to an activity monitoring but also incorporate the satisfaction of local communities and people that benefit or are adversely affected by restrictions.

6.8. Capacity Development and Training

To support the KALFOR in the implementation of this ESMP the project team were provided with three trainings: a) a general refresher training on the implementation of UNDP's SES 2021 in UNDP supported projects, b) the use of UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure to ensure this during project implementation and c) the best practice in implementing projects that affect indigenous peoples in line with UNDP's SES 6 (Indigenous Peoples).

6.9. Stakeholder Engagement

KALFOR will update its Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to further strengthen the meaningful, effective and informed consultations with all affected stakeholders. It will include additional information on (a) means used to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process; (b) milestones for consultations, information disclosure, and periodic reporting on progress on project implementation; and (c) description of effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the project's social and environmental performance. The SEP will also include an updated project grievance redress mechanism on the basis of the generic ToR included in Annex 1-

This ESMP, the IPP and the updated SEP shall be disclosed to the public through the project website within one month after acceptance in English and Bahasa and key elements shared with all stakeholders in the context of the project's engagement with its stakeholders.

6.10 Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates)

| Risk | Mitigation Measure | Start date | End date | Actor | Responsible | Budget |
|--|---|------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Elite capture | Enhance integration of local communities | 1.8.2022 | 30.9.2022 | District Coordinators | PMU | Nil |
| 2. Pollution | Supervise implementation ESMP for local initiatives | 1.8.2022 | Ongoing | Implementing partner | PMU | Nil |
| 3. Biodiversity loss | Establish and implement ESMP for local initiatives | 1.8.2022 | Ongoing | Implementing partner | PMU | Nil |
| 4. Impacts from local projects | Establish and implement ESMP for local initiatives | 1.8.2022 | Ongoing | Implementing partner | PMU | Nil |
| 5. Economic impacts from forest protection | Establish and implement LRPs | 1.9.2022 | 30.12.2022 | Consultant | PMU | USD 40,000 |
| 6. Overlapping claims | Enhance participation of indigenous peoples | 1.8.2022 | Ongoing | District Coordinators | PMU | Nil |
| Total | | | | | | |

Annex 1: ToR for the Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism

1. Introduction and Overview

These ToR provide guidance on the mandate and functions of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for this UNDP-supported Project. The GRM provides one avenue for stakeholder engagement and the management of social and environmental risks and impacts. However, it is not a substitute for proactive outreach to stakeholders to inform them about the Project, seek their input, and respond to their suggestions and concerns regarding social and environmental benefits, risks and impacts.

In the case that an existing national mechanism for grievance resolution may be appropriate for the Project, the UNDP Country Office, jointly with the Project Board, will assess the mechanism's effectiveness against a set of criteria specified in UNDP's Guidance Note on Project GRMs and will determine who will be responsible for undertaking the GRM function as outlined in this TOR

2. Mandate

The mandate of the Project GRM will be to receive and seek to resolve complaints about actual or potential environmental or social harm to affected person(s) arising from Project. The Project GRM will provide:

1. an accessible, predictable and transparent procedure for receiving and responding to complaints
2. direct engagement and dialogue with complainants to clarify issues and interests and develop mutually acceptable responses
3. equitable and rights-compatible resolution of complaints, including contribution to remedy for environmental or social harm demonstrably caused or contributed to by the project
4. opportunity for learning from complaints and their resolution, in ways that contribute to improved management of environmental and social risks and ensure alignment with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards as well as applicable laws, regulations and policies.

3. Eligible Complaints

To be eligible for a Project GRM response, the complaint must pertain to this UNDP Project and its activities after signature of the Project Document and prior to Project closure. In addition, the complaint must:

- (a) Indicate how Project activity(ies) have caused or contributed, or may cause or contribute to social or environmental harm
- (b) Be made by a person or people (directly or through an authorized representative) who could plausibly be affected by the harm(s) referenced in the complaint.

If further information is needed to determine eligibility, the GRM should seek such information from the complainant before making an eligibility determination.

Complainants may request and receive confidentiality, but the GRM cannot respond to anonymous grievances.

With the complainant's agreement, the GRM will refer requests alleging non-compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, fraud, or corruption to the appropriate offices within UNDP, the relevant Accountability Mechanism for the Vertical Fund (e.g., GCF IRM) as relevant, and to the relevant national authority(ies).

4. Functions of the GRM

The GRM will function on two levels: at the Project Management level, under the direction of the Project Management Unit (PMU), and as as part of UNDP's Project Assurance role in consultation with and in support of the Project Board. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function, under the direction of the UNDP [Deputy] Resident Representative.

4.1. GRM at Project Management level:

The PMU will update the GRM for receiving and responding to complaints through direct engagement with complainants. The GRM at Project Management level will:

1. Establish communications channels to receive complaints, and identify staff responsible for documenting and responding to complaints.
2. Establish procedures to engage with the complainant, seek resolution, and document all complaints and responses.
3. When responding to complaints, engage directly with the complainant to clarify issues, identify options for resolution, and provide or support remedy for any environmental or social risks or impacts that are demonstrably associated with the project.
4. Inform potentially affected community members and other stakeholders (e.g. workers employed in project activities) how to make a complaint about the project (including the option to bring complaints to the Project Management level of the GRM, the Project Assurance function, or the UNDP Accountability Mechanism or the Accountability Mechanism of the Vertical Fund linked to this project as relevant). Where there are CSOs or NGOs that have well-established communication with affected stakeholders, I seek their assistance (voluntary or contracted) to promote awareness and understanding of the GRM.
 - (i) Log and track all complaints received.
 - (ii) Within 5 business days of receipt of a complaint, review the complaint and
 - a. If further information is needed to determine eligibility, seek further information from the complainant and/or project staff to make the determination; OR
 - b. If it is very clear that the complaint does not meet one or more of the eligibility criteria, refer the complainant to appropriate national or local institution(s) that may be able to respond to the complaint; OR
 - c. If the complaint is determined eligible, respond to the complainant through direct, good faith engagement to clarify issues, develop and seek agreement on options for resolution, and address and remedy risks and harms that the project is causing or contributing to (with the option to provide technical assistance to the complainant to support the complainant's effective engagement).
 - (iii) If the complaint is resolved within 60 days, document the complainant's acceptance of resolution, and continue to monitor until all project actions that were agreed to as part of the resolution have been taken.
 - (iv) If the complaint is unresolved 60 days after initial receipt (or if requested by the complainant at any time), offer the complainant the option of referral to the Project Board through the UNDP Project Assurance function, to the UNDP Accountability Mechanism, to the Accountability Mechanism of the Vertical Fund as relevant, or to national institution(s) with a mandate to address the issues raised.
 - (v) Provide quarterly reports on complaints, responses, and outcomes to the Project Board through the Project Assurance function, and collaborate with Project Assurance to identify successes, challenges, trends and lessons learned in responding to complaints.

4.2. GRM at Project Assurance Level (in consultation with Project Board)

Complainants who are not satisfied with the Project Management GRM response, or who are concerned about an adverse response, may bring their complaint to the Project Assurance function of the Project Board. In such cases, the Project Assurance function will first make an eligibility determination identical to step (vi) of the Project Management level of the GRM outlined above and then continue from step (ii) of the Project Board process as outlined above, except that step (ii) for complaints that are received directly by the Project Assurance function will be "Consult with the PMU on the case, protecting complainant confidentiality if requested."

In addition, UNDP Project Assurance will receive unresolved complaints referred from the Project Management level GRM

For complaints referred from the PMU, The Project Assurance function will:

1. Log and track the complaint.
2. Review documentation received from the PMU and consult with the PMU on the case.
3. Within 5 days of receipt, engage with the complainant to review and clarify the issues raised in the case and explore options for resolution (with the option to provide technical assistance to the complainant to support the complainant's effective engagement).
4. As appropriate, engage with senior representatives of the Implementing Partner and other PB members to clarify issues and explore options for resolution.
5. As appropriate, play a mediating role between the parties to seek resolution of the complaint (with the option to contract with an external mediator).
6. When risks are identified that may affect overall project governance (e.g. potential need to put project components on hold or change the design of the project), ensure that the Project Board has full information about the risks and guides project decision making on the appropriate response;
7. Support the Project Board to address and remedy risks and harms that the project is demonstrably causing or to which it is demonstrably contributing.
8. If the complaint is resolved within 60 days of receipt, document the complainant's acceptance of resolution, and continue to monitor until all project actions that were agreed to as part of the resolution have been taken.
9. If the complaint is unresolved 60 days after referral to the project assurance function (or if requested by the complainant at any time), offer the complainant the option of referral to the UNDP Accountability Mechanism and/or to any national institutions that have a mandate to address the issues raised.

The Project Assurance function will perform these tasks in support of the Project Board:

1. Review complaints received by the GRM and their outcomes, work with the PMU to identify successes, lessons learned, challenges and trends, and report its assessments to the Project Board. Should an outcome to a grievance be compensation, the UNDP Project Assurance function is responsible for confirming this outcome and for working with the Project Board to determine how compensation will be achieved as necessary.
2. Receive quarterly reports on complaints from the Project Management level of the GRM, and collaborate with its staff to identify successes, challenges, trends and lessons learned in responding to complaints.
3. Provide summary reports to the PB of all complaints received (both those received by the operational level GRM and directly by the Project Assurance function) with any recommended actions.
4. Disclose the GRM's work (including case registry, summary reports on individual cases, reports on trends or patterns, and actions taken in response to trends and patterns) to the PB and to project stakeholders, through periodic reporting (at least semi-annual) in media/forums accessible to project stakeholders and protecting confidentiality of complainant identities where necessary;
5. Monitor the PMU's efforts to inform project stakeholders about the GRM, and ensure the accessibility, predictability, transparency, legitimacy, and credibility of the GRM process;
6. Provide continuing education of PB members and their respective institutions regarding policies, procedures, and capacities needed to prevent risks and impacts which could lead to complaints, and to promote the constructive resolution of complaints.

5. Submitting a complaint

Who can Submit a complaint? A complaint can be submitted by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project. If a complaint is to be lodged by a different individual or organization on behalf of those said to be affected, the complainant must identify the person/people on behalf of who the complaint is submitted and provide written confirmation by the person/people represented that they are giving the complainant the authority to present the complaint on their behalf. The GRM will take reasonable steps to verify this authority.

How is the complaint submitted? The GRM will maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving complaints in light of known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some stakeholders. A complaint can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e. by email, letter, phone call, meeting, SMS, etc.). The contact information is the following:

- Project Web site: complaint portal PMU email, address, phone number, fax, etc.
- Project Assurance function email, address, phone number, fax, etc.
- UNDP Accountability Mechanism Web complaint portal (www.undp.org/secu-srm), email, address, phone number, fax, etc.]

What information should be included in a complaint? The Grievance should include the following information:

- (a) the name(s) of the person/people submitting the complaint (“the complainant”);
- (b) a means for contacting the Complainant (email, phone, address, other);
- (c) if the submission is on behalf of those alleging a potential or actual harm, the identity of those on whose behalf the complaint is made, and written confirmation by those represented of the Complainant’s authority to lodge the complaint on their behalf;
- (d) a description of the potential or actual harm;
- (e) names of the individual(s) or institutions responsible for the risk/harm (if known), and the location(s) and date(s) of harmful activity (if Complainant states that harm has already occurred);
- (f) what has been done by complainant thus far to resolve the matter;
- (g) whether the complainant wishes for their identity to be kept confidential; and
- (h) the specific response requested from the GRM.

However, complainants are not required to provide all of the information listed above. Initially, the complainant need only provide enough information to determine eligibility. If insufficient information is provided, the GRM has an obligation to make a substantial, good faith effort to contact the complainant to request whatever additional information is needed to determine eligibility, and if eligible, to develop a proposed response.

Complainants may request and receive confidentiality, but the GRM cannot respond to anonymous grievances. With the complainant’s agreement, the GRM will refer requests alleging fraud or corruption to the appropriate offices within UNDP and to the relevant partner(s).

6. Logging, Acknowledgment, and Tracking of Complaints

The PMU will receive Grievances, assign each a tracking number, acknowledge each to the Complainant, record the main points electronically in a database that is shared with the Project Assurance function, and provide periodic updates to the Complainant as well as the GRM file. The Project Assurance function will use the same system as the PMU for tracking of complaints forwarded from the PMU. When a complaint comes directly to the Project Assurance function, it will log the case with a new case record.

Within five (5) business days from the receipt of a Grievance, the GRM will send a *written* acknowledgement to Complainant of the Grievance received with the assigned tracking number.

Each Grievance file will contain, at a minimum:

1. the date of the request as received;
2. the date the written acknowledgment was sent (and oral acknowledgment if also done);
3. the dates and nature of all other communications or meetings with the Complainant and other relevant Stakeholders;
4. specific concerns raised by the complaint, and additional information regarding those concerns provided by the PB and any other relevant parties (if relevant);
5. the eligibility determination and rationale
6. any requests, offers of, or engagements of a Mediator or Facilitator;

7. the dates of discussions between the Complainant, PMU and/or Project Assurance staff, and any other relevant parties related to the proposed resolution/way forward, and the main substantive points from each discussion;
8. the Complainant's acceptance or objections to proposed resolutions, and the responses of other relevant parties to proposed resolutions;
9. the proposed next steps if objections arose;
10. the alternative resolution if renewed dialogues were pursued;
11. notes regarding implementation of any agreed resolution; and
12. any conclusions and recommendations arising from monitoring and follow up.

7. Maintaining Communication and Status Updates

Summary documentation of each complaint will be available for review by the complainant and other stakeholders involved in the complaint, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the Complainant if previously requested.

The GRM will provide periodic updates to the complainant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the complaint. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the complaint, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (no less frequent than every thirty (30) days).

8. Protection from Reprisal and Retaliation

UNDP seeks to identify, reduce and address the risk of retaliation and reprisals against people who may seek information on and participation in project activities, express concerns and/or access project-level grievance redress processes/mechanisms or UNDPs Stakeholder Response Mechanism or Social and Environmental Compliance Unit. To minimize the risk of reprisal or retaliation, the GRM will maintain confidentiality of complainants' identities when requested, will respond to complainant concerns about reprisal or retaliation and in consultation with the complainant bring the complaint to the Project Board and/or the UNDP Accountability Mechanism for review and action.

9. Without Prejudice

The existence and use of this GRM is without prejudice to any existing rights under any other complaint mechanisms that an individual or group of individuals may otherwise have access to under national or international law or the rules and regulations of other institutions, agencies or commissions.

Annex 2: Mini ESMPs for local initiatives

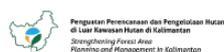
The Empowerment of Local Champion Programs for the Management of Forested Areas Within Non-State Forest Areas in Sintang and Ketapang Districts, West Kalimantan Province



| Nb | Activity | Impact | Mitigation |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1. | Farmer Business School implementation (facilitated by Local Champion) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of entrepreneurship in the village in managing natural resources in a sustainable manner The economic value of APL increases Potential conflicts in the use of natural resources which are communal assets (adat) if there is no clear agreement at the beginning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activating a communication forum for sustainable natural resource management in the village Equipping Local Champions with an understanding of SES to be able to facilitate and assist participants in making collective agreements for the utilization of natural resources which are communal (customary) assets |
| 2. | Mentoring 1 pilot community business unit (facilitated by Local Champions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assisted business develops and can become a model in the village The potential for social jealousy from community businesses that were not selected as a model Potential conflict if the business pilot utilizes natural resources which are communal (adat) assets if there is no clear agreement at the outset | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above (2 points above) Establish clear criteria in the selection of community business pilots, and communicate these criteria to relevant parties (village governments, traditional leaders, community leaders, etc.) |

| Nb | Activity | Impact | Mitigation |
|----|---|--|---|
| 3. | Institutional strengthening of business groups (facilitated by Local Champions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business groups become stronger in terms of organization, bookkeeping and/or marketing Potential social jealousy from business groups or other entrepreneurs who are not assisted in strengthening their business institutions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clear criteria in the selection of business groups to be assisted and communicate these criteria to relevant parties (village government, traditional leaders, community leaders, etc.) Encourage a joint learning process and exchange of experiences at the community level so that the assisted business groups can share knowledge and skills with other business groups that develop later Activating a communication forum for sustainable natural resource management in the village |

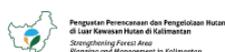
| Nb | Activity | Impact | Mitigation |
|----|--|---|---|
| 4. | Communication forum for sustainable natural resource management in the village (facilitated by Local Champion) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable natural resource management in villages is getting better and more integrated Potential conflict when there is disagreement or disagreement that cannot be properly facilitated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the capacity of Local Champions in terms of technical facilitation and communication Equipping Local Champions with an understanding of SES to be able to facilitate matters related to collective agreements in the management of natural resources which are communal (customary) assets TI and KALFOR facilitated communication and connected this forum with other relevant parties (outside the village scope). |



FASILITASI DAN PENDAMPINGAN
PROGRAM MENJAGA HUTAN DI APL OLEH MASYARAKAT DESA
DI KABUPATEN SINTANG – PROVINSI KALIMANTAN BARAT
KALIMANTAN FOREST UNDP – SOLIDARIDAD



| KEGIATAN | DAMPAK | MITIGASI |
|--|---|---|
| Develop strategic work plans related to collaboration between communities, companies, village governments, and local governments in planning and managing forested areas. | The birth of multi-stakeholder collaboration in the concept of collaboration that includes targets, activities, milestones, and the main tasks of the stakeholders. | Participatory planning for collaborative concept formulation and initial stakeholder brainstorming meetings. |
| Improving the quality and quantity of forest area management in APL | Determination and issuance of SK Management of Jungle/Gupung Outside Forest Areas based on Sintang Regional Regulation Number 122 of 2021. | Field verification with the District Government to follow up on the Tawang Serimbak and Hulu Berbakat (Rimba/Gupung) submissions. |
| | There is a more concrete form of forest area boundaries | Facilitate training in demarcating forested areas through collaboration with communities and the government. |
| | There is a learning program for the community in plant nurseries. | Facilitation of training to build and manage nursery cultivation. |
| | Increased understanding and insight into local and non-local plants. | Facilitate plant enrichment in forested areas |
| | Delivering the contents of Jungle/Gupung management in Perdes to stakeholders. | Facilitate the socialization of village regulations to relevant stakeholders. |
| Assistance in the development of Kelutap Ecotourism (Kelam, Luit, and Rentap) as part of integrated forest area management with Ensaid Panjang village various surrounding landscapes. | Multi-stakeholder cooperation in the development of Kelutap Ecotourism | Focus Group Discussions involving multi-stakeholders. |



FASILITASI DAN PENDAMPINGAN
PROGRAM MENJAGA HUTAN DI APL OLEH MASYARAKAT DESA
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| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Facilitate community and company partnerships related to forest area management | There was a discussion that discussed the partnership between the community and the company regarding the protection of forested areas. | Facilitate community and company partnership discussions in Sungai Buluh and Ensaid Panjang villages. |
| | The ratification of the MoU that binds the community and the company in maintaining Bukit Tempurung in order to maintain its sustainability. | Facilitate the preparation and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the community and the company based on the previous points. |
| | There is a work plan related to the protection and management of Jungle/Gupung between the community and the company. | Facilitate the preparation of annual work between the community and the company. |
| | It was agreed on the management and utilization of Tempurung Hill by prioritizing the sustainability aspect. | Facilitation of customary meetings to regulate the management and utilization of Tempurung Hill in Bangun village. |
| Preparation of strategies to support sustainable management of forested areas by rural communities through innovative financing | The inclusion of the charge of maintaining and managing forested areas in village and regional development through innovative financing. | Strengthening the integration of forest area management into the village <i>musrenbang</i> (discussion, plan & development) and district <i>musrenbang</i> . |

Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan: ESIA/ESMP

| YAYASAN OPERASI WALLACEA TERPADU KEGIATAN KALIMANTAN FOREST | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|--|---|--|
| Nb | Activity | Impacts | | Mitigation | |
| | | Positive | Negative | | |
| 1 | Facilitation for Formulation of Village Natural Resources Utilization Plan | 1 | Availability of the Village Natural Resources Utilization Plan Map as a reference for Village Planning. | The emergence of productive land ownership conflicts | 1 Socializing the Village SDA Utilization Plan to the community |
| | | 2 | The village will recognize the potential of the village's natural resources | | 2 BA and Minutes of Deliberations and Meetings held in the Village |
| | | 3 | The village will have an integrated natural resource management plan | | 3 Conduct participatory natural resource mapping |
| | | | | | 5 Develop a participatory Perdes on Village Natural Resources Utilization Plan by adopting local wisdom |
| | | | | | 7 Activity documentation |
| 2 | Penyusunan RPJMDES (Review) | 1 | The existence of RPMJDes which contains environmental issues | The existence of the RPJMDes content that is not in accordance with the potential of the Village | 1 Disseminate the RPJMDes Development Plan |
| | | | | | 2 Providing training on the preparation of the RPJMDes |
| | | | | | 3 BA and Minutes of Deliberations and Meetings held in the Village |
| | | | | | 4 Provide training for the RPJM Drafting Team for Des |
| | | | | | 5 Conduct a village potential study |
| | | | | | 6 Issuing a Village Regulation on RPJMDes |
| | | | | | 7 Activity documentation |
| 3 | Development of Village Regulations on Village Natural Resources Management | 1 | There is legal certainty for the protection of village natural resources | There are pros and cons in the village natural resource management mechanism | 1 BA and Minutes of Deliberations and Meetings |
| | | 2 | There are signs in the management of natural resources that accommodate all aspects | | 2 The contents of the Village Regulation adopt local wisdom and local norms |
| | | | | | 3 There is evidence of clarification and validation with related SKPD |
| | | | | | 4 BA Socialization |
| | | | | | 5 Documentation |
| 4 | Improving the Capacity of Village Tourism Managers | 1 | Village Tourism is managed based on existing standards | Trainees cannot apply the training results | 1 Create an easy-to-understand Training Manual |
| | | 2 | There is a sense of belonging and confidence in the | | 2 Prepare the work plan of the management group |
| | | | | | 3 Prepare the work plan of the management group |
| | | | | | 4 The training module is given before the training is held |
| | | | | | 5 Notes/minutes of training activities |
| | | | | | 6 Training implementation report |
| | | | | | 7 Activity documentation |
| 5 | There is an agreement or collaboration with a 3rd party in the village natural resource management plan | | Villages and communities have partners in managing the existing natural resources potential. | 3rd party will intervene Village policy | 1 Presenting the government at the level above |
| | | | | | 1 There is a signed agreement |
| | | | | | 2 Minutes and BA Meeting |
| | | | | | 3 Activity documentation |
| 6 | Initiation of the Village Natural Resources Security Patrol | | There is monitoring of natural resources managed by the village on a regular basis | There will be pros and cons in the community against the application of sanctions | 1 BA Patrol Team Establishment Agreement |
| | | | | | 2 SK Patrol Team |
| | | | | | 3 Patrol Team SOP |
| | | | | | 4 There is a Team Budget Plan |
| | | | | | 5 Documentation |
| | | | | | 6 Socialization, distribution and sharing of information related to existing regulations in the management of natural resources on the Village Information Board |
| 7 | Awareness activities and installation of awareness signs | | There is information on activities that can be accounted for | There will be pros and cons in the information provided | 1 Procurement of village information boards |
| | | | | | 2 Offline and online socialization (Medsos) |
| | | | | | 3 Installation of awareness signs |
| | | | | | 4 Determination of the point/location for the installation of the signposts is agreed upon by deliberation |
| | | | | | 5 Attendance and BA |
| | | | | | 6 Documentation |
| 8 | Development/Improvement of Non-Timber Forest Products Business | 1 | Immediate Impact: There will be an increase in the community's economy | There will be a large potential utilization of NTFPs | 1 there are rules |
| | | 2 | Indirect Impact: Village Natural Resources will be maintained by itself because there is a bond with improving the community's economy | There is no clear market for the results of NTFP management | 2 Conduct training on the use of environmentally friendly natural resources |
| | | | | | 3 Promotions (offline and online) |
| | | | | | 4 Development of environmentally friendly supporting infrastructure |
| 9 | Village Nursery Center Development | 1 | Reduced public spending on buying seeds for planting needs in their gardens | There is jealousy from people who are not beneficiaries | 4 Facilitate business licenses and other permits (i) Ensuring beneficiaries meet the representation of all groups, (ii) Encouraging beneficiaries to share knowledge of nursery techniques with other communities who are not directly involved in the project, (iii) Seedlings from village nurseries are distributed to all communities to be planted on their land |
| | | 2 | Implemented restoration of degraded land through independent planting on community land | Conflict over the use of the area for the village nursery | (i) Conducting deliberation with stakeholders at the village level to determine the location of the village nursery demonstration plot which is documented in the form of a Minutes, (ii) - Making a Land Use Agreement for the Village Nursery for a certain period of time with the land owner and known by the village government |
| | | 3 | The creation of opportunities to increase people's income through the sale of seeds from the nursery | The problem of plastic waste pollution due to polybags used for nurseries | (i) Reusing used polybags for new nurseries, (ii) Collecting used polybags for recycling |
| 10 | Utilization of clean water sources from forested areas within the concession area of oil palm companies | 1 | Protecting the area of clean water sources to ensure the continuity of the availability of clean water | Possible conflicts over land management status between communities and oil palm companies as business license holders | 1 Facilitate intensive communication between the community and the company to convince the company that the area that is the source of water is an area that meets the criteria for HCV 5 and 4 to be then reserved as a company HVC area through a legal MoU. |

FACILITATING AND ASSISTING NON-STATE OWNED FOREST AREA MANAGEMENT

IN SAKA VILLAGE, SEMPAYAU VILLAGE, TERAPIAN VILLAGE AND BATU LEPOQ VILLAGE,

EAST KUTAI DISTRICT, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE (Borneo Kawal Foundation; October 2021 - October 2022)

1) Assistance and Preparation of the Applied Edge Village.

2) Village Business Assistance Based on Protection and Rescue of Forested Areas outside the Forest Areas of Saka, Sempayau, Tepian Terap and Batu Lepoq Villages

| Nb | Activity | IMPACTS which may appear | MITIGATION |
|-----|--|---|--|
| I | 1) Capacity building training village business based on natural resources management local. 2) Facilitation and mentoring of activities demonstration plot. | -Additional types of alternative livelihood Public - additional source of community income - Adaptation to new types of livelihood - Existing business development has potential not sustainable after the project ends - the project is only a stimulus | - build cooperation with companies around the village to support community business development through corporate CSR in the form of access to capital, production and market access for products produced by the village. '- Ensure business activities are carried out by the assisted community groups accommodated in the village planning document (RPJM Desa) so that there are ensure guaranteed support in the budget from the Village Budget |
| II | 1) Participatory Mapping Training 2) Implementation of Collection data/information on condition and utilization of village natural resources | - the ability of the village team to carry out activities participatory mapping - Agreement on the forest area belonging to the village protected as outlined in the Village Regulations - land tenure claims in the agreed area in village village - overlapping land ownership status between villages and companies around business license holders | - capacity building of the village participatory mapping team, both in the use of tools as well as data collection techniques - Ensuring a participatory process that sees all stakeholders in discussion of village regulations - a solution policy from the village government regarding land ownership claims - coordination with surrounding companies regarding synchronization of intersecting forest areas with company permit area - public consultation regarding the draft village regulation to get input in the refinement |
| III | 1) Facilitating stakeholder collaboration 2) Process Documentation | - limited access to information, intermediary networks community and companies and government - complete institutional documents - completeness of village business supporting documents | - the program helps in connecting between the community and the company as well as government - community institutional assistance; administrative completeness, deed, structure institutional, capacity building - preparation of village forest management plan documents - Preparation of business plan documents and action plans |

**FACILITATING AND ASSISTING NON-STATE OWNED FOREST AREA MANAGEMENT
IN SAKA VILLAGE, SEMPAYAU VILLAGE, TEPIAN TERAP VILLAGE AND BATU LEPOQ VILLAGE,
EAST KUTAI DISTRICT, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE (Yayasan Kawal Borneo; Oktober 2021 - Oktober 2022)**

1) Assistance and Preparation of the Applied Edge Village.

2) Village Business Assistance Based on Protection and Rescue of Forested Areas outside the Forest Areas of Saka, Sempayau, Tepian Terap and Batu Lepoq Villages

| Nb | Approach | Activity | Indicator | TARGET/EVIDENCE/KET | Impacts which may appear | Mitigation efforts |
|-----|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| I | Approach #1: Facilitation of increasing community income/welfare based on sustainable natural resource management | Key Activities: 1) Training to increase village business capacity based on local natural resource management. 2) Facilitation and mentoring of demonstration plot activities. | Indicator #1: Rural business groups that have the capacity to run village businesses based on local natural resource management. Indicator #2: Demonstration of environmentally friendly fisheries, demonstration plot of ecotourism-ecoculture and demonstration plot of forest/garden medicinal plants to increase village income. | Target: 4 village business groups in 4 villages are formed and active. Targets: 3 demonstration plots of environmentally friendly fisheries, 4 demonstration plots of ecotourism/ecoculture, 3 demonstration plots of forest/garden medicinal plants in 3 walking villages. | "- Additional types of community alternative livelihoods - additional source of community income - Adaptation to new types of livelihood - Existing business development has the potential to be unsustainable after the project ends - the project is only a stimulus, with a limited number, " | build cooperation with companies around the village to support community business development through corporate CSR in the form of access to capital, production and market access of products produced by the village. - Ensure that the business activities carried out by the assisted community groups are accommodated in the village planning document (RPJM Desa) so that there is assurance of guaranteed support in the budget from the Village Budget |
| II | Approach #2: Facilitating Village Participatory Assessment and Planning | Key Activities: 1) Participatory Mapping Training 2) Implementation of collecting data/information on the condition and utilization of village natural resources | Indicator #1: Ability of the village team to map forest management conditions in APL Indicator #2. Availability of Data and Maps showing potential forested areas in village areas | Target: - 1 set of forested area potential maps per village - Perdes document for the protection of village-owned forest areas | - The village has a socio-economic data document - the village has a map document of natural resources, especially forests - The village has regulations on the protection of forested areas - the village has a forest conservation area for the benefit of the community ecologically, economically, and environmental services - villages have forest areas which are strengthened by village regulations to protect them from changing functions, for example plantation expansion by both communities and companies - the ability of the village team to carry out participatory mapping activities - The agreement on the area of forest area belonging to the protected village as outlined in the Perdes - land tenure claims in the area agreed in the village regulation - overlapping land ownership status between the village and the company around the business permit holder | - capacity building of the village participatory mapping team, both in the use of tools and data collection techniques - Ensuring a participatory process that sees all relevant parties in the discussion of draft village regulations - a solution policy from the village government regarding land ownership claims - coordination with surrounding companies regarding the synchronization of forest areas that intersect with the company's permit area - public consultation regarding the draft village regulation to get input for its improvement |
| III | Approach #3: Facilitate collaboration between communities, private sector and district government to support village-based efforts to protect and save forested areas in APL; Scale-up/Replication. | Key Activities: 1) Facilitating stakeholder collaboration 2) Process Documentation. | Indicator #1: MoU/Joint Action Plan/PKS document between Village communities, Companies and Regency/Sub-district Governments to support village-based efforts to protect and save forested areas in APL Desa Saka, Sempayau, Batu Lepoq & Tepian Terap. | Target: 3 (three) MoU / Joint Action Plan / PKS documents from 3 selected villages. | - creating a space for collaboration and partnership with third parties - improved collaboration skills - potential for program sustainability with third party support - limited access to information, networks between the community and companies and the government - complete institutional documents - completeness of village business supporting documents | - the program helps in connecting between the community and the company and the government - community institutional assistance; administrative completeness, deed, institutional structure, capacity building - preparation of village forest management plan documents - making business plan documents and action plans |

Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan: ESIA/ESMP



Risk Analysis of the Kalfor Project

Local Champion Empowerment Program in Non-state Owned Forest area (Area Penggunaan Lain-APL) in Kutai Timur District, East Kalimantan Province and Kotawaringin Barat District, Central Kalimantan Province
 KLHK-UNDP-GEF Project
 "Strengthening Forest Areas Planning and Management in Kalimantan"

| Nb | Activity | Impact Social | | Mitigation | Impact Environment | | Mitigation |
|----------|--|---|--|---|--|---|------------|
| | | Positive | Negative | | Positive | Negative | |
| i | Technical Assistance | | | | | | |
| a | Coaching and Business Mentoring | | | | | | |
| | * Local Champion profile creation; local champion data bank (no-name-NIK-Address-Type of Business-Phone number-email-NPWP No) | - very useful as information material to the government and other external parties regarding the existence and various activities carried out by these LCs ↳ LC data as a reference for the existence of LC groups in each project village, is very helpful in managing group legality, NIB, NPWP, and so on ↳ This data is very useful for | - There is jealousy with other people in the project village, who are not included in the LC members | - socializing to the village government and the community regarding the project being carried out and what the role of the Local Champions in the program is | | | |
| | * Assistance in making NPWP (online) local champion members (who do not have an NPWP) | - Make it easier for the LC group to obtain a business license (NIB) and make it easier for the group | - There is jealousy with other people in the project village, who are not included in the LC members | | | | |
| | * assistance in making NIB (business number) | - Make it easier for LC groups to obtain product distribution permits ↳ Facilitate LC groups in synergizing with government programs involving community groups | - There is jealousy with other people in the project village, who are not included in the LC members | | | | |
| | * Strengthening the capacity of field assistants related to the development of community business ideas, financial records and strengthening of pre-cooperatives is carried out online | - the process of increasing awareness and knowledge for field facilitators which will then have an impact on increasing awareness and knowledge for LC groups in the project intervention area. ↳ Opening opportunities for action towards change both at the field facilitator level and to the LC group in each intervention village. | - There is jealousy with other people in the project village, who are not included in the LC members ↳ A bad network can hinder training activities ↳ the resources of the Local Champion teams in the use of technology are still lacking | -include people who want to take part in these capacity building activities, with the consequence that they must also focus on following the existing process, and implementing the results of the training they have received. | - The training usually creates plastic waste and paper waste (aqua bottles, food boxes, cake boxes, unused Flipchart papers, etc.) | Participants bring eating and drinking utensils during the training Flipchart paper is put to good use | |
| | * strengthening business ideas (BMC) in the community (Local Champion) & group financial records as well as strengthening pre-cooperative groups in Hybrid | - There is a Community Business Model to be developed and run by the LC group | | | | | |
| | * Assistance in the preparation of Hybrid product quality production standards | - there is an SOP that regulates product quality standardization which is not only used by Local Champions, but is beneficial for all producer groups that produce similar/same processed products. | | | | | |
| | * Financial recording training | - There is knowledge related to making household financial reports ↳ There is knowledge related to making household expense records ↳ LC group is able to separate household finances and business finances | | | | | |

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| <p>b. Training for Development of Appropriate Technology based on agricultural, forestry, fisheries, food crops, etc</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>* looking for a trainer ;</p> | <p>Find trainers who have the capacity according to the training objectives</p> | <p>Trainers are people from outside the region and do not understand the existing social conditions of the community, so the training carried out will refer to the trainers' origin area</p> | <p>1. Make an open offer to become a trainer from the training carried out 2. Trainers from the Kalimantan area are one of the priorities in the selection process 3. If no one comes from the Kalimantan area, then the trainer must be given information related to the socio-cultural attached to the community in the area</p> | <p>Can adapt to the existing Natural Elementary Schools in the area and utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner</p> | <p>Unsustainable natural SD processing by utilizing natural resources excessively without thinking about the sustainability of the available materials</p> | <p>to share perceptions related to gender responsive and sustainable business development ensure that the material provided by the trainer has an element of sustainability and is gender responsive</p> |
| <p>* Training implementation - Sempayau Village : (Banana chips, cassava chips and Mayon fish processing) - Batu Lepoq Village: Herbal Plants & Catfish Processing - Saka Village: Herbal plants, powder powder & catfish processing</p> | <p>Local Champions (LC) understand and can take advantage of local elementary schools around where they live The existence of local products that are produced by village communities and become superior products</p> | <p>- People who are not involved will be jealous of the ongoing process - there will be a rejection of the use of SD by other communities</p> | <p>-Doing outreach with the community - in the group mentoring process, gender responsive values are instilled so that there is no exclusivity from the group</p> | <p>-After knowing the use of local SD, the community will maintain and preserve the SD they manage</p> | <p>- Excessive use and not applying sustainable principles will be a threat to the availability of raw materials and can disrupt the balance of the existing ecosystem</p> | <p>- In the training process materials are included to maintain the sustainability of the existing SD - After training on product making, training on plant cultivation is carried out which is used as raw material - The group makes SOPs related to product quality and the utilization and preservation of the raw materials used</p> |
| <p>* Marketing online Sharing knowledge on marketing online by Sosial Media (FB, IG,) and Market Place</p> | <p>- Participants understand online marketing - Products to be marketed can reach a wider market and are known by the public. Outside</p> | <p>- Society will depend on the network - Changing people's communication habits and patterns</p> | <p>- provide understanding through the mentoring process carried out to the community regarding the negative and positive impacts of using social media</p> | <p>- when the product is sold, the public will maintain and manage their SD well</p> | <p>- utilization that exceeds capacity and forced harvesting of SD owned</p> | <p>- carry out the plan to use the SD owned - There is a system built to protect resources</p> |
| <p>* desain We will facilitated and provide design of packaging and logo of potential product and choose 1 business in each village</p> | <p>- The product will have a design that reflects the characteristics of the region/village - The community understands the products and SD owned by the Group - The local government has superior village products that have good packaging</p> | <p>-The designs made are not in accordance with the conditions of the community</p> | <p>Designs made according to product characteristics and people's conditions</p> | <p>-The packaging used is environmentally friendly and utilizes existing packaging around their area</p> | <p>-The materials used are imported from outside the area or outside the island. - The packaging material is not environmentally friendly</p> | <p>Presenters in delivering material must use packaging materials that are around their area The material presented does not leave an element of regional uniqueness</p> |
| <p>* packaging We will facilitated and provide of packaging and choose 1 business in each village</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>c. Assistance for business seeds based on agricultural, forestry, food crops, fisheries, etc</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>* Networking with relevant agencies in providing plant seeds that can be an additional economic support and as a supporter of the business ecosystem of local champions)</p> | <p>- Groups/communities have space to discuss with local government - the community/group will get attention from the government in the development of SD</p> | <p>- Jealousy among group members when the seeds given cannot reach the whole community/group members - there will be a group that feels exclusive in the process carried out</p> | <p>-There is transparency in the process of providing and distributing seeds in groups by the local government to groups - in the mentoring process to build group SOPs related to the assistance process and the management of the assistance provided</p> | <p>- There are plant seeds that can support the economy as a supporter of environmental and business ecosystems - There is a process of rejuvenation of the plants used so that the plants that are used in natural stock still exist</p> | <p>- Seeds are not cared for and the natural stock will run out and will disturb the balance - The seeds given are not native to the area and are a nuisance to the natural ecosystem of the area</p> | <p>The seeds that will be distributed are in accordance with the plants in the area - There is a mutually agreed planting area/location that considers the surrounding environment</p> |
| <p>* Business seed package (ASPPUK)</p> | | | | | | |

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| d. | Business Licensing Assistance (PIRT/HAKI) Choose 2 business in 2 villages = there are 12 businesses that get PIRT / HAKI | - Ensuring that the product is worthy of circulation; There is no prohibition stating that the product cannot be circulated because it is legally registered with the Health Office. These benefits and advantages can be used to compete with similar products. - Free Products Marketed Widely; When it is able to reach a broad market, a product will be widely known and known by many people so that the chances of selling it are also higher. - Guaranteed Product Safety and Quality; Given that the procedures passed are quite strict, we can be sure that the safety and quality of the products in circulation are guaranteed. - Buyer Trust increases; When the PIRT permit is listed on the packaging | There is jealousy with other people who produce processed products | | | | |
| e. | Regular Discussion Every Month This activity is carried out once a month (for five months), facilitated by field officer. It aims to strengthen group management such as making of AD/ART, etc. | | | | | | |
| | * June - August 2022 will be carried out offline with the Local Champion and Field Facilitator (FO) group and also carried out in a hybrid manner with the project manager at SEKNAS ASPPUK | - There is information on the development of local champions - Local Champion organization can be stronger at tread level - The strategy for the sustainability of the activities that have been carried out can be strengthened together with the facilitator | -Difficult network, greatly hampering online communication (zoom meeting) - The ability of Local Champions to utilize technology is still lacking (especially strengthening zoom meetings) | -Since offline mentoring, local champions have been trained and accustomed to holding meetings using zoom meetings or online communications. - create wa groups for companions (SEKNAS ASPPUK and FO) with the Local Champion team | | | |
| | * September - December 2022, conducted online with the project manager at SEKNAS ASPPUK | | | | | | |
| ii | Building networks with local stakeholders and providing sustainability assistance (The dialogue and the discussions will be conducted by local champions in their respective villages, for five (5) month) | | | | | | |
| | * Monthly discussions with related agencies (Perindagkop & UMKM Service, Food Security Service, Environment Service, Health Service, Women's Empowerment Service); Kobar has been running since the 2nd week of June 2022, follow-up dialogue with the relevant government will be carried out at the end of every month | - Information on the progress of Local Champion activities is known by the government - There is a strategy that can be developed with the government for the development of local champion activities in the future, especially after the project is finished | -The existence of mutations in the Office (government) causes the information system to be disconnected, as well as the strategies that have been developed together can be hampered | - Strengthening the relationship of Local Champions to the Kalfor Project Focal Points in 2 project districts | | | |

WORKPLAN ACTIVITIES OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE IN NON-STATE-OWNED FOREST (APL) IN 3 VILLAGES OF KOTAWARINGIN BARAT DISTRICT, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Impacts | | Mitigation |
|---|--|--|---|
| | Positive | Negative | |
| 1. The village has a policy to protect the APL area, has a master plan, has an agreement at the community level, is able to cooperate with stakeholders around the project site, and has a local mover to guarantee the post. - Sustainability of the project program. | | | |
| 1.1 Facilitate village regulations to protect APL area in "Patakan Park" covering an area of 16 hectares in Desa Lada Mandala Jaya. - Village FGDs were conducted 2 times with a target of 15 participants in one meeting - Consultation meeting in the District is held once with a target of 10 participants - - Consultations in the district were carried out with 2 law firms twice with a target of 10 participants in one meeting | Lada Mandala Jaya Village will have a village regulation to protect the APL area of 16 hectares in "Patakan Park" in Lada Mandala Jaya Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions on the design of village regulations took a long time, beyond the expected time - People participating in the discussion do not represent all groups (no representation of women, young people) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good time management during the design process - From the beginning when informing there was a meeting, directly go to all community representatives (women, young people) to be able to join the discussion |

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| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Dampak | | Mitigasi |
|---|---|---|--|
| | Positif | Negatif | |
| <p>1.2. Facilitated the development of an agreement with an oil palm company in Lada Mandala Jaya Village on an incentive mechanism to protect High Conservation Value (HCV).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of oil palm companies in Lada Mandala Jaya Village. Held 1 time, with a target of 25 participants - Consultation in Kab. Done with 2 law firms, 2 meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder socialization. Conducted 2 times, with a target of 15 participants in one meeting | <p>There is an agreement with one of the oil palm companies in Lada Mandala Jaya Village, regarding an incentive mechanism to protect High Conservation Value (HCV)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficiently tough discussions with palm oil companies - The people who participated in the discussion did not represent all groups (there were no representatives of women, young people) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good time management during the discussion process - From the beginning when informing there was a meeting. directly go to all community representatives (women, young people) to be able to join the discussion |
| <p>1.3 Facilitating the development of the Master Plan and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of Taman Patakan in Lada Mandala Jaya Village, Pangkalan Lada District;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting Kampong meetings. Conducted 6 times, with a target of 15 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community actively participates in the meeting and discusses - There is a master plan and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) "Patakan Park" in Lada Mandala Jaya Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People who attend the meeting do not represent all groups (no representation of women, young people) - the master plan and DED do not match the expectations of the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the beginning when informing there was a meeting. directly go to all community representatives (women, young people) to be able to join the discussion - disseminate information on Draft master plan and DED before it is decided |
| <p>1.4. Facilitating the forest decree process The community of the Jurung Tiga Forest Park in Pasir Panjang Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building in community management. Conducted 4 times, with a target of 20 participants in one meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District FGD. Conducted 1 time with a target of 25 participants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of a Decree on the Community Forest Park of the Jungle Tiga Forest in Pasir Panjang Village. - Increased capacity of Forest Farmers Groups in community management | <p>Masyarakat yang mengikuti pertemuan tidak mewakili semua golongan (tidak ada perwakilan perempuan, anak muda)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the beginning when informing there was a meeting. directly go to all community representatives (women, young people) to be able to join the discussion |

Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan: ESIA/ESMP

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Dampak | | Mitigasi |
|--|---|---|---|
| | Positif | Negatif | |
| 1.5. Community Engagement/Community Organizer (assessment, facilitator, and local champion development) | Local champions are actively involved in all activities carried out in each village and will be role models in villages for sustainability | Local champions cannot be too actively involved in all activities, because they have main work to do | Actively discussing with local champions, to share information with each other if they pass one of the activities carried out |
| 2. Masyarakat di tiga desa: Pasir Panjang, Lada Mandala Jaya, dan Kotawaringin Hilir mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraannya berdasarkan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan. | | | |
| 2.1. Management and Business Training for members of MSMEs, BUMDes, and Cooperatives in Lada Mandala Jaya Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People who have businesses, participate in training activities - Members of MSMEs, BUMDes, and Cooperatives in Lada Mandala Jaya Village can manage their respective businesses well | The timing of activities can change, because there are people who also have main jobs | Flexible timing of activities, so they can attend training after work |
| 2.2. Training on food processing and marketing of village products in Lada Mandala Jaya Village (cassava chips, bitter melon, peanuts, corn, etc.). Conducted 2 times, with a target of 25 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community participates in food processing and product marketing training - After the training, the community can produce and sell their own products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Execution time activities that can change, because there are people who also have a main job - There is no variation in food management (the product tends to be the same between communities) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexible timing of activities, so they can attend training after work - Provide many examples of processed food products |
| 2.3 Training on Forest Fire Management for the Lake Masoraian community group in Kotawaringin Hilir Village. Conducted once, with a target of 25 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People follow Forest Fire prevention training for Lake Masoraian community groups - Communities can mitigate forest fire prevention and control | It is difficult to coordinate with the community, because they also have a main job | Intensive communication and coordination |

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| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Dampak | | Mitigasi |
|--|---|--|---|
| | Positif | Negatif | |
| 2.4. Training on food processing (fish, brown sugar) and marketing of village products for the community in Kotawaringin Hilir Village. Conducted 2 times, with a target of 25 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - The community participates in food processing and product marketing training - - After the training, the community can produce and sell their own products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - The timing of activities can change, because there are people who also have main jobs - - There is no variation in food management (the product tends to be the same between communities) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Intensive communication and coordination - - Flexible timing of activities, so they can attend training after work - - Provide many examples of processed food products |
| 2.5. Management Training, Guides, and Ecotourism Promotion Materials at Jurung Tiga, Pasir Panjang Village. Conducted 2 times, with a target of 25 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - People follow management training, guides, and ecotourism promotion materials - - The community has been able to manage the Jurung Tiga ecotourism well | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The timing of activities can change, because there are people who also have main jobs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexible timing of activities, so they can attend training after work |

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| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Dampak | | Mitigasi |
|--|---|---|--|
| | Positif | Negatif | |
| 2.6. Food processing training (Cempedak, Durian, etc.), packaging, and digital marketing for business groups. Conducted 2 times, with a target of 25 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People participate in food processing, packaging and product digital marketing training - After the training, the community can produce, package and sell their own products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People have not mastered the use of technology in implementing digital marketing - Unstable fruit prices - The timing of activities can change, because there are people who also have main jobs - There is no variation in food management (the product tends to be the same between communities) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of a local champion can also continue to assist the community to learn technology - Trying to find a variety of fruit that can be processed at the right price - Flexible timing of activities, so they can attend training after work - Provide many examples of processed food products |
| 2.7. Forest APL management training in the Indonesian Air Force (AURI) area includes publication materials such as brochures containing information on APL in the Air Force area. Conducted 2 times, with a target of 25 participants in one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities living around the Air Force area and members of the Air Force can take part in APL management training - after the training, AURI members can apply forest APL management in the AURI area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficult to coordinate with AURI members - the community is not allowed to manage the Air Force area because the Air Force is an area that no one can enter and manage | Intensive communication and coordination from the start, before the implementation of the training |
| 3. Knowledge management on best practice lessons generated in project implementation | | | |

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Dampak | | Mitigasi |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Positif | Negatif | |
| <p>3.1. Organizing National Virtual Tours and Webinars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terasmitra will produce a travel guide video to show the project location, combined with direct interviews with key stakeholders. Tour participants will be able to ask questions and discuss with key stakeholders. - The webinar will feature video documentation of activities in the field, activity reports from project implementers and presentations from key informants, both at the community level and at the village and district government levels, as well as from Kalfor/UNDP. | <p>Communities outside the 3 assisted villages can find out the conditions and situations that exist in each village, including culture and nature</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The signal at the location is sometimes less stable, so it will hamper the virtual tour and webinars process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make a video back up virtual tour if there is a session that will show the village live during the virtual tour - Make video back up speakers who will present during the webinar |
| <p>3.2. Preparation of textbooks in each village. There are 2 language versions, English and Indonesian.</p> | <p>Local knowledge and culture that exist in each assisted village can be known by the community outside</p> | <p>back book compilation time</p> | <p>Good time management in compiling books</p> |

