Docusign Envelope ID: 62629C57-C0DC-4AF3-9172-DDE1CB4682F9

Country: Indonesia

Initiation Plan

Project Title	:	Forest, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade (FAST)
Expected UNSDCF/CPD Outcome(s)	:	Outcome 3. Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive
Expected CPD Output(s)	:	Output 3.4. Conservation and resilience strategies with local priorities (income and food security) contribute to global environment benefits (Strategic Plan output 2.4.1)
Initiation Plan Start/End Dates	:	31 January 2025/31 January 2026
Implementing Partner	:	UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)

Brief Description

The Forest Agriculture and Sustainable Trade (FAST) project aims to address the interconnected challenges of environmental degradation, social inequality, and economic instability in Indonesia's dominant agricultural sectors, particularly palm oil and cocoa. The project seeks to foster sustainable agricultural practices and enhance trade by supporting national certification systems like the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) and promoting sustainable cocoa production. It involves collaboration between governments, NGOs, the private sector, and smallholder farmers to increase sustainability, resilience, and environmental protection in agricultural commodity systems.

By strengthening policy frameworks and building stakeholder capacity, the FAST project also aligns with global sustainability goals, including reducing deforestation and promoting biodiversity conservation. The project's implementation will focus on South Sumatera and West Kalimantan for palm oil, and West Papua for cocoa, regions where sustainable practices can have a transformative impact.

Programme Period:	31 January 2025 - 31 January 2026
Quantum Project Number:	01003039
Quantum Output Number:	1268961
Gender Marker:	GEN 2

Total resources required	USD 391,646
Total allocated resources:	USD 391,646
• Regular	-
• Other:	
○ UK FCDO	USD 391,646
○ Government	-
Unfunded budget:	-
In-kind Contributions	-

Agreed by UNDP:

DocuSigned by:
Norimasa Shimomura
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Norimasa Shimomura, Resident Representative Date:

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PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

The Forest Agriculture and Sustainable Trade (FAST) project is designed to strengthen the implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks that promote sustainable and resilient agricultural commodity systems, ensuring environmental protection and gender equality. Specifically, the project will accelerate the government and supply chain actors of the palm oil and cocoa industries in demonstrating sustainable and responsible business practices while protecting the environment and alleviating poverty in targeted landscapes. Following the POPP, the project requires an Initiation Plan to ensure a well-structured and strategic foundation for its full implementation. This plan is critical to define key preparatory actions, mobilize resources, and align stakeholders early in the project's lifecycle. Given the complexity of addressing sustainability in Indonesia's palm oil and cocoa sectors, an Initiation Plan will facilitate the initial stakeholder engagement, baseline assessments, and early policy analysis necessary to drive informed decision-making.

To achieve the objective, the following project outcomes and outputs are proposed which will be delivered during the three years period:

Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement

Result 1. Enforced enabling policy & environment for inclusive actions on sustainable development of agriculture commodities.

1.1. Strengthened technical guidance for effective implementation, adoption and mobilizing resources for new National Action Plan of Sustainable Palm Oil (NAP SPO) at national and sub-national levels.

1.2. Delivered a systems-change leadership approach that built the transformational capacity of targeted policy decision makers.

1.3. Formulated at least two policies and/or studies to demonstrate strong national commitment to responsible business practices such as but not limited to system-level analysis, National Strategy and Action (NSA) of sustainable palm oil and cocoa management in Indonesia, focusing on institutional setting and monitoring frameworks.

1.4. Revitalized National palm oil and cocoa multi-stakeholders collaboration platforms that involve diverse participation of key supply chain actors and partners indicated by delivering meaningful recommendations, committed support/agreed collective actions, and co-monitored results of palm oil and cocoa action plans.

Result 2. Improved communication and understanding among supply chains' actors for sustainable purchasing decisions

2.1. Established dialogues between national business entities and UK and UK-based buying companies. Viable business-to-business dialogues held with importer countries are targeted to increase the compliance/market acceptance of Indonesia's certification systems (ISPO and ISCO verification standards).

2.2. Catalyzed partnership agreements on sustainable trade of agriculture commodities.

2.3. Contributed to formulating, strengthening and/or scaling national sustainability systems on agriculture commodities.

Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity building, and n for credible national commodities certification systems

Result 3. Enhanced the competitiveness of domestic producers and strengthened the country's position in international trade

3.1. Piloted the enhanced certification and traceability systems which incorporates geo location information of crop product sources of origin to ensure no illegal sources mixed with legal

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products (operationalization of digital-based chain of custody systems) at selected provinces and districts.

3.2. *Specialized training conducted for key beneficiaries, including women, IPLCs and other key marginalised groups, to advance knowledge and skills on sustainable commodities production systems including trade negotiation skills.*

Result 4. Increased trade and sustainable business of certified crops

4.1. *Increased volume of nationally certified palm oil and cocoa products. Based on the baseline, X% increase in certified sustainable products will be studied.*

4.2. *Collected evidence on several smallholders groups / management units / multi-stakeholders working groups, including women-led groups and IPLCs, that adopted sustainable agricultural practices.*

Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

1. *Developed knowledge exchange schemes to share the best practices and experiences to scale up the sustainable actions programme's results or activated Community of Practice for sharing experiences and co-monitoring of the stakeholder commitment in sustainable agriculture sector governance.*
2. *The number of lessons learned on effective implementation and benefits of crops commodity certifications.*
3. *Evaluation of the impact of the programme on increasing the area of land under sustainable management practices and avoiding deforestation, with resultant impact on avoided carbon emissions and biodiversity conservation.*
4. *Evaluation of the impact of the programme on its potential to achieve transformational change in the palm oil and cocoa sectors.*
5. *Increased participation of women and youth in crops commodities supply chain dialogues.*
6. *Implemented Results-based Management (RBM) for effective monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the project.*
7. *Created products/commodities-specific marketing, communication, information and awareness-raising materials and media.*

Effective Project Management Support

a. *On-time delivery of project budget and annual targets measured by at least 80% of executed annual work plan.*
b. *Demonstrated reliability, functionality, and user satisfaction of delivered project outputs.*
c. *Documented adaptive management to align project interventions with country needs and other external factors following donor's policies and procedures.*
d. *Monitored the identification, assessment, and mitigation of risks throughout the project lifecycle.*

The expected output from this initiation phase is the formulation of a full-size project document that adheres to UNDP POPP standards. This document will serve as a comprehensive roadmap for the FAST project, outlining the objectives, implementation strategies, risk management, budget, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. It will also provide a clear framework for stakeholder roles, ensuring that the project is well-positioned for impactful, sustainable outcomes aligned with national and international sustainability goals.

During the first year of the initiation phase, the development of the full project document will be supported by activities outlined in the Work Plan provided in the annex. These activities will lay the groundwork necessary to progress and achieve the project's outcomes and outputs across several result areas.

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MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

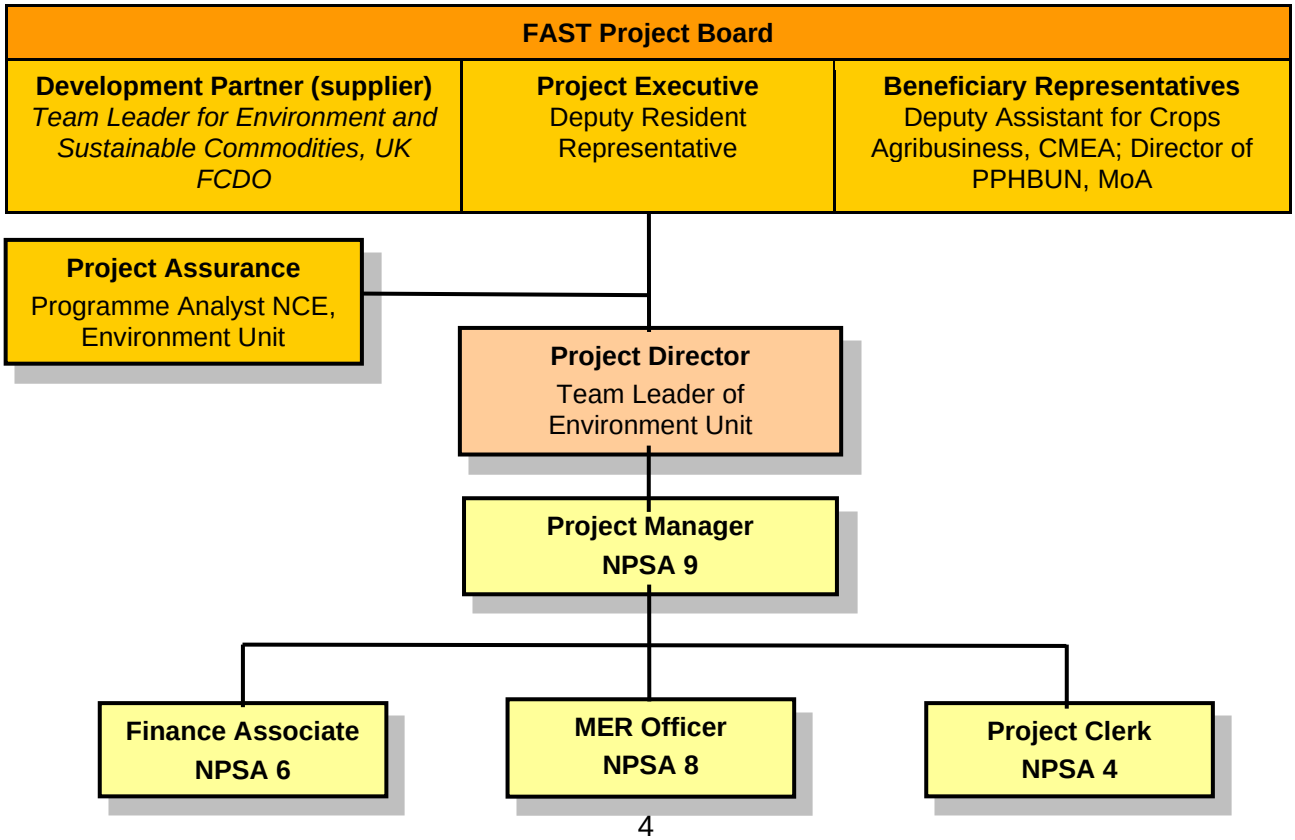
The project will be executed by UNDP Indonesia's Nature, Climate, and Energy and Environment Unit, under the supervision of the Team Leader who will serve as the executive of the project. Programme Analyst Nature Climate Energy/Programme Manager for NRM cluster will be responsible for overall project oversight and ensuring that the project adheres to its objectives and timeline. He will ensure that project activities are aligned with UNDP policies, providing guidance, and ensuring compliance with all requirements under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The project beneficiaries will be the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture. UK FCDO will be the project's senior supplier (donor). UK FCDO will provide critical input in terms of technical and financial support, ensuring that the project has the resources it needs to meet its goals.

The Project Board will be established to ensure high-level guidance and oversight. The Project Board may include representatives from UNDP, UK FCDO, and key project beneficiaries. The board would provide strategic direction, resolve issues, and ensure that the project remains aligned with national priorities and donor requirements. The project team structure will consist of:

- *Project Manager who will be responsible for day-to-day management of the PIP activities, ensuring coordination across all project components, stakeholder engagement, and smooth implementation.*
- *Project Finance Associate who will handle financial management, including budget monitoring, financial reporting, and ensuring compliance with UNDP financial procedures.*
- *Project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Officer who will be responsible for tracking project progress, compiling reports, and ensuring that monitoring and evaluation activities are aligned with the project's goals and UNDP's Results-Based Management framework.*
- *Project Clerk who will provides administrative support to the project team, handling documentation, scheduling, and other logistical tasks.*

During the PIP implementation, the project will hire consultants and/or institution to conduct the baseline activities, studies, capacity gaps analysis, and initial project intervention activities as requested by the donor and project beneficiaries following UNDP DIM procedures.

The PIP organization structure is presented below:



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MONITORING

The monitoring plan for the FAST Project Initiation Plan (PIP) will be designed to ensure that project activities are implemented effectively, and the desired results are achieved in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures. The estimated duration of the PIP is five months. Following is the monitoring tools that will be applied:

- *The **Project Assurance Report (PAR)** will be the primary tool for tracking the progress of the PIP. It will be developed twice a year and will provide a comprehensive analysis of the results achieved against the pre-defined targets. These reports will be reviewed by the UNDP Programme Analyst Nature, Climate, Energy to ensure that the project is on track and compliant with UNDP standards.*
- *A **monitoring matrix** will be developed in consultation with the UK FCDO and key stakeholders. This matrix will list all project activities, their respective outcomes, indicators, targets, and timeframes for completion. The matrix will be reviewed periodically (every six months) to assess progress and identify areas where adjustments or additional resources are required.*
- *A **Risk Log** will be maintained throughout the project, tracking potential risks identified in the project's risk management framework. The risk log will be reviewed quarterly, and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented if any risks materialize.*

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WORK PLAN

Period[1]: 31 January 2025 – 31 January 2026

EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And baseline, indicators including annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity results and associated actions*	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement									
Output 1 Enforced enabling policy & environment for inclusive actions on sustainable development of agriculture commodities. *Baseline:* *N/A* *Indicators:* *# Number of regulatory frameworks supporting sustainable development of agriculture commodities* *Targets:* *At least two regulatory frameworks to support sustainable development of agriculture commodities* *Related CP outcome:* *Outcome 3*	1.1. Strengthened technical guidance for effective implementation, adoption and mobilizing resources for new NAP SPO at national and sub-national levels. **Action:** Completion of a comprehensive review of the existing NAP SPO by relevant stakeholders at the national level.	x	x			UNDP	UK FCDO	71200 – International Consultants	19,581
	1.3. Formulated at least two policies and/or studies to demonstrate strong national commitment to responsible business practices such as but not limited to system-level analysis, National Strategy and Action (NSA) of sustainable palm oil and cocoa management in Indonesia, focusing on institutional setting and monitoring frameworks. **Action:** a) Updated development challenges for project intervention strategy. b) Development of national systems on sustainable cocoa. c) Feasibility study on the potency of PKE (palm kernel expeller) for sustainable aviation fuel. d) Policy analysis and institutional readiness on potential implementation of cocoa-based private companies' contribution schemes.	x	x	x		UNDP	UK FCDO	71300 – Local Consultants	30,024

[1] Maximum 18 months

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And baseline, indicators including annual targets*	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES** *List activity results and associated actions*	**TIMEFRAME**				**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**PLANNED BUDGET**		
		Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	1.4. Revitalized national palm oil and cocoa multi-stakeholders' collaboration platforms that involve diverse participation of key supply chain actors and partners indicated by delivering meaningful recommendations, committed support/agreed collective actions, and co-monitored results of palm oil and cocoa action plans. **Action** a) Organize multi-stakeholder workshops in key palm oil-producing provinces (e.g., South Sumatra, West Kalimantan) to socialize the updated NAP SPO b) Organize training needs assessment workshops in key cocoa-producing provinces (e.g. West Papua, Gorontalo) on good agriculture practices (GAP)	x				UNDP	UK FCDO	71400 – Contractual Services NPSA 71600 – Travel 75700 – Meeting, workshop	19,581 22,192 48,300
Output 2 Improved communication and understanding among supply chains' actors for sustainable purchasing decisions. *Baseline:* *N/A* *Indicators:* *2.1. # of government and/or stakeholders, disaggregated by sex, involved in the*	2.1. Established dialogues between national business entities and international buyer companies. Viable business-to-business dialogues held with importer countries are targeted to increase the compliance/market acceptance of Indonesia's certification systems (ISPO and ISCO verification standards). **Action:** a) Technical meeting on enhanced traceability of commodity supply chains in Jakarta b) Business to business dialogue in collaboration with CFNA.	x				UNDP	UK FCDO		

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And baseline, indicators including annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity results and associated actions*	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
national/international dialogues related to sustainable commodities *2.2. # of assessment on agriculture commodities* *Targets:* *2.1. at least two national/international dialogues related to ISPO and/or ISCO are undertaken where at least 50% of the participants are women.* *2.3. at least one assessment containing recommendation for national sustainability system on agricultural commodities* *Related CP outcome:* *Outcome 3*	2.3 Contributed to formulating, strengthening and/or scaling national sustainability systems on agriculture commodities. **Actions:** a) Baseline report on the status of national sustainability systems. b) Lessons learned from sustainable palm oil practices in West Kalimantan Province.	x	x	x					
								Subtotal	**139,678**
Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity building for credible national commodities certification systems									
Output 3. Enhanced the competitiveness of domestic producers and strengthened the country's position in international trade *Baseline:* *N/A* *Indicators:* *3.1. Enhanced traceability of sustainably produced palm oil and cocoa as measured by the planted area (xx Hectares) under verified traceability systems.* *Targets:*	3.1. Piloted the enhanced certification and traceability systems of crop product sources of origin to ensure no illegal sources mixed with legal products (operationalization of digital-based chain of custody systems) at selected provinces and districts. **Actions:** a) Project outreach in two major palm oil-producing regions for the upcoming implementation of the updated NAP SPO (SANAS KSB). b) International Conference to increased awareness on Indonesia's sustainability commitment to palm oil sector	x	x			UNDP	UK FCDO	71300 – Local Consultants 71400 – Contractual services – NPSA 71600 – Travel	9,138 20,886 19,581

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3.1. at least xxx verified traceability systems *3.2. at least xxx personnel from government ministries/agencies and/or local people participate in capacity building* *Related CP outcome:* *Outcome 3*	3.2. Specialized training conducted for key beneficiaries, including women, IPLCs and other key marginalized groups, to advance knowledge and skills on sustainable commodities production systems including trade negotiation skills. **Action:** Capacity-building sessions on Indonesia Sustainable Cocoa conducted for local government officials, smallholder associations, and private sector stakeholder	x	x	x	x	UNDP	UK FCDO	72100 – Contractual Services, Companies 74200 – Printing & Translation 75700 – Meeting, workshop	16,755 926 41,773
								Subtotal	**109,059**
Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation									
Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	1. Developed knowledge exchange schemes to share the best practices and experiences to scale up the sustainable actions programme's results or activated Community of Practice for sharing experiences	x				UNDP	UK FCDO	71300 – Local Consultants 71600 – Travel	6,527 13,054
	2. Increased participation of women and youth in crops commodities supply chain dialogues. **Action** Developed gender analysis, social inclusion, and action plan in agriculture commodities sub sector.	x	x			UNDP	UK FCDO		
	3. Implemented Results-based Management (RBM) for effective monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the project. **Action** a) Develop result framework for project implementation. b) Develop project document	x	x			UNDP	UK FCDO	71400 – Contractual Services NPSA	13,054
	4. Created products/commodities-specific marketing, communication, information and awareness-raising materials and media. **Action** Produced fact sheets and/or info brief about Indonesia's palm oil and cocoa	x		x		UNDP	UK FCDO	72800 – IT Equipment 74200 – Printing & Translation 75700 – Meeting, workshop	2,399 2,350 15,687
								Subtotal	**53,071**

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Project Management Unit	Establishment and operationalization of Project Management Unit	x	x	x	x	UNDP	UK FCDO	71400 – Contractual Services - NPSA 72400 – Communication 72500 – Supplies 74500 – Cost Recovery (UPL)	37,717 392 392 17,642
								Subtotal	**56,143**
Project Total									**USD 357,951**
GMS 8.33%									**USD 29,817**
Levy 1%									**USD 3,878**
TOTAL (USD)									**USD 391,646**

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ANNEX 1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (V. JULY 2022)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	**Forest, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade (FAST)**
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Indonesia: South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and West Papua
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	15 November 2024

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach

The Forest, Agriculture, and Sustainable Trade (FAST) Project is designed to enhance the sustainability and resilience of Indonesia's agricultural commodity systems, particularly in palm oil and cocoa production, by integrating a robust human rights-based approach. This approach ensures that land use and resource management are conducted in a manner that respects and supports the human rights of both those directly on the land and those affected by its use.

Central Objectives and Human Rights-Based Approach:

- **Respecting Human Rights in Land Use Management:** The FAST Project is committed to ensuring that land use and resource management strategies respect and uphold human rights. This involves designing and implementing land use scenarios that are both sustainable and compliant with existing socio-cultural rights legislation. The project will facilitate dialogues with local communities to identify and address any potential threats to their rights. Adherence to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines will be a key aspect of these consultations, ensuring that affected communities are actively involved in decision-making processes and that their rights are safeguarded.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation:** The project emphasizes the importance of inclusive stakeholder engagement throughout its implementation. This includes regular consultations with local and customary communities, smallholder farmers, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that their rights are respected and that they are not coerced into participating in project activities. This engagement is crucial for developing and implementing land use allocations and ensuring that any proposed changes do not infringe upon the rights of forest-dependent communities.
- **Integration of Human Rights Principles:** The FAST Project integrates human rights principles by:
    - **Supporting Meaningful Participation:** Ensuring that local communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups (including women, migrants, disabled persons, and youth) are actively involved in the project. This includes participation in environmental management, governance activities, and the development of integrated landscape management frameworks.
    - **Promoting Local Accountability:** Building on community governance and promoting social oversight of land use through transparent

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processes and a grievance redress mechanism. This helps ensure that project activities adhere to both national and international human rights standards.

- **Respecting National and International Laws:** Aligning with Indonesia's ratified human rights conventions, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), among others. Where national legislation is lacking, the project will adhere to international best practices.

- **Capacity Building and Knowledge Exchange:** The project will also focus on raising awareness and building capacity among agricultural producers regarding human rights and environmental standards. This includes targeted training programs and the establishment of knowledge exchange mechanisms to promote best practices related to sustainability and human rights.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The FAST Project aims to improve gender equality and women's empowerment by integrating gender considerations into its core activities. It will achieve this through the following key actions:

- **Gender-Inclusive Policies**: The project will advocate for the adoption of gender-responsive policies in the palm oil and cocoa sectors, ensuring women have equal opportunities and access to resources by 2025.
- **Gender-Sensitive Sustainability Practices**: By updating sustainability roadmaps to incorporate gender perspectives, the project will ensure that women are included in climate change and sustainability strategies, empowering them as key stakeholders in the agricultural value chains.
- **Capacity Building and Awareness**: The project will raise awareness and build the capacity of agricultural producers on gender equality, aiming to engage 30% of palm oil producers and 20% of cocoa stakeholders in gender-inclusive practices by 2028.
- **Inclusive Policy Frameworks**: Gender equality provisions will be integrated into key frameworks like the National Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil (NAP SPO) and the Cocoa Roadmap, fostering a more inclusive policy environment.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Training**: The project will actively involve women and marginalized groups in decision-making and policy development, ensuring that gender equality is considered in all stages of implementation.
- **Dedicated Gender Oversight**: A Gender-Safeguards Officer and gender focal points will be appointed to ensure effective monitoring and integration of gender issues across the project, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement.

By addressing gender disparities in the forest and agriculture sectors, the FAST Project will contribute to women's empowerment and the achievement of broader gender equality goals.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

- The FAST Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience by integrating environmental, social, and policy dimensions. It updates key roadmaps for palm oil and cocoa production to align with national regulations (e.g., ISPO, Government Regulations on Forestry) and international sustainability standards, incorporating environmental sustainability and gender equality principles. By December 2026, the project will revise these roadmaps to ensure compliance with regulations such as Indonesia's SDG Presidential Regulation and Forestry Management laws.

- A core strategy is promoting certification programs (e.g., ISPO for palm oil, Fair Trade for cocoa) to drive responsible practices and improve market access. The project supports local certifications and revises frameworks like the National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil (NAP SPO) and the Cocoa Roadmap to integrate sustainability and gender considerations, aligning with Indonesia's development plans.

- Capacity building is central to the project, with training programs that educate producers on sustainable practices and new regulations, in line with Indonesian laws on agriculture and environmental management. Additionally, the project introduces innovative incentives, such as landscape restoration and agroforestry, to promote sustainable land use and governance.

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- Environmental monitoring and gender-sensitive strategies ensure continuous improvement in sustainability and resilience, fully aligned with national environmental and gender regulations. Robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks guarantee ongoing adherence to sustainability standards, contributing to the project's long-term impact.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The FAST Project strengthens accountability to stakeholders through collaboration, co-creation, and collective action. Key strategies include:

- **Collaboration**: The project actively involves a wide range of stakeholders—government bodies, NGOs, private sector actors, and local communities—at every stage. A regularly updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan ensures inclusivity, transparency, and that diverse voices are considered in decision-making, building trust and alignment with stakeholders' needs.
- **Co-Creation**: The project invests in capacity building and training, empowering stakeholders with the skills and knowledge needed for effective participation. This approach ensures stakeholders are active contributors to policy development and sustainable practices, aligning their goals with the project's objectives.
- **Collective Action**: Stakeholder feedback is integrated through mechanisms like a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), ensuring concerns are addressed transparently and fairly. This fosters stakeholder confidence and supports continuous improvement.
- **Knowledge Management**: The project documents and shares best practices, lessons learned, and progress through regular evaluations and reporting. This ensures stakeholders have clear insights into project impact and effectiveness.
- **Inclusive Participation**: The project engages local communities, women, and indigenous peoples in decision-making, guided by national safeguard regulations. This inclusive approach builds long-term trust and ensures alignment with broader development goals and regulatory frameworks.

These strategies ensure ongoing accountability, transparency, and stakeholder engagement throughout the project's lifecycle.

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Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact) *(+ Risk-relevant Project components)*	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: Exclusion of Vulnerable Groups and Smallholders In the context of the FAST project, there is a risk that vulnerable or marginalized groups, including smallholder farmers, may not be fully involved in the design and implementation of project activities. As a result, these groups could be disengaged, less supportive of the project, or unable to benefit from its outcomes, potentially leading to the elite capture of project benefits. **Event:** The distribution of project benefits may be inequitable, with vulnerable and marginalized groups—particularly smallholders in palm oil and cocoa sectors—being left out of the project's activities and outcomes. **Cause**: A lack of capacity, resources, or opportunities for these groups to participate in the design and implementation of the project. This could be due to limited access to training, financial support, or decision-making processes, preventing their meaningful engagement. **Impact:** The exclusion of vulnerable groups from the project's benefits could exacerbate existing social inequalities, limiting their ability to adopt sustainable practices or improve their livelihoods. Additionally, it could lead to a lack of trust in the project, hindering its long-term success and undermining efforts to promote environmental sustainability and social inclusion.	I = 4 L =3	**Substantial**	Marginalized/vulnerable smallholding farmers of palm oil and cocoa, or sharecroppers who do not own their land, could potentially be excluded from discussions on its management, improvements and some potential benefits. This may include smallholders, sharecroppers, tenants, landless, women, ethnic minorities, disabled, and others.	**Assessment measures:** • Stakeholder analysis **Management measures:** • Stakeholder Engagement Plan • ESMP – measures will be included to ensure vulnerable groups are included in the activity-level design stage A Stakeholder analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed, and continuing stakeholder consultation arrangements through the Project will be structured specifically to include poor and marginalized groups. The consultations will establish any reservations about taking part, and the reasons for reluctance to do so among all types of commodity farmers, regardless of their tenure arrangements, including in the informal sector. Stakeholder consultation will be central to the activity-level planning and, in all its aspects, will pay particular attention to the needs of the poorest sections of society. The ESMP will include the development of key performance indicators (KPIs) specific to vulnerable/marginalized groups.

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Principle: Human Right **Project Standard:** Stakeholder engagement and inclusivity **Risk Owner:** UNDP **Relevant Project components:** Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity building, and n for credible national commodities certification systems				
Risk 2: Adverse Impacts on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Participation in FAST Project The FAST project faces the risk that Indigenous Peoples, or Customary Peoples in Indonesia, may be excluded from the project's design and decision-making processes. If their rights, lands, resources, and territories are not adequately respected, and they are not meaningfully engaged, it could lead to adverse impacts on their communities and a lack of support for the project's objectives. **Event**: Insufficient or absent participation of Indigenous Peoples in project activities, particularly in areas related to land use, resource management, and sustainable agricultural practices. **Cause:** The failure to properly consider the concerns, interests, and cultural decision-making practices of Indigenous Peoples. This may result from a lack of culturally appropriate engagement and consultation processes that recognize the distinct governance systems and land rights of these communities. **Impact:** The exclusion or marginalization of Indigenous Peoples from project benefits could lead to a loss of trust in the project and potential	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	Initial consultations will be undertaken during initial project preparation project concept. The project scope is more on the intervention at national and regulatory framework and capacity building of smallholder farmers. However, it is important to understand the interface between the palm oil and cocoa plantation with the customary community if any at the project targeted provinces.	Assessment measures: • ESIA – identification of potentially affected customary peoples' communities Management measures: • FPIC • Customary Peoples Plan as a part of the ESMP Where Customary Peoples are found to be project-affected, FPIC consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, in line with Standard 6 requirements. A Customary Peoples' Plan supplements will be developed where specific concerns arise in connection with the activity-level planning.

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conflicts over land and resource use. Without their participation, the project risks exacerbating existing social tensions and undermining the effectiveness of sustainable agriculture initiatives in Indigenous territories. Furthermore, ignoring their rights and participation could lead to the erosion of local support for the project and hinder broader sustainability goals. **Project Standard:** Indigenous Peoples **Risk owner:** UNDP **Relevant Project components:** Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity building, and n for credible national commodities certification systems				
Risk 3: Limited Gender Inclusion in FAST Project Activities The FAST project risks not fully integrating the views and needs of women and girls in its activities, potentially failing to provide equitable opportunities for their participation and benefit. This could result in women being underrepresented in key project decisions and activities, limiting their ability to access the benefits of the project. **Event**: Insufficient representation and participation of women in the planning and implementation of the project's activities, particularly in the palm oil and cocoa value chains. **Cause**: A lack of explicit gender considerations in the project's design and implementation, which may overlook the specific barriers women face in agriculture and trade, such as limited access to resources, training, or decision-	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	There is a risk that women in the palm oil and cocoa sectors may be excluded from key income-generating activities, such as spatial planning, commercial plantations, or market gardening, if these activities are not specifically designed to include them. A lack of proactive, gender-inclusive approaches in land use planning, policy development (e.g., ISPO certification), and environmental governance could result in gender perspectives being overlooked. This exclusion could disproportionately impact women, who typically play a central role in tasks like gardening, domestic work, and marketing surplus produce. As a	**Assessment Measures:** During the **Project Document Development** phase, a comprehensive **Gender Analysis** will be conducted with support from a gender specialist to assess the specific gender dynamics in the palm oil and cocoa sectors. Key steps include: • **Identifying Gender Risks:** The analysis will examine the social, cultural, and economic factors contributing to gender inequalities and gender-based violence, focusing on the unique challenges faced by women and marginalized genders within the agricultural commodity systems. • **Mitigation Strategies:** Based on the identified risks, targeted interventions will be developed to promote gender equity, ensure women's safety, and address gender-based discrimination throughout the project. • **Integration into Project Management:** Gender considerations and mitigation measures will be

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making processes. **Impact:** The exclusion of women from project activities could lead to unequal access to the project's benefits, such as improved market access, capacity building, and sustainable farming practices. This would perpetuate gender disparities and hinder the project's goals of promoting social equity and inclusive economic development. **Principle:** Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment **Risk owner:** UNDP **Relevant Project components:** Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity building, and n for credible national commodities certification systems			result, women may miss out on the economic benefits of sustainable agricultural practices and increased commodity yields. Ensuring their inclusion in project activities is crucial for promoting gender equality, improving livelihoods, and advancing the **FAST** project's goals of environmental sustainability and social equity in Indonesia's palm oil and cocoa sectors.	embedded into the project's **Gender Action Plan (GAP)**, ensuring these strategies are integrated into the overall project management systems and activities. **Management Measures:** A **Gender Action Plan (GAP)** will be created during the **Project Document Development** phase to guide gender-sensitive activities throughout the project: • **Regular Reviews and Updates:** The GAP will be continuously reviewed and updated during project implementation to address emerging gender-differentiated impacts and ensure that the needs of women and marginalized genders are met. • **Engagement of a Gender Specialist:** A dedicated gender specialist will be hired to provide ongoing expertise, ensuring gender equity remains a priority in all aspects of project implementation, particularly in palm oil and cocoa value chains. • **Participatory Approaches:** The project will implement participatory workshops and focus groups, engaging communities, especially women, in identifying ways to maximize their benefits from the project. Women's perspectives will be central to project planning and decision-making, ensuring their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.
Risk 4. Limited Stakeholder Participation in Palm Oil and Cocoa Sustainability Limited participation from smallholder farmers and other key stakeholders in Indonesia's palm oil and cocoa sectors presents a significant risk to the project's success. If stakeholders fail to engage, the project's ability to implement sustainable practices will be compromised, delaying progress toward its sustainability and resilience goals. **Event:** The risk arises when smallholders and other stakeholders do not actively participate in the project, often due to lack of awareness,	I = 3 / L = 3	Moderate	The strategy for addressing limited stakeholder participation emphasizes the importance of engaging smallholders and key stakeholders in sustainable forest agriculture initiatives. By facilitating dialogues between national businesses and UK-based companies, the approach seeks to create an inclusive environment where all stakeholders feel valued and motivated to participate.	**Assessment Measure:** • **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** to identify barriers to stakeholder participation, such as communication gaps, lack of resources, or cultural barriers. The ESIA evaluates how these barriers affect stakeholder engagement and project outcomes. • **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)** is used to examine the strategic implications of these barriers and to develop broad strategies aimed at enhancing participation across the project. **Management Measures:**

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perceived limited benefits, or insufficient resources to engage effectively in the project's activities. **Cause:** The primary causes of limited participation include lack of awareness, where stakeholders may not fully understand the project's objectives or benefits, and perceived lack of benefits, as stakeholders may not see immediate value in participating. Resource constraints, such as insufficient access to training or other capacity development activities, also prevent active engagement. Additionally, cultural barriers and weak communication networks between stakeholders can further hinder collaboration and trust in the project. **Impact:** Limited participation will likely lead to delayed progress in adopting sustainable practices, which in turn could slow the achievement of the project's sustainability goals. The effectiveness of the project will be compromised, as interventions may not align with local needs or may be poorly adopted. Smallholders may miss out on key economic opportunities, deepening social inequalities. Moreover, without broad support, the project's long-term sustainability and impact may be at risk. **Principle: Human Right** **Project Standard:** Stakeholder engagement and inclusivity **Risk owner:** UNDP **Relevant Project components:** Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity			For this approach to be effective, it must be genuinely inclusive, ensuring accessibility for marginalized groups, including those who are geographically or economically disadvantaged. The success of the strategy will depend on its ability to overcome barriers to participation and foster meaningful engagement across diverse stakeholders, with ongoing feedback and adaptive strategies to maintain robust involvement throughout the project.	• Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan within the ESMP to address barriers to participation and improve stakeholder involvement. • Establish a framework in the ESMF for stakeholder engagement across various project phases.

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building, and n for credible national commodities certification systems				
Risk 5: Strengthened enforcement of landscape protection measures and new land management policies could restrict access to key resources, potentially displacing smallholder farmers economically. Farmers with informal or customary land rights may be particularly vulnerable to losing access to land or resources, excluding them from project benefits. **Event**: Restrictions on access to or use of forest and agricultural resources, particularly in areas with informal or customary land tenure. **Cause:** Enhanced enforcement of environmental protection regulations and the implementation of new land-use planning policies aimed at reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including for palm oil and cocoa production. **Impact:** Economic displacement due to the loss of livelihoods and exclusion from project benefits for farmers who lose access to land or resources, especially those without formal land rights. **Standard:** Displacement and Resettlement **Risk owner:** UNDP **Relevant Project components:** Outcome 1. Strengthening policy, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient agriculture commodity systems and their enforcement Outcome 2. Increasing global and country-level impact through global advocacy, capacity building, and n for credible national commodities certification systems	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	The formalization of land tenure could inadvertently exclude non-registered or unrecognized land users from the benefits of the project. The extent of informal land tenure and the number of unregistered land users are not fully known, but this could potentially affect a significant portion of the population, particularly in regions where land tenure issues are complex. As such, this risk is rated as a worst-case scenario, with particular concern for vulnerable groups, including indigenous communities, women, and smallholder farmers, who may face challenges in securing formal land rights or recognition.	**Assessment measures:** • Stakeholder consultations (to prevent and minimize the economic displacement), on the per-landscape basis as a part of the community level planning of farmers support activities **Management measures:** • ESMP – to include provisions to support land tenure registration process, to minimize impacts on people without formal tenure rights Project implementation will include measures to ensure that land titling does not negatively affect communities in the target landscapes, while fully complying with Indonesia's existing laws and regulations. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will provide recommendations to maximize the positive impacts of the project for all communities. It will also ensure that the lack of formal land tenure does not become an obstacle to accessing project benefits, while respecting the country's legal framework. The project does not foresee any economic displacement. Any activities that may involve potential trade-offs regarding livelihoods will be discussed and agreed upon with affected communities, ensuring that any changes result in net positive outcomes. Participation in the project will always be voluntary, with no community being coerced into involvement.

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	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
	Low Risk	☐			
	Moderate Risk	☐			
	Substantial Risk	x			
	High Risk	☐			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	x			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		x	Targeted assessment(s)	planned
			x	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	planned
			x	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	planned
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	x			
	If yes, indicate overall type		x	Targeted management plans Gender Equality and Inclusivity Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan	planned

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			x	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	planned
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle:				
	Human Rights	x			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	x			
	Accountability	x			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks				
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security				
	4. Cultural Heritage				
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions				
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency				

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor DocuSigned by: Iwan Kurniawan B4B9AB432FEE46D... Iwan Kurniawan	29-Jan-2025	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver DocuSigned by: Sujala Pant 04186D9E3AB9435... Sujala Pant	29-Jan-2025	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair DocuSigned by: Sujala Pant 04186D9E3AB9435... Sujala Pant	29-Jan-2025	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	Yes
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	No

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

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Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially* *increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

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5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[19]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* *	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

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ANNEX 2: OFFLINE PROJECT RISK REGISTER

Project Title: Forest, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade (FAST)	**Project Number: 01003039**	**Date: 31-Jan-25**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that the distribution of project benefits may be inequitable, with vulnerable and marginalized groups—particularly smallholders in palm oil and cocoa sectors—being left out of the project's activities and outcomes. …	As a result of A lack of capacity, resources, or opportunities for these groups to participate in the design and implementation of the project. This could be due to limited access to training, financial support, or decision-making processes, preventing their meaningful engagement.	Which will impact in The exclusion of vulnerable groups from the project's benefits could exacerbate existing social inequalities, limiting their ability to adopt sustainable practices or improve their livelihoods. Additionally, it could lead to a lack of trust in the project, hindering its long-term success and undermining efforts to promote environmental sustainability and social inclusion	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1. Human rights) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 1.1: Develop Stakeholder Analysis Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 1.2: Develop Stakeholder Engagement Plan Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 1.3: Develop ESMP Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
2	There is a risk that there wil be Insufficient or absent participation of Indigenous Peoples in project activities, particularly in areas related to land use,	As a result of The failure to properly consider the concerns, interests, and cultural decision-making practices of Indigenous Peoples. This may result from a lack of culturally appropriate	Which will impact in the exclusion or marginalization of Indigenous Peoples from project benefits could lead to a loss of trust in the project and potential conflicts over land and resource use.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level:	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 2.1: Develop ESIA Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 2.2: Develop FPIC and Customary People Plan

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	resource management, and sustainable agricultural practices. …	engagement and consultation processes that recognize the distinct governance systems and land rights of these communities	Without their participation, the project risks exacerbating existing social tensions and undermining the effectiveness of sustainable agriculture initiatives in Indigenous territories. Furthermore, ignoring their rights and participation could lead to the erosion of local support for the project and hinder broader sustainability goals		**SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**			Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 2.3: … Risk Treatment Owner: …
3	There is a risk that there might be : Insufficient representation and participation of women in the planning and implementation of the project's activities, particularly in the palm oil and cocoa value chains.	As a result of A lack of explicit gender considerations in the project's design and implementation, which may overlook the specific barriers women face in agriculture and trade, such as limited access to resources, training, or decision-making processes.	Which will impact in the exclusion of women from project activities could lead to unequal access to the project's benefits, such as improved market access, capacity building, and sustainable farming practices. This would perpetuate gender disparities and hinder the project's goals of promoting social equity and inclusive economic development.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 3.1: During the **Project Document Development** phase, a comprehensive **Gender Analysis** will be conducted with support from a gender specialist to assess the specific gender dynamics in the palm oil and cocoa sectors Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 3.2: A **Gender Action Plan (GAP)** will be created during the **Project Document Development** phase to guide gender-sensitive activities throughout the project:

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 3.3: … Risk Treatment Owner: …
4	There is a risk that smallholders and other stakeholders do not actively participate in the project, often due to lack of awareness, perceived limited benefits, or insufficient resources to engage effectively in the project's activities.	As a result of limited participation include lack of awareness, where stakeholders may not fully understand the project's objectives or benefits, and perceived lack of benefits, as stakeholders may not see immediate value in participating. Resource constraints, such as insufficient access to training or other capacity development activities, also prevent active engagement. Additionally, cultural barriers and weak communication networks between stakeholders can further hinder collaboration and trust in the project.	Which will impact in delayed progress in adopting sustainable practices, which in turn could slow the achievement of the project's sustainability goals. The effectiveness of the project will be compromised, as interventions may not align with local needs or may be poorly adopted. Smallholders may miss out on key economic opportunities, deepening social inequalities. Moreover, without broad support, the project's long-term sustainability and impact may be at risk.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 4.1: Develop **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** to identify barriers to stakeholder participation, such as communication gaps, lack of resources, or cultural barriers Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 4.2: Develop **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)** to examine the strategic implications of these barriers and to develop broad strategies aimed at enhancing participation across the project Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 4.3: Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan within the ESMP to address barriers to participation and improve stakeholder involvement.

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
5	There is a risk that there might be Restrictions on access to or use of forest and agricultural resources, particularly in areas with informal or customary land tenure.	As a result of Enhanced enforcement of environmental protection regulations and the implementation of new land-use planning policies aimed at reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including for palm oil and cocoa production	Which will impact in Economic displacement due to the loss of livelihoods and exclusion from project benefits for farmers who lose access to land or resources, especially those without formal land rights.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.8. Displacement and resettlement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 5.1: undertake Stakeholder consultations (to prevent and minimize the economic displacement), on the per-landscape basis as a part of the community level planning of farmers support activities Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 5.2: Develop ESMP which include provisions to support land tenure registration process, to minimize impacts on people without formal tenure rights Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 5.3: … Risk Treatment Owner: …
6	There is a risk that Potential reorganization of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, possibly involving the transfer of divisions responsible for the FAST project to the	As a result of The formalization of the new government on October 20, 2024, leading to potential internal restructuring and reorganization.	Which will impact in 1) Possibility of delays in project timelines if the government prioritizes internal restructuring; 2) Changes in personnel could disrupt continuity and decision-making processes; and 3)	**7. STRATEGIC (7.6. Change/turnover in government) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a**	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 6.1: Establish regular communication channels with the new Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs to ensure that the project remains on their agenda..

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	newly established Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs		Increased risk of misalignment in project priorities if new staff are not fully briefed on the project's objectives.		**risk appetite of OPEN)**			Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 6.2: Engage with current personnel to understand their roles and responsibilities and identify any gaps that may arise due to personnel changes. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 6.3: Create comprehensive documentation of the project's progress and key decisions made to date to facilitate a smooth transition to new personnel Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
7	There is a risk that The worsening of UK-Indonesia relationships in key policy areas could significantly impact their cooperation on palm oil and cacao trade	As a result of both Indonesia and the UK have new governments with new priorities, which may not align with previous agreements or understandings.	Which will impact in The sensitivity of commodities and trade, particularly in palm oil and cacao, necessitates careful management and monitoring to avoid potential disruptions in trade agreements and negotiations, increased scrutiny and regulatory changes, and the risk of	**7. STRATEGIC (7.3. Stakeholder relations and partnerships) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 31-Jan-25 To: 31-Jan-26	Project Manager	Risk Treatment 7.1: **Implement Regular Policy Reviews and Adjustments:** Conduct regular reviews of trade policies and agreements related to palm oil and cacao to ensure they remain relevant and beneficial for both parties. This would involve periodic assessments and adjustments to accommodate any changes

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
			misalignment in trade policies and priorities between the two countries.					in government priorities or market conditions, thereby minimizing the risk of misalignment and disruptions. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 7.2: **Enhance Communication and Stakeholder Engagement:** Strengthen communication channels between government officials, industry stakeholders, and trade partners in both countries. This could include organizing regular meetings, workshops, and forums to discuss trade-related concerns, share best practices, and build mutual understanding. Enhanced engagement would help preempt potential conflicts and foster a collaborative approach to managing sensitive trade issues. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 7.3: … Risk Treatment Owner: …

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Hidayat Abdillah

From: Sujala Pant
Sent: 29 January 2025 12:06
To: Iwan Kurniawan; Hidayat Abdillah
Cc: Ari Yahya Pratama; Aretha Aprilia
Subject: RE: FAST PIP

Dear Pak Iwan
Yes please, you can proceed.

Best,
Sujala

From: Iwan Kurniawan <iwan.kurniawan@undp.org>
Sent: Wednesday, January 29, 2025 9:44 AM
To: Sujala Pant <sujala.pant@undp.org>; Hidayat Abdillah <hidayat.abdillah@undp.org>
Cc: Ari Yahya Pratama <ari.pratama@undp.org>; Aretha Aprilia <aretha.aprilia@undp.org>
Subject: RE: FAST PIP

Dear bu Sujala,

Thank you for your question on the project structure. Since it has been addressed by Pak Ari, please advise if we can clean up the document and submit DocuSign for PIP signing.

Regards,
Iwan

From: Sujala Pant <sujala.pant@undp.org>
Sent: Tuesday, January 28, 2025 6:48 PM
To: Hidayat Abdillah <hidayat.abdillah@undp.org>; Iwan Kurniawan <iwan.kurniawan@undp.org>
Cc: Ari Yahya Pratama <ari.pratama@undp.org>; Aretha Aprilia <aretha.aprilia@undp.org>
Subject: RE: FAST PIP

Docusign Envelope ID: 62629C57-C0DC-4AF3-9172-DDE1CB4682F9

Thanks Pak Hidayat. Please refer to my comments online.

Best,
Sujala

From: Hidayat Abdillah <hidayat.abdillah@undp.org>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2025 4:44 PM
To: Sujala Pant <sujala.pant@undp.org>; Iwan Kurniawan <iwan.kurniawan@undp.org>
Cc: Ari Yahya Pratama <ari.pratama@undp.org>; Aretha Aprilia <aretha.aprilia@undp.org>
Subject: RE: FAST PIP

Dear Ibu Sujala,

My apologies for jump in the email, please find attached FAST Project PIP word and link version for your review and reference

2024-12-11 Legal Document Clearance_FAST_1.docx

PIP FAST 01003039_Final_clean_1.docx

Thank you very much.
Best,
Hidayat

From: Sujala Pant <sujala.pant@undp.org>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2025 4:26 PM
To: Iwan Kurniawan <iwan.kurniawan@undp.org>; Hidayat Abdillah <hidayat.abdillah@undp.org>
Cc: Ari Yahya Pratama <ari.pratama@undp.org>; Aretha Aprilia <aretha.aprilia@undp.org>
Subject: RE: FAST PIP

Hi. FY attention as I keep getting the docusign reminders.

Docusign Envelope ID: 62629C57-C0DC-4AF3-9172-DDE1CB4682F9

From: Sujala Pant
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2025 4:22 PM
To: Iwan Kurniawan <iwan.kurniawan@undp.org>
Cc: Ari Yahya Pratama <ari.pratama@undp.org>; Aretha Aprilia <aretha.aprilia@undp.org>
Subject: FAST PIP

Dear Pak Iwan
I have the docusign for the FAST PIP – can you send me the word version. There are some points that need to be rectified. You can send me an online version as well.
Thanks.

Sujala

Docusign Envelope ID: 62629C57-C0DC-4AF3-9172-DDE1CB4682F9

Legal Document Clearance

(To be completed prior sharing the draft agreement with the Partner for signing)

Project ID and Name	: :	01003039 Forest, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade (FAST)
Purpose of the Legal Doc.	:	To sign the Project Implementation Plan of FAST Project
Project Duration	:	from 31/01/2025 to 31/01/2026
Legal Document Duration	:	from 31/01/2025 to 31/01/2026
Legal Document Amendment	:	NO
Implementation Modality	:	DIM Country Office
Legal Document Type[1]	:	Select the Legal Document Type
Coordination Levy Annex	:	1% Coordination Levy is Applicable and Attached.
Partner Institution	:	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
Type of Partner Institution	:	Government Entity: Line Ministries

The HQ legal template was downloaded directly from the POPP[2], BERA[3] website or provided by QARE Unit:	YES, it is a standard template from POPP/BERA/QARE.
The attached legal document is provided with track changes from the original HQ legal template:	YES, draft legal document submitted in track changes.
No substantial inconsistency with original HQ legal template. If there are substantial inconsistency, attach the email communication with Legal Office that endorsed the substantial changes:	YES, all legal text are in accordance with the standard template.

CLEARANCE NOT REQUIRED FOR:	CLEARANCE REQUIRED	DATE *(DD/MM/YYYY)*
	Prepared and submitted by DocuSigned by: Iwan Kurniawan B4B9AB432FEE46D... Iwan Kurniawan, Programme Analyst Nature Climate Energy	29-Jan-2025
Non-financial partnership agreement (MoU, NDA, or SoI) does not require clearance by the Head of FRMU.	Programme Agreement with Implementing Partner (PRODOC, LoA COSS Agreement, PCA) *To review budget, cost recovery, schedule of payments, GMS rate[4], banking info, and other financial related content:* Signed by: Fatma Sari 1D5E9B9C45BAA38... Fatma Sari, Resource Management Analyst - MPO	29-Jan-2025
	Verified legal template by DocuSigned by: Ari Pratama A05925E6669A4A... Ari Pratama, Team Leader - MPO	29-Jan-2025
LoA/RPA/LVGA less than $50,000 can be signed by the Team Leader/Unit Head	Programme Agreement with Implementing Partner (PRODOC, LoA COSS Agreement, PCA) *To confirm the programmatic content of the agreement:* DocuSigned by: Aretha Aprilia 2D8F1C0B9... Aretha Aprilia, Team Leader of Nature Climate Energy	29-Jan-2025
LoA/RPA/LVGA at $50,000 and above can be signed by the DRR	Programme Agreement with Implementing Partner (PRODOC, LoA COSS Agreement, PCA) DocuSigned by: Sujala Pant 1A4B... Sujala Pant, Deputy Resident Representative	29-Jan-2025

[1] Legal document signing is based on the RR Interoffice Memorandum on Revision to the Delegation of Authority (DoA) Framework, dated 29 January 2021.

[2] POPP Templates and Forms (Select Responsible Parties and Grantees Guideline - Table 1: Legal instruments Used by UNDP to Engage a Responsible Party): https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Design_Select%20Responsible%20Party%20and%20Grantees.docx&action=default

[3] BERA Financing Agreements and Templates: https://intranet.undp.org/unit/pb/resmob/SitePages/Financing-Agreements-and-Templates.aspx

[4] GMS Rates for Donor Agreements: https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/FRM_Resource%20Planning%20and%20Cost%20Recovery_Cost%20Recovery_Cost%20Recovery%20from%20Other%20Resources%20-%20GMS%20.docx&action=default