ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

JAMBI EMISSION REDUCTION RESULTS (JERR) BIOCF ISFL

October 2022 Updated Version

Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation
Directorate General of Climate Change
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
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BRWA	*Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat*/Customary Territory Registration Agency
CPF	Community Participatory Framework
CSO/CBO	Civil Society Organisation/Community-Based Organisation
CBFMMS	Community-Based Fire Management and Monitoring System
DGCC	Directorate General of Climate Change
DPMPD	District Community Empowerment and Village Government Service
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA/AMDAL	Environmental Impact Assessment/Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FMU	Forest Management Unit/Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan, KPH
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed Consent
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GSC	Global Steering Committee
HCVA	High Conservation Values Area
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
IP	Indigenous Peoples
ISPO	The Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil standard
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JKPP	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif/Participatory Mapping Network
NEA	National Executing Agency
NOL	No-Objection Letter
NSC	National Steering Committee
OPD	Organisasi Perangkat Daerah
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Document Output
PHPL	*Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari*/Sustainable Production Forest Managemnet
POM	Project Operations Manual
PMU	Program Management Unit
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RIL-C	Reduced Impact Logging-Carbon
RMA	*Rencana Masyarakat Adat*/Indigenous Peoples Plan
RPLS/ESMP	*Rencana Pengelolaan Lingkungan dan Sosial*/Environmental and Social Management Plan
RPHJP	Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan Jangka Panjang/Long Term Forest Management Plan

RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SA	Social Assessment
SEKDA	*Sekretaris Daerah*/Local Government Secretary
SPPL	Surat Pernyataan Kesanggupan melakukan Pengelolaan dan *Pemantauan Lingkungan/*Letter of Commitment to Implement Environmental Management and Monitoring
UKL - UPL	*Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan*/Environmental Management Plan - *Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan/*Environmental Monitoring Plan
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has made significant international commitments to reduce Indonesia's GHG emissions, recognizing that land use and forestry sectors are the primary sources of emissions (49 percent in 2010). At the Conference of Parties meeting in Paris in 2015, the GOI pledged through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to reduce its GHG emissions by 41 percent by 2030 with international assistance (29 percent with its own resources) relative to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. In 2022, Indonesia committed to transforming the Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector into a net carbon sink by 2030 (FOLU Net Sink 2030 commitment) through activities including forest and land rehabilitation, management of peatlands, and biodiversity conservation. Approximately 60 percent of Indonesia's NDC target is expected to come from the AFOLU sectors, cantered on reducing emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and enhancing forest carbon stocks (REDD+). In 2020, Indonesia successfully reduced the national rate of deforestation for the fourth consecutive year.[1] The GOI credits this to improvements in forest monitoring and prevention, a temporary moratorium on oil palm plantation licenses, a permanent moratorium on peatland and primary forest conversion, investment in land tenure clarification, restoration of critical ecosystems (such as peatlands), and the promotion of rural livelihoods to rural communities.

For Indonesia to reach a target of 41 percent, emissions need to decrease by 1.081 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e), with 60 percent of this target to come from the forestry sector. Achieving Indonesia's NDC objectives requires transforming land and forest management through an improved enabling environment and significant investments. Indonesia established the regulatory and policy basis to reduce AFOLU GHG emissions. Indonesia adopted a national REDD+ strategy and established a National REDD+ Agency (BP-REDD+) to coordinate national-level REDD+ activities. These functions were subsequently integrated into the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). In 2015, the Minister for National Development Planning launched Indonesia's Green Growth Program (GGP), to reduce GHG emissions and ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Indonesia's green growth and climate goals have been included in Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020–2024), which sets the national-level foundation for Indonesia's ministries and agencies to formulate their strategic plans. The RPJMN includes subnational results-based payments (such as this Project) as a strategy to achieve the NDC goals. Many provincial governments have also developed Green Growth Plans. A FOLU Net Sink 2030 Operational Plan has recently been adopted by MoEF with targets to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in and atop mineral soils and peat soils, to develop industrial timber plantations, conduct sustainable forest management, and restore forests and peatland areas.

In supporting the achievement of the NDC, a jurisdictional Emission Reduction (ER) Program is being prepared in the province of Jambi, building on the province's 2019 Green Growth Plan (GGP). The GGP outlines a vision for low-carbon development, centred around increased land productivity and the protection of forests and peatlands. The GGP includes 37 interventions, with indicators, desired outcomes and enabling regulations across three priority areas. These include: i) land use, land restoration and sustainable increase in land productivity; ii) increased access to livelihood capital and environmental services; and iii) connectivity and sustainable value chains. The implementation of the activities in the GGP is expected to reduce deforestation by 97 percent and GHG emissions intensity by 34 percent by 2045 (compared to 2019 rate) and increase the Gross Regional Domestic Product by 14 percent in Jambi.

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[1] Global Forest Watch; www.globalforestwatch.org.

The Jambi GGP forms the strategic framework for the province to achieve emissions reductions and to receive carbon payments. Within the framework of the jurisdictional ER Program, the World Bank has provided support to the Indonesia Sustainable Landscape Management Program (SLMP). Through the BioCF-ISFL Trust Fund, the World Bank has committed US$15 million to date to support reduced GHG emissions in Jambi. This consists of a US$13.5 million Jambi Sustainable Land Management Project (J-SLMP) investment grant (Recipient Executed Trust Fund [RETF]) to enhance governance and landscape management and implement emissions reductions activities[2] and an inter-sectoral coordination (under implementation) and a US$1.5 million project preparation grant to finance program preparation and supporting activities (completed). The forthcoming Jambi Emission Reduction Results (JERR) project has been designed to enhance and incentivize GOI's efforts to reduce GHG emissions in Jambi. The JERR will complements the existing set of interventions by providing result-based payments of up to US$70 million through an Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA)[3]. In order to achieve ERs at scale, the ER Program will need to leverage resources from complementary activities being implemented by development partners in Jambi. A complementary Private Sector Engagement Project valued at a US$4 million is currently being prepared to support emission reduction activities in collaboration with private sector partners (see **Figure 1**). The private sector, in particular, has an essential role to play in land management in Jambi, especially considering plantation crops alone cover almost one-third of the land area in the province. Collectively, the J-SLMP, private sector BETF operation and complementary funding from other sources will strategically target resource gaps and promote the reduction of emissions from land use in Jambi.

To consolidate various initiatives towards emission reductions, including those being supported by the J-SLMP, the GOI prepared an Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD) detailing the program that will be implemented to reduce emissions, building on the Jambi's GGP, how payments will be distributed, and how the ERs are calculated. The proceeds from verified ER payments will be shared with beneficiaries according to an agreed Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP), designed based on the criteria in the BioCF-ISFL Program Requirements. Benefits from the ERPA payments include both monetary and non-monetary benefits that are intended to reward beneficiaries for their contributions.

This ESMF and its associated frameworks, including the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and Process Framework (PF), and Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) have been prepared to address environmental and social management across activities under the ER Program as consolidated in the ERPD. The ESMF lays out the environmental and social system for the management of potential environmental and social risks across the activities in the ERPD. The ESMF therefore defines the institutional arrangements, institutional capacity and legal requirements and monitoring and reporting arrangements for the activities under the ESMF.

Figure 1. BioCF ISFL Financing to Support Emission Reduction in Jambi

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[2] The J-SLMP grant agreement was signed December 23, 2020. The components include: (1) Strengthening Policy and Institutions (support for institutional strengthening and cross-sectoral coordination, support to the enabling environment for an ER Program, and strengthening of policies and regulations for sustainable land use); (2) Implementing Sustainable Land Management (support for integrated forest and land management, specifically fire management and landscape conservation and restoration activities, and technical assistance to set up private sector and smallholder partnerships); and (3) project monitoring and evaluation.

[3] Under the ERPA, the World Bank, as the Trustee and implementing agency for the BioCF-ISFL, pays for GHG emissions reductions (ERs) that meet a set of standard and agreed technical requirements and that are independently verified during implementation.
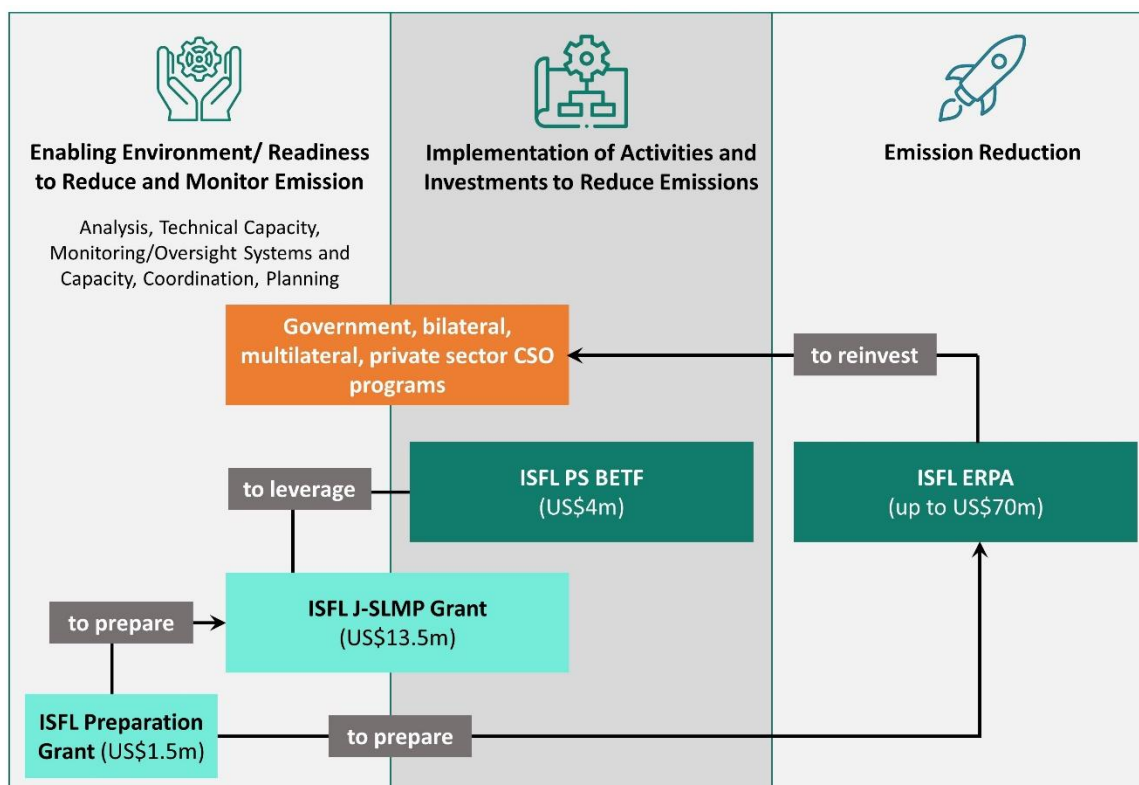
The GOI has demonstrated efforts to link the Project's activities with ongoing initiatives to scale-up action on sustainable land use, and through a Letter of Intent to proceed with negotiating an ERPA. This Jambi ER Program will advance the implementation of REDD+ at the national level, and thus contribute to the achievement of nationally and internationally significant emissions reductions. This Program is also expected to assist Indonesia in achieving its climate resilience targets and international commitments.

For the purpose of the ER Program implementation in Jambi, national safeguards-related initiatives such as The Principles, Criteria, and Indicators for REDD+ Safeguards (PRISAI)[4] and the Safeguards Information System (SIS)[5] will be adopted and included as part of the overall environmental and social management system for the Program. All of these safeguard initiatives are aligned with the Cancun Principles. Further efforts were made to incorporate the local contexts of Jambi into these mechanisms. The ESMF has been developed in conjunction with the relevant safeguards principles, criteria, and indicators (PCIs) addressed in these safeguards' initiatives. Linkages with the existing safeguards instruments under the complementary World Bank's financed investments in Jambi are further discussed in **Section 1.C**.

Consultation processes as well as the analytical components in the SESA to date have been used to inform the development of the ERPD and relevant environment and social management approaches as elaborated in the ESMF. The SESA has served as a tool to mainstream environmental and social considerations into the ER Program design. Both the SESA and ESMF represent integral parts of the REDD+ readiness components. These safeguards instruments will be tested and continue to be refined as part of the overall capacity strengthening support under the pre-investment grant and during the ER program that will run in parallel with the pre-investment. The

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[4] PRISAI was conducted to further elaborate the Cancun safeguards. PRISAI outlines 10 principles, 27 criteria and 99 indicators, with an expanded focus on finance and fiduciary aspects. PRISAI was initially designed as a framework to filter, monitor, and evaluate REDD+ activities at the project and Jambi Sub National levels. PRISAI has been tested in several sites in Jambi and Central Kalimantan provinces and mainstreamed into the SIS-REDD+.

[5] SIS-REDD+ has been established as a web-based platform to monitor safeguards performance across program interventions.

safeguards instruments under J-SLMP will be revisited to assess their level of adequacy and effectiveness, including allocation of resources for capacity strengthening and supervision prior to ERPA appraisal. Overall safeguards management for the future ERP will be reviewed and cleared by the World Bank prior to the signing of the ERPA.

A. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SESA)

The SESA represents an integral component of the overall ER Program design in Jambi. The SESA process has been initiated as part of J-SLMP and continued during the ER preparation. The overall SESA process serves as a platform to enable consultations and engagement with a broad range of national and sub-national stakeholders, including the target communities within the ER jurisdiction. On the basis of such consultations, the SESA includes a process to integrate social and environmental concerns into the upstream policy-making process and project-level ER Program design. The SESA represents GOI's efforts to identify potential environmental and social (E&S) risks associated with each of the program activities and mainstream E&S risk mitigation measures and good practices to address potential adverse impacts and leverage positive benefits that may accrue from the proposed activities. The SESA informs relevant environmental and social management measures as encapsulated in the ESMF.

Key elements considered in the SESA include (please elaborate). The following measures have been adopted as part of the ER Program design as well as environmental and social management aspects of the Program (please elaborate).

A SESA report is presented as a standalone document in conjunction with the ESMF. The SESA was developed through a series of consultations with a broad range of stakeholders including (please elaborate). A draft report was disclosed by the MoEF and Jambi Provincial Government (cite the links), followed by a series of public consultations held on (please elaborate). The SESA process is expected to be finalized prior to ER Program appraisal by the World Bank.

The development of SESA addresses the applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) for the program in terms of the overall scope and processes, including stakeholder engagement as set forth in the ESS 10. Further, the guidance set forth in the Ministry of Home Affairs regulation (*Peraturan Kementrian Dalam Negeri* – PERMENDAGRI) No. 7/2018 concerning the Preparation and Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessments to inform Regional Medium-Term Development Plans was referenced in the overall SESA process. The latter includes (to be described).

B. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

The ESMF defines the scope of the environmental and social system under the Jambi ER Program (see **Chapter 2**). A framework approach is adopted since specific interventions and target locations will likely be determined during the ER Program implementation. This includes additional ER activities funded by the ER payments. The ESMF adopted a risk management hierarchy which, first and foremost, avoids adverse impacts whenever feasible. As a general principle, in circumstances where risks and impacts are inevitable and/or foreseen, mobilization of resources for mitigation measures will be commensurate to the risk levels and adapted as risks emerge and/or change during implementation.

The ESMF is based on a comprehensive analysis of potential risks and impacts associated with ER Program as established in the ERPD. Hence, the measures being proposed under the framework and capacity requirements to implement these measures have been calibrated based on the typology of risks and impacts across categories of activities under the ER Program (refer to **Chapter 2**).

By design, the ER Program is envisaged to generate positive environmental and social outcomes through institutional capacity strengthening and sustainable land and resource management options and sustainable practices. However, the implementation quality and institutional capacity to deliver these results may vary across agencies and contexts, which may potentially impact the overall outcomes. Hence, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts considered under the program are therefore residual in nature, mostly attributed to risks of reversals and leakages.

The ESMF includes capacity building proposals to enhance the institutional capacities and to address the environmental and social risks and impacts across the agencies implementing ER activities. Such proposals are elaborated further in **section 4.A** and **section 4.B** under **Chapter 4**. In addition, the ER Program has incorporated activities to support relevant environment and social system enhancement and technical support to the implementing agencies. In addition, the on-going J-SLMP RETF will continue to make resources available during the ER Program implementation, including retaining key environmental and social personnel, operational costs and capacity building activities to support the ESMF implementation.

The ESMF seeks to mainstream international good practices on natural resource management and affirmative measures to enhance participation and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to benefit from sustainable land use and forest management through capacity building and institutional strengthening. The framework includes supplementary annexes applicable for relevant activities under the project and shall be used in conjunction with the applicable provisions of the World Bank's ESSs to ensure a comprehensive approach towards management of environmental and social aspects.

C. SCOPE OF THE ESMF

The ESMF defines the required system for the management of potential environmental and social risks and impacts resulting from and/or associated with activities incorporated under the Jambi ERPD. The framework sets out the institutional arrangements, institutional capacity requirements across implementing agencies as well as principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for screening, assessment, monitoring and oversight, and management of potential environmental and social risks and impacts that need to be followed by relevant activities and parties implementing the ER Program.

The framework sets forth relevant environmental and social requirements to address the applicable World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) under the ER Program. The ESMF defines a road map for the establishment of an effective environmental and social management system by the Program Entity to ensure that the implementation of the ER Program is materially consistent with the relevant ESS provisions. The main users of the ESMF include sectoral agencies and development partners implementing the ER Program, and in particular, the Directorate General of Climate Change as the National Focal Point of REDD+, Jambi Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Jambi Environmental Service (DLH) (see **Section 5.E** on the institutional arrangement).

Since the ER Program is being implemented in parallel with the existing Jambi Sustainable Land Management Project (J-SLMP) investment grant to support governance and landscape management and emission reduction activities in the province, the development of the ESMF built on the existing safeguards instruments and

institutional arrangements adopted under the project. Key enhancements include additional instruments to address applicable ESS provisions that were not incorporated under the existing safeguards instruments for the on-going project, such as labour management and community health and safety, stakeholder engagement plan, and (to be added). Further, additional resource allocation, consisting of mobilization of relevant experts and personnel, budget allocation, capacity building and oversight have been proposed in view of the expanded scope of activities included under the ER Program. Other relevant ESS elements such as biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of land and natural resources, measures to promote equitable benefit allocation and distribution, avoidance of adverse impacts on vulnerable groups, including Indigenous Peoples and forest dependent communities represent integral design components under the ER Program.

Due to the scope and coverage of the ER Program, which includes a broad range of ER interventions across Agriculture, and other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors, all of the World Bank ESSs, with the exception on ESS 9 on Financial Intermediaries, have been applied, covering:

a. ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
b. ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions
c. ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
d. ESS 4: Community Health and Safety
e. ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
f. ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
g. ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples
h. ESS 8: Cultural Heritage
i. ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The application of the above ESSs is presented in **Chapter 3** on Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework.

The ER Program excludes activities which involve involuntary land acquisition and/or by design activities that potentially lead to adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). Activities classified as high risk from the environmental and social perspectives have been excluded from the Program.

Since the ER Program is designed to allow incorporation of eligible activities during the ER Program implementation, the ESMF includes a protocol to screen and assess potential risks and impacts of such activities to ensure that they will be implemented in a manner consistent with the ESMF. These include activities being financed under the Program's Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) to generate further emission reductions under the same Program. High risk activities will not be incorporated under the Program and hence, carbons generated from such activities will not be eligible for ER payments. Relevant elements under each applicable ESS have been incorporated into the risk screening and risk classification criteria. The ESMF will include a verification protocol as part of periodic environmental and social due diligence where findings will be included as part of the Program's Emission Reduction Monitoring Reports (ERMRs). On the basis of such due diligence, enhancements in the environmental and social management under the Program will be identified and in the event of non-compliances, remedial measures will be requested of the Program Entity. Completion and/or remedial action plans may serve as pre-conditions for ER payments. The above management process will be further described in **Chapter 4**.

C.1. SCOPE OF THE WORLD BANK'S SUPERVISION

The Jambi ER Program includes activities that are financed and implemented by and/or under the supervision of the sectoral government agencies and development partners. The focus of the World Bank supervision will be adopting the following approaches:

a. Where there are operations being financed and implemented under the supervision of the World Bank contributing to the ER Program, such as the on-going J-SLMP project, the existing supervision arrangements will continue to be retained by the World Bank task teams to ensure compliance of such operations with their respective environmental and social instruments.

b. For the broader ER program being financed and implemented by the GoI and other development partners, the World Bank will look into the following aspects whether i) the ESMF addresses potential environmental and social impacts of activities under the ER program and, ii) the Program Entity has the capacity and resources sufficient to implement the ESMF and to monitor and report on its implementation.

c. For activities financed by ER payments through the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP), the World Bank will review the reports from the Program Entity (self-reporting), and where needed complemented by a third-party monitoring and any other available information as relevant (i.e., through the feedback and grievance redress mechanism, or consultations with beneficiaries) to determine whether the Program Entity has distributed the monetary and non-monetary benefits in accordance with the agreed BSP and implemented environmental and social management measures and capacity building in line with the ESMF. The World Bank will not be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BSP on the ground.

The focus of the World Bank's supervision as a trustee is on the performance of the environmental and social management system under the ER Program, and not on supervising the environmental and social aspects of all individual activities of the ER Program. The World Bank will assess on a periodic basis that the environmental and social systems as established in the ESMF are designed and supported sufficiently to result in ER Program implementation that is consistent with the World Bank ESSs. The World Bank may mobilize a third-party monitor to support the overall supervision and compliance audits The World Bank's responsibilities described above will cease when the final ERPA payment is made to the Program Entity or ERPA termination, whichever occurs earlier.

D. LINK WITH EXISTING SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS FOR REDD+

The previous and on-going safeguards preparation processes have been instrumental in bringing together international good practices for adoption in the country's safeguards system. Starting from the mandate of the COP 16, a safeguard mechanism known as Cancun Safeguards has been used as a foundation for developing safeguard mechanism specific for Indonesia. Through Cancun Safeguards, UNFCCC requires that REDD+ implementation worldwide is equipped with a strategy to mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts. This includes development of a Safeguards Information System (SIS), which has been rolled-out in Indonesia to support overall monitoring of safeguards compliance across ER programs and relevant institutional capacity building.

In Indonesia, the ER Program readiness processes have been led by the GOI and supported by various development partners, including NGOs and CSOs working in Jambi. Stakeholders' inputs and concerns have been collected in a participatory manner. This includes a series of national and sub-national consultative workshops, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), as well as community and village-level consultations. The preparation of the ERPD and the program's Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) includes a series of consultations, including free, prior and informed consultations at the village level (to be further elaborated i.e., when and how many villages, with key findings being cross-referenced in the SESA).

Under the country's broader REDD+ framework, the SIS-REDD+ has been established as a web-based platform to monitor safeguards performance across program interventions. The SIS-REDD+ will incorporate relevant

indicators to reflect contextual issues in the Jambi Province. Building on the existing indicators in the SIS REDD+ for Jambi, performance indicators across relevant ESSs will be included as part of the overall environment and social monitoring for the ER Program. An interactive web portal for SIS-REDD+ (http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/ - under construction) administered by the Directorate General of Climate Change (DG of CC) of MoEF has been developed and will continue to be enhanced the ER Program to enable accessible and direct reporting of environmental and social performance across the implementing entities. Efforts to synchronize the national safeguards frameworks and the ESS requirements for ER Program have been made as part of the project preparation as encapsulated in the ESMF.

The ESMF and its associated frameworks, including FGRM will serve as reference for the overall environmental and social management system and brought together previous safeguards initiatives into a more comprehensive framework for the purpose of the ER Program.

Within the broader environmental and social in-country system, Indonesia is equipped with a robust legal framework for the management of environmental and social impacts relevant for the activities being included in the ER Program. Applicable mechanisms include mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments (AMDAL, UKL/UPL) for high and substantial risk projects, Strategic Environmental Assessments (KLHS) for policy development and spatial planning processes, and Sustainable Production Forest Management (PHPL) system. In addition, there are a number of existing certification schemes that can be relied upon for specific ER activities, such as the Indonesian Ecolabel Institute (*Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia*/LEI), the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and the Verification System of Timber Legality (SVLK) standards for ensuring sustainable forest management practices. In the oil palm sector, the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) set out compliance standards for the management of environmental and social aspects along oil palm value chains. Such instruments contain specific mechanisms for oversight of environmental and social aspects of specific activities, grievance redress mechanisms, and compliance reporting based on self-assessments and independent audits.

Relevant requirements under the ESMF incorporate relevant provisions under the existing country systems and the Program commits to ensuring that any gaps against the World Bank's ESSs are addressed. A gap analysis of the ESSs and the country system is discussed under **Chapter 3**.

Further elaboration of the environmental and social management and the scope of the Program's system for environmental and social management are further discussed in **Chapter 4.0**.

E. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This ESMF takes into account lessons learned and important insights gleaned from implementing safeguards on other projects in Indonesia, including the East Kalimantan ER Program and J-SLMP project in Jambi. These include:

a. The need to build in-house capacity and coordination with each of the implementing agencies to effectively screen, assess, manage and monitor environmental and social risks and impacts.

b. The importance of timely, systematic and inclusive consultations with all stakeholders, including culturally and socially appropriate consultation approaches for Indigenous Peoples and *Adat* communities, respecting social structures, language, cultural norms and availability.

c. The need to establish a responsive and accessible Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) at the outset of the ERP implementation. The FGRM will also serve as an "early warning system" and provides locally accessible mechanisms for dispute resolution; and

d. The need to make adequate budgetary and resource provisions to ensure effective implementation, institutional capacity strengthening and management of all environmental and social aspects in the ERP.

The key processes for the development of the ESMF are summarized as follows:

E.1. DATA COLLECTION

Similar to SESA, data collection for ESMF considers secondary data sources consisting of:

a. Existing and valid regulations and laws related to forestry, and social and environmental management in Indonesia which were analysed to establish linkages with World Bank environmental and social standards and potential institutional arrangements.

b. Capacity for performing environmental and social management, track record and fiscal capacity to ensure adequate resources to implement ESMF and monitoring based on agreed safeguards principles, criteria, and indicators. Since the ER Program will likely overlap with the on-going J-SLMP project, the budget allocated for capacity building, implementation, and monitoring of environmental and social aspects under the project will also cover those for the ER Program with additional routine budget allocation from the Jambi Environmental Service Agency. The ESMF preparation includes an assessment of potential environmental and social institutional strengthening measures under activities being proposed in the ER Program on the basis of which such additional budget allocation was estimated.

c. Data and information relevant to the ER Program as well as contextual analysis as a result of village and community consultations to inform relevant assessments of potential risks and impacts; and

d. Results of research and studies that have been validated by scientific communities and/or consensus among key stakeholders to strengthen the contextual analysis and the ER Program design.

Primary data sources were collected from a series of technical discussions and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders' representatives as well as community consultations. As part of the ER Program development, including the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) and environmental and social management, a series of community consultations at village and district level has been conducted in addition to several workshops conducted in Jambi and Jakarta (both online, face-to-face and hybrid).   A record of these consultation can be found in **Annex 11**.

E.2. ANALYSIS

Based on the primary and secondary data collected, a risk and impact analysis under the ER Program which informs the ESMF takes into considerations the following aspects:

a. A predictive analysis of impacts based on risks identified in the SESA. Probability of occurrence and severity of impacts are assessed to determine priorities for the management of risks. The higher probability of occurrences, and the more severe the impacts, will require more intensive management and supervision as well as resource allocation.

b. Identification of environmental and social measures and institutional capacity requirements to address potential risks and impacts. This includes an analysis of reversals and leakages where

c. Analysis of coherence with the country systems to identify if the existing environmental and social management under specific activities can properly mitigate/avoid risks in line with the ESSs and which gap filling measures will be required.

F. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

The development of the ESMF was undertaken through a series of stakeholder consultations conducted at the national and sub-national levels (provincial, district and village levels). The main purpose of the stakeholder consultations is to seek inputs for the ESMF revisions from potential client organisations, key central agencies, relevant NGOs and other institutions, as well as to disclose the ESMF to the related stakeholders.

The approach that has been adopted for the identification of stakeholders has been mainly through self-selection. At the national level, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) coordinates with relevant ministries and agencies to nominate relevant stakeholders for consultations. At the sub-national level, such a self-selection process has been supported by local agencies. Indigenous Peoples have been engaged through civil society organisations (CSOs), as well as through Indigenous Peoples' institutions at the village level.

An analysis and mapping of stakeholders' influence and impact (both positive and negative) on the ER Program is provided as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Program. The SEP guides relevant engagement with relevant stakeholders for the preparation of the ER Program, including development of environmental and social instruments as well as for the implementation of the Program going forward. In particular, key stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the proposed activities under the ER Program were engaged to ensure integration of environmental and social measures as part of the ER Program design. This includes agreements on resource allocation, information exchange and coordination, monitoring and technical assistance facilitation.

Under the ER Program, stakeholder consultations have been performed since its first inception in 2016. A summary of these consultations, including recent consultations on the ERPD development, is presented in the SESA report.

G. STRUCTURE OF THE ESMF

This ESMF is structured in a manner that provides a clear guidance to implementing agencies. It provides an overall framework that applies when specific environmental and social risks were anticipated, including relevant mitigation measures that should be adopted by the implementing agencies and hence, supervised by the Program Entity.

The institutional arrangement structure of the ESMF will also be consistent with the institutional arrangement of the ER Program to ensure integration of environmental and social aspects into the roles and responsibilities of respective agencies implementing the ER Program.

A review of the country policy, legal and institutional frameworks, and the World Bank ESSs relevant to the ER program is provided in Chapter 3. The description lists the project components, together with a review of the legislations and safeguards that forms the basis of the gap analysis. Where gaps and/or risks were identified, specific safeguard instruments have been developed to address these. The safeguard instruments include the screening of activities, application of codes of practices and guidance notes, guideline for High Conservation Value and related environmental impact assessments, environmental permit, FGRM, IPPF, RPF and PF, and guidance for chance find of potential cultural sites and/or objects. These instruments are provided in the ESMF annex sections.

This ESMF document is structured into the following chapters:

a. **Chapter 1 – Introduction.** Provides information on the background and scope of the ESMF in conjunction with the SESA, the approach and methodology.

b. **Chapter 2 – Project Description.** Describes the purpose and objectives of the JSLMP including the project components and sub-components, and their expected outcomes.

c. **Chapter 3 – Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks.** Identification and review of applicable Government of Indonesia regulations and World Bank Safeguard Policies triggered by the J-SLMP.

d. **Chapter 4 – Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measure.** Describes the assessment and management of the anticipated environmental and social gaps and risks, ESMF implementation and safeguard instruments, institutional arrangements, procedures for review and clearance of component activities, safeguards monitoring and reporting, information disclosures and Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism.

e. **Chapter 5 – Environmental and Social Management.** Includes a roadmap for an establishment of the ER Program's environment and social management system, addressing ESS requirements. Chapter 5 also includes an environmental and social procedure for risk management, including leakages and reversals, with corresponding capacity and resource requirements, which cover both activities in the ER Program and future activities financed by the ER payments.

f. Annexes include:

   – **Annex 1 – ERP Negative List.** The negative list outlines activities with potential significant environmental and social implications. This list will be used as the basis for the screening of environmental and social risks and inform the inclusion of activities under the ER Program. Activities in the negative list will not be included in the ER accounting and hence, emission reduction contributions from such activities will not be eligible for payments.

   – **Annex 2 – Screening against Environmental and Social Risks.** ER activities will be screened and assessed based on their potential risks and impacts. Such screening will preliminarily define the required environmental and social risk management to address the identified risks and impacts (preventive measures, capacity building, technical assistance, and oversight).

   – **Annex 3 – Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs).** ESCOPs guide risk and impact management for ER activities with minimum impacts on the environment and people such as non-forest timber product extraction, agroforestry, home/small industry, small farming and fishery, nursery, community timber plantation and ecotourism and for ER activities which do not require environmental approvals and standalone Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as per-the national law(s).

   – **Annex 4 – Guidance Note for Pest Management.** The ER Program recognises local wisdoms in managing pests and will support communities to mainstream such local knowledge into the environmental management plan. Such pest management is not a single pest control method, but rather a series of pest management assessments, decisions and controls;

   – **Annex 5 – General Guidelines for High Conservation Value (HCV).** Undertaking HCV represents one of the key ER activities and hence, needs to be done properly to ensure that key stakeholders are adequately consulted, and potential environmental and social impacts are identified and hence, mitigated. The HCV provides screening information on concentrations of significant biodiversity values, significant large landscape-level areas with naturally occurring species, rare-threatened and endangered ecosystems, ecosystem services, areas fundamental for local communities, and areas of traditional cultural identity.

   – **Annex 6 – Terms of Reference (TOR) for Environmental Approvals, Management and Monitoring Measures.** In the event that environmental approvals as per the national law(s)

are warranted based on the risk screening, the TOR outlines the required screening process to identify potential risks and impacts as well as mitigation measures in line with the ESSs. Some activities under the ER Program, including those being financed under the BSP, may require environmental approvals through the development of UKL-UPL (Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Scheme) document or issuance of a SPPL (Statement/Commitment Letter for conducting Environmental Management).

- **Annex 7 – Feedback Grievances and Redress Mechanism (FGRM).** FGRM is a tool for early identification, assessment and resolution of complaints or disputes encountered during ER Program implementation. The FGRM under the Program will build on the existing FGRM adopted under the J-SLMP. Relevant enhancements are being proposed to ensure that relevant concerns and suggestions received from the broader stakeholders, including target communities are incorporated and addressed at the planning and implementation stages of each activity under the Program. The ESMF notes that it is important to strengthen the current FGRM system(s) within the implementing agencies at the national, provincial and district/city levels to better respond and manage complaints, inquiries, and potential disputes and/or conflicts as a result of the ER Program implementation.

- **Annex 8 – Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).** The IPPF establishes a screening process, an engagement strategy, as well as requirements for meaningful consultations and Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations (FPIC) in line with the ESS 7. The IPPF promotes integration of planning requirements, including promoting broad community support and access to carbon and non-carbon benefits through implementation of ER activities affecting Indigenous Peoples both positively and negatively. Circumstances warranting FPIC as per-ESS 7 will be avoided.

- **Annex 9 – Land Acquisition Framework and Process Framework.** Land Acquisition Planning Framework provides a guideline for land acquisition for ER activities requiring land. The Program will only allow such acquisition to be performed through voluntary transaction (willing-buyer and willing-seller) and/or voluntary land donation in line with ESS 5. A Process Framework is prepared to guide management of potential impacts associated with restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The framework establishes a process by which affected communities participate in design of project activities, determination of impact mitigation measures in line with the ESS 5 and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities. Activities involving involuntary land acquisition and physical relocation will not be included in the ER Program and will not be eligible for financing under the BSP.

- **Annex 10 – Labour Management Procedures (LMP).** The LMP has been prepared to guide the ER implementing agencies in establishing an approach to identifying the potential risks and impacts on project workers, including community workers that typically result from land and resource management activities, including supporting small-scale construction works and community-based livelihoods activities. The LMP establishes key requirements pertaining to employment relationships, working conditions, prevention of all forms of forced and child labour, labour rights and protection as well as measures to manage the potential risks and impacts related to Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS).

- **Appendix 11 – TOR for Environmental and Social Team.** The TOR provides outlines the scope of responsibilities for environmental and social staff and/or consultants assigned to oversee the ER Program implementation and their minimum qualifications.

H. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

The ER Program and its ESMF were prepared through a consultative process with relevant stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels, including with the target community through the village consultation activities. A public consultation on the ER Program and relevant environment and social instruments, including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), ESMF and its annexes is being planned to be held on TBD. These documents were disclosed on the official websites of the MoEF's and the Provincial Government of Jambi (cite the link). During the ER Program implementation, relevant information about the Program will be made available to the public, including the target community. Information dissemination and outreach will be tailored to specific needs of vulnerable groups to their access to information about the Program. Such measures are outlined in the SEP.

CHAPTER 2: EMISSION REDUCTION PROGRAM

An overview of the ER Program, including relevant components and institutional arrangements are presented in the following chapter.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMISSION REDUCTION PROGRAM AREA

Figure 2. The Map of Jambi Province Administrative Area
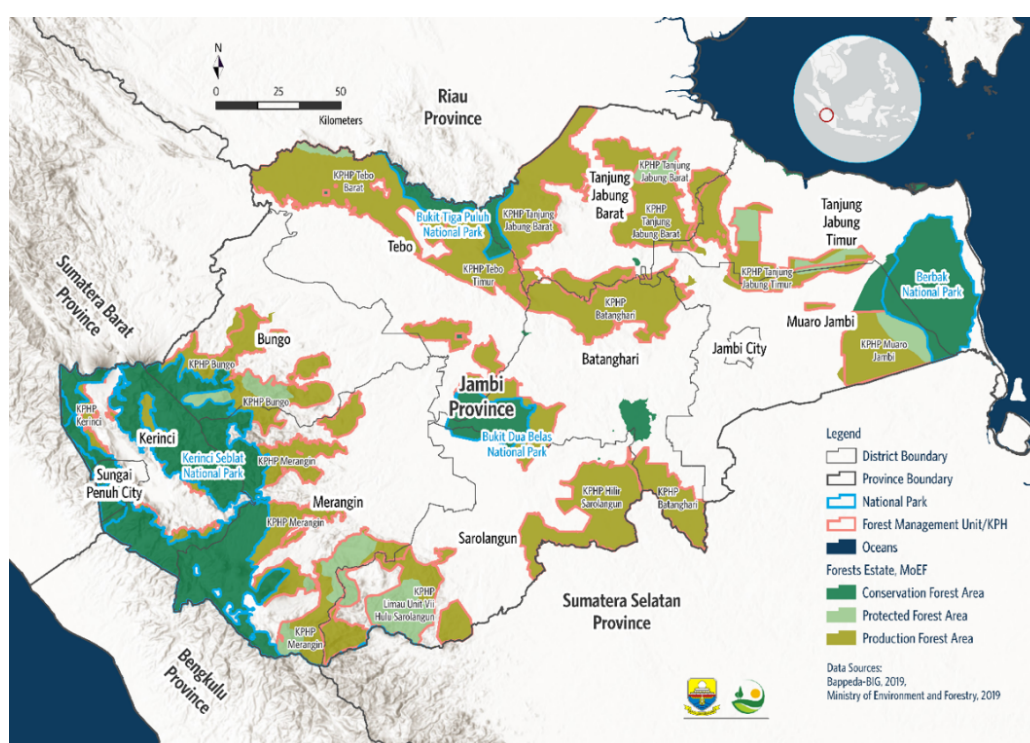
Jambi Province hosts nine districts and two municipalities, consisting of 141 sub-districts, 1,375 villages, and 187 "kelurahan (wards)", located in the heart of Sumatra Island, bordering Riau Province and Riau Islands Province in the east, West Sumatra in the west, and South Sumatra and Bengkulu in the south. Jambi has natural wealth and rich biodiversity, including peatland ecosystems. This province is the only one in Indonesia that has four national parks. Jambi includes a total area of 5,343,500 hectares, consisting of land areas of 5,016,005 hectares. 2,082,286 hectares are designated as forest areas, of which 1,038,981 are still forested (2017). The ER Program will be implemented in all forested areas in the province, including state forest areas under Forest Management Units (FMUs) and conservation areas, as well as other forested areas on land designated as non-forests and other land uses. The priority performance accounting areas include the administrative jurisdictions of the nine FMUs operating in the province, five conservation areas (consisting of four national parks and one natural resource conservation), as well as other forested areas bordering these FMUs and parks.

According to Jambi REDD+ action plan (SRAP, 2013), emissions from peatlands and Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sectors in Jambi province contribute to more than 85% of total emissions of the province. While emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and land cover change contribute to about 40% (Provincial Action Plan for Emission Reduction or hereafter RAD GRK). In addition, the GHG inventory program conducted in this analysis for the AFOLU sector during the period of 2006 – 2018 suggested that the absolute level of historical emissions from land use change, peat soil disturbance and agriculture were 71.8%, 25.7% and 2.5%, respectively. The largest subcategories that contribute to the emissions and removals were deforestation, vegetation degradation and vegetation growth with annual emissions of 17.8 MtCO2, 10.7 MtCO2, and -9.4 MtCO2 respectively.

A spatial analysis of baseline forest cover spanning from 2006 – 2018 indicates that the majority of deforestation has occurred in areas designated as production forests. The remaining forests in 2018 was 1.1 million hectares, resided in conservation areas (53.4 %), forest management units (40.9 %) and other non-forest uses (5.6%). The historical deforestation occurred in primary and secondary forests with percentage of 13% and 87%, respectively. The largest historical deforestation occurred in production forest and protection forests managed under FMUs, with average of 54.0 thousand hectares annually.

The remaining forest covers in these production forest areas are located within FMU jurisdictions. In addition, conservation areas also host some of the remaining forest covers and hence, the ER Program will also target the national parks, natural reserves (*Cagar Alam*) and forest parks (*Taman Hutan Raya*). Further, emissions from peatland decomposition are considered as the second largest contributor of total emission. Considering that peatland is a stretch of tidal ecosystems that are inseparable, activities related to fire prevention and management must also cover buffer zones.

The ER Program aims to reduce total of 19 MtonCO2e within five years of its implementation, securing the sustainable use of land around 1 million-hectare remaining forests.

The ER Program is nested within the Province's Green Growth Plan (GGP), which was enacted as a provincial regulation. GGP serves as a planning reference for future development plans with a vision to promote inclusive and low emission economic growth across the provincial jurisdiction covering a period between 2019 – 2045. The GGP is built on the following objectives:

a. Sustainable economic growth
b. Inclusive and equitable growth
c. Social, economic and environmental resilience
d. Healthy and productive ecosystems provide environmental services
e. GHG emission reduction

Three strategies were adopted to implement the above objectives. These include:

a. Sustainable Land Use, Recovery and Productivity Improvement
b. Capacity of Human Resources and Institutions through Increasing Access to Development and Livelihood Capitals and Utilization of Environmental Services
c. Connectivity and a Sustainable Value Chain

The implementation of GGP is expected to decrease the average rate of deforestation to 1,770 ha/year compared to the BAU scheme 4,730 ha/year and hence, restrain the GHG emissions growth rate of 1,170,000 tons of CO_2e per year compared to the BAU scenario amounting to 1,910,000 tons of CO_2e. In other words, the

implementation of GGP will contribute to the reduction of the Jambi Province's average annual emission rate of 38.74% per year.[6]

Baseline assessments in Jambi Province focus on the Performance Evaluation Area (*Implementation Area*). This area will be the accounting area for the future ERP. The total area of Implementation Area is 2,262,723 hectares consisting of mineral soil and peatland areas. Within this Implementation Area, there are 1,392,464 hectares of plantations (mostly oil palm, rubber, and cocoa); 183,283 hectares mining concession area (mostly has not been exploited yet); and 562,657 hectares of forest concessions and plantations.

B. ER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

As the part of the GGP implementation strategy, the ER program has three main objectives: (1) protecting the remaining natural forests and peatlands; (2) improving forest and land cover including restoration of peatlands; and (3) strengthening forest and land management. These objectives will be achieved through improved forest and land governance (policies, spatial plans, accountable monitoring) and strengthening the involvement of the private sector and the community in sustainable landscape management. The ER Program is expected to address the underlying causes of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which stem from i) lack of incentives for government officers to protect remaining natural forests in both State and Non-State forest areas, ii) lack of governments' capacities in terms of funding, infrastructure, and human resources in forest monitoring and law enforcement, iii) lack of incentives and capacity for implementing sustainable management practices, iv) poor coordination leading to conflicting land use plans and targets across government levels; v) poor spatial planning and weak implementation, and vi) limited access right to forests by the community for sustainable income generation. With the understanding of such drivers, the interventions will then mainly address i) land and forest governance through improvement of policy and institutions, and ii) improve implementation of sustainable land and forest management practices.

Recognizing the above drivers, the ER Program is structured into two main components, as follows:

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS

This component will address issues concerning the lack of institutional capacity to strengthen forest and land-use governance and is aimed at improving the regulatory and institutional frameworks in Agricultural, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and relevant institutions and instruments for enforcing such policies. Component 1 is expected to resolve underlying causes related to policies and institutions to improve forest and land governance, establishing the enabling environment for the ER program such as Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting (MAR) and benefit sharing mechanism and institutional capacity and inter-stakeholder coordination. This component is also expected to support the preparation of long-term policies such as midterm and long-term development plans of Jambi Province to promote the sustainability of the interventions under the ER Program.

Under the jurisdictional ERP, this component will support the development of Provincial Forestry Master Plan (RKTP 2022 – 2041), the establishment of One Map Policy and low carbon development (Green Growth Plan), Jambi mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) 2021 – 2024 and the forthcoming Jambi Long Term Development Plan 2026-2050. This component will also review and improve the Province's Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) as well as spatial plans (2021 – 2031). Key outputs of this component include:

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[6] Masterplan and Roadmap for Regional Development 2019-2045, Toward Green Growth Plan in Bumi Sepucuk Jambi Sembilan Lurah. Government of Jambi Province, 2020.

a. At least four regulation/policy reforms in forest and land use are issued (such as RKTP 2022 – 2041, RPJM 2021 – 2024, RPJP 2026 – 2050, KLHS Province and 10 District KLHS, and Jambi Spatial Plan (2021 – 2031)).

b. Sixteen (16) conflict cases are resolved by utilizing harmonized maps.

c. At least 18 groups of Indigenous Peoples will be facilitated for their recognition by local governments.

d. Peatland moratorium policy to restore at least 600,000ha is issued.

COMPONENT 2: SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Component 2 addresses weaknesses in land management practices, fire prevention, and tenurial conflicts and hence, contribute to addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation from both AFOLU and peatlands. The component includes field investments, implemented by the FMUs, private sector actors and the community and will support key actors' capacity in promoting sustainable land management practices through a landscape approach. This component consists of the following activities:

Sub-component 2.1: Promoting Sustainable Forest Management, Conservation, and Restoration

This sub-component will be carried out through an integrated landscape approach, involving both private and public sector stakeholders and community groups (including indigenous peoples and smallholders). The proposed activities include the following:

a. Facilitating and monitoring implementation of sustainable forest management in active forest concessions. The facilitation and monitoring will cover two active forest concessions (56,064ha), twenty timber plantation concessions (598,663ha), and two ecosystem restoration concession (85,050ha).

b. Supporting implementation of forest and land fire monitoring (ASAP GITAL) Program. The ASAP GITAL was initiated by the Forest and Land Fire Prevention Task Force (SATGAS KAHUTLA) which proved to effectively reduce Forest and fire incidents during 2020.

c. Facilitating 17 FMUs in completing and implementing Long-Term Management Plan (RPHJP) and Business Plans.

d. Identification, protection and restoration of the remaining natural forests and peatlands inside 17 forest management units. It is expected that at least 70% out of 1,038,981ha forested areas will be restored as high carbon stock (natural forests).

e. Facilitating institutional capacity building and development of tools for governments to use in forest protection and fire management activities.

f. Awareness raising and capacity building on alternative approaches on forest clearing (non-burning) through provisions of seedlings, tools, and replanting support, land use intensification, etc. This also involves increasing community awareness on fire risks during the dry seasons on peatlands and forests. In 2019, there was 56,593ha of burned lands. It is expected that 80% of the lands will not be burned in the next five years.

g. Strengthening law enforcements, patrolling, and facilitating conflict resolutions. In the last five years, 10 to 13 conflicts were solved every year. It is expected that 67 conflicts resolved by 2025. The patrolling will be conducted 232 times for five years.

h. Facilitating market and financial access for farmers to increase the sale of timber and non-timber forest products to promote sustainable livelihoods.

i. Supporting and facilitating communities (including indigenous people and smallholders) in conservation areas through conservation partnerships, in production and protected forest areas,

through social forestry programs. Currently 415 of social forestry licenses have been issued by MoEF. It is expected that there will be another one hundred of SF licences to be facilitated under the ER Program.

The expected outputs for this Sub-component are as follows:

a. The burned area (56,593ha in 2019) will be reduced by 80%.
b. All forest concessions (natural forests and timber plantations) are ensured to implement full sustainable forest management (SFM) principles (PHPL certificates) by 2025.
c. Seventeen FMUs have completed RPHJP and Business Plans in 2025.
d. Seventy percent of forested areas are restored (70% out of 1,038,981ha).
e. 100 of SF licences will be facilitated and issued by MoEF by 2025.

Sub-component 2.2: Promoting Sustainable Estate Crops

This Sub-component focuses on efforts to promote implementation of sustainable estate crops in Jambi through protection of the remaining natural forests and peatlands within the existing concessions, and sustainable value chain of estate crop products. The proposed activities include:

a. Identification of the remaining natural forests and peatlands inside estate crops concession areas.
b. Promoting private sector participation and adoption of the RSPO/ISPO principles. Currently there are 186 licenses of oil palm issued, whereas 49 of those licenses have been certified by the ISPO.
c. Facilitating smallholders in obtaining an ISPO certificate. Currently, there are 12 farmer groups that have received facilitation to obtain an ISPO certificate. It is expected that by 2025, another 60 farmer groups will receive similar facilitation.
d. Facilitating market and financial access for farmers to increase the sale of their estate crops products as well as supporting post-harvest products to increase added value of the commodities.

The expected result from this sub-component include:

a. Total areas brought under improved management in line with relevant sustainability guidelines by smallholders (ha) from 1514 hectares in 2019 to 2314 hectares in 2025.
b. A total of 2,098,535 hectares of the remaining natural forest covers and peatlands inside estate crops concession area identified and reserved by 2025.
c. Number of smallholders obtaining ISPO certificates increase from 12 to 60 farmer groups in 2025.
d. Number of estate crop companies implementing principles of sustainable estate crops (ISP/RSPO) including HCVF management and land fires prevention increase from 49 to 186 companies.
e. At least four commercial contracts (MoU) between farmers and private companies will be facilitated in order to increase market and financial access for the sale of estate crop products

Sub-component 2.3: Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods

This sub-component support implementation of productivity-enhancing technology and farming practices. Such activities are expected to promote land use intensification to curb deforestation and encroachment of forest areas. In parallel, sustainable investments and forest partnerships will be introduced to promote enabling environments for the community to adopt SFM. Such activities are expected to benefit from improvements in forest and land governance (under Component 1) through clarity and transparency in land use policy, licensing process and GHG inventory. This sub-component will be achieved through improvements in value chains, multi-stakeholder coordination and dialogue, institutional capacity for sustainable climate smart agriculture. The proposed activities include:

a. Institutional capacity strengthening for commodity identification, value chain assessments, and practices in promoting agriculture productivity and income generation. Currently there are seven farmer groups that have been facilitated by provincial government to enhance their products for domestic and international markets.
b. Capacity building for farmers in the implementation of climate smart agricultural practices.
c. Market facilitation and financial access for farmers to increase their current sale of agricultural products.
d. Identification of potential post-harvest products in order to increase income through value additions.
e. Promoting low emission agriculture through sustainable agroforestry and inter-cropping

The expected results under this sub-component include:

a. At least sixty-five farmers group will be supported through training and up-skilling on access to markets (both domestic and international) as well as value additions by 2024.
b. At least 1,300 farmers will be trained on climate agriculture practices by 2024.
c. At least four commercial contracts (MoU) between farmers and private companies will be facilitated to increase market and financial access for the sale of agricultural products.

Sub-component 2.4: Supporting Income Generation through Alternative Livelihoods

This sub-component aims to support sustainable alternative livelihoods for forest dependent communities to reduce the current pressures on natural forests and peatlands. The proposed activities include:

a. Good agroforestry practices in peatland areas such as paludiculture. Demonstration plots will be established in Muara Jambi, Tanjabar, and Tanjatim districts.
b. Supporting agroforestry through social forestry in state and non-state forests.
c. Community empowerment through forest conservation partnerships between community and the national park managers (i.e., eco-tourism, agriculture, non-timber forest products)
d. Introduction of alternative technology and non-burning forest clearance techniques and replanting

The expected results under this sub-component are as follows:

a. At least three districts (Muara Jambi, Tanjabar, and Tanjatim) adopting paludiculture for peatland farming with a number of demonstration plots being introduced.
b. Twenty field schools on agroforestry in state forest area and twenty-four field schools on agroforestry in non-state forest area will be established by 2025.
c. At least four MoUs of conservation partnerships between community and national parks in eco-tourism, agriculture, handicrafts, or non-timber forest products signed (by when)
d. The target area brought under no-burn forest policy gradually increased, from 100 hectares in 2023 to 200 hectares in 2026.

COMPONENT 3: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

This component will support the overall management of the ER implementation, including technical support for the implementation of ER activities, measurement, analysis and reporting (MAR), environmental and social management, stakeholder engagement and collaboration, implementation of benefit sharing mechanism, as

well as relevant resource allocation (both financial and personnel). The institutional arrangements for MAR, environmental and social management and BSM will be strengthened during the ER Program implementation.

The costs of implementing the proposed program actions and interventions are estimated to reach USD 40.9 million. The program has secured financing from the J-SLMP project (BioCF-ISLF) as a pre-investment fund for the planned actions and interventions (estimated at USD 13.5 million). The remaining costs of 27.4 million will be potentially financed from government budget (ABPN, Provincial Budget, District Budgets), private companies, development partners, and international donor projects.

Based on the five-year Jambi Province's Mid-Term Development Plan 2022 – 2026 (RPJMD), the Government of Jambi has allocated budget of approximately USD 44.9 million for activities related to Sustainable Agriculture, Estate Crops, Forestry, Village, and Environment, including Development Plan.

C. BENEFIT SHARING PLAN

ER Payments are expected to be administered twice within the timeframe of the ER Program. The first reporting period is planned from June 2020 until June 2022 which then be followed by the first payment in 2023.[7] The second reporting period will be from June 2022 until June 2025 which will then be followed by the second payment in 2026. The Letter of Intent (LoI) stipulates a maximum contract value of 14 million tons of CO2e, equivalent of up to USD 70 million for verified emission reduction. Once payments have been received by the GoI, carbon benefits (both monetary and non-monetary) will be distributed to eligible beneficiaries, at the national and sub-national levels, including community beneficiaries. Non-monetary benefits can be in the form of goods, services, inputs, programs (such as those designed to promote sustainable business environments) and other in-kind support administered on behalf of beneficiaries.

Eligible beneficiaries under the Program include government agencies responsible for the overall ER Program implementation at both national and sub-national levels, local communities who reside inside or within the proximity of the areas where the ER Program is being implemented, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), research institutions, as well as private sector entities contributing to emission reductions. This category of community beneficiaries includes forest dependent communities, including Indigenous Peoples, farmer groups, social forestry groups, etc. Benefits are expected to be channelled directly to these groups if they meet eligibility criteria[8] or through their respective village governments according to the ER Program activities.

The eligibility criteria of these beneficiaries are established in the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) and were designed to ensure all relevant contributors to emission reductions can receive benefits based on their contributions and performance. In addition, these beneficiaries are also expected to benefit from non-carbon benefits, as non-shareable benefits, in the form of improved ecosystem services, improved forest and land governance, and livelihoods.

The carbon benefit utilization will be aimed at the following activities, including emission reduction activities (40 percent of allocation) and sustainable livelihoods for forest dependent communities (60 percent). The former may potentially finance activities to curb deforestation and forest degradation, improvement of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and other related activities, including enabling conditions (i.e.,

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[7] A due diligence report needs to be submitted by the Government of Indonesia to the World Bank, to determine safeguards compliance for ERs generated prior to ERPA signature.

[8] The smallest unit of beneficiaries is a group level with a legal status. If there are such groups contributing to emission reductions but deficient in legal status, these groups will be represented by the village government through the village budget, provided that they have adequate financial management capacity, under supervision of the intermediary agency administering the BSP.

regulatory frameworks, capacity, research, and development, etc.). For the latter, community livelihoods activities receive greater allocation to acknowledge the fact that lack of sustainable practices for livelihoods has been considered as the main drivers of deforestation and degradation. Eligible beneficiaries are expected to develop proposals for funding. At the community and/or village level, development of such proposals will be supported by the FMUs and/or national park units.

D. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following section will describe i) the proposed institutional arrangements of the ER Program, which builds on the on-going J-SLMP pre-investment project and ii) the proposed institutional arrangement for the BSP implementation.

D.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ER PROGRAM

The Program entity that is authorised to negotiate and sign the Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). Program coordination at the national level is conducted under the Indonesia UNFCCC Focal Point at MoEF through the Directorate General of Climate Change (DGCC), while at the provincial level, the program implementation is led by the Provincial Secretary, with the day-to-day management being performed by the Head of Provincial Development Planning Agency/BAPPEDA of Jambi Province. Inter-sectoral coordination at the national level is carried out by MoEF, through the DGCC, and at the provincial and district/city levels, coordination is carried out by the Provincial Secretary, through the BAPPEDA. Broader stakeholder coordination, including with the private sector, NGOs, academics, community groups, and development partners will be coordinated by the Sub National Project Implementation Unit (SNPMU). Each of the respective roles is described as follows:

a) *A National Steering Committee (NSC)* responsible for overall policy guidance, chaired by the Secretary General of the MoEF (or their designee), and comprised of representation from Directorate General of Climate Change, Directorate General of Natural Resources (KSDAE), Bappenas, MoF, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the Provincial Government of Jambi. The Climate Change Mitigation Directorate (MPI) under DG-CC is the secretariat of the NSC.

b) At the national level, a national-level *Project Management Unit (NPMU)* responsible for the day-to-day operations of the J-SLMP will be established under and led by the Director of MPI (or their designee) and supported by government staff and consultants from implementing agencies such as MoA. The NPMU will have the expertise required to manage the day-to-day needs of the Project, including in safeguards, financial management, procurement, and technical issues.

c) A sub-national PMU was established on September 1, 2020 through the issuance of Governor Regulation Number. 687/KEP.GUB/BAPPEDA-2.3/2020 on Establishment of Provincial Technical Committee, Sub-National Project Management Unit, and Project Implementation Unit. Later on, the Government Decree was issued to revise the members of sub-national PMU through Government Decree No.150/ Kep.Gub/Bappeda-4.1/2022. The sub-national PMU responsible for the day-to-day Project implementation at the sub-national level. The sub-national PMU is under Bappeda, coordinated by a senior Bappeda expert/officer and composed of government staff and consultants. Bappeda will work in close coordination with the Forestry Service (Dishut), Environmental Service (DisLH), Estate Plantation Service (Disbun), and Agriculture Service Agency (*Dinas Tanaman Pangan, Hortikultura, dan Peternakan*) in Jambi to implement the Project's

activities. Specifically, the sub-national PMU will be responsible for social and environment safeguards-related tasks and coordinating Project implementation with four KPHs, four National Parks and Jambi Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA).

d) A National Technical Committee (NTC) provides technical guidance on reducing emissions from land use to the NPMU and sub-national PMU and is led by the Director of MPI (or their designee) under DGCC, with representation from Directors of: Dit. IGRK, Sectoral and Regional Resources Mobilisation (Dit. M2SR under DGCC, MoEF); Forest Resource Inventory (IPSDH under DG of Forest and Environmental Planning, MoEF); Conservation Area (KK under DG of Ecosystem and Natural Resources Conservation, MoEF); International Cooperation Bureau (KLN); Planning Bureau (Secretariat General of MoEF);; Estate Crops Protection (under MoA); DG of Risk and Funding Management (DJPPR under MoF); DG of Fiscal Balance (under MoF) Regional Development DG (under MoHA); Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources (Bappenas) and Jambi Bappeda. The NTC will be established within three months of the effective date of the Grant Agreement.

e) A Provincial Technical Committee (PTC) within Bappeda provides guidance and recommendations to the sub-national PMU on technical issues related to the ER Program in Jambi, M&E coordination, social and environmental safeguards, and benefit sharing. The PTC is led by the Provincial Secretary of Bappeda (or their designee), with membership from relevant agencies (Dishut, DisLH, Disun, and Distan), CSOs, and universities. The PTC was established on September 1, 2020.

f) Each relevant implementing agency will have a *Project Implementation Unit (PIU)* to manage the implementation of specific activities. PIUs are established within *Bappeda,* and the forestry service agency (*dinas kehutanan*), environmental service agency (*dinas lingkungan hidup*), estate plantation service agency (*dinas perkebunan*), and agriculture service agency (*dinas tanaman pangan, hortikultura, dan peternakan*) within the Provincial Government of Jambi.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
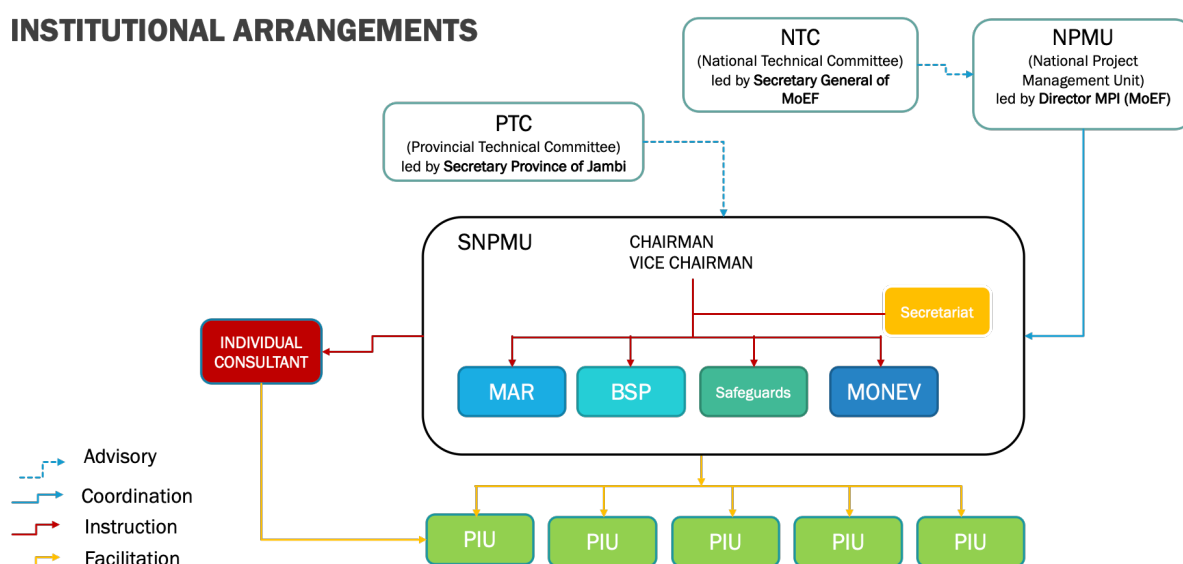
D.2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE BSP

The arrangements of the BSP align with the program's architecture and institutional setup developed MAR system and environmental and social (E&S) safeguards mechanism. The arrangements described in the steps above result from a long process involving numerous consultations and discussions with stakeholders, both at

national and subnational levels. The Benefit-sharing arrangements were discussed at the national level involving the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Universities, and other donors on June 13, 2019, and focus on the mechanism for channellings benefits and monitoring the benefit sharing mechanism.

As mandated in Act 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, the Government should provide an environmental and economic instrument policy. Referring to this mandate, the Government issued Government Regulation 46/2017, regulating development planning and economic activities, environmental funding, and incentives/disincentives.

As an umbrella regulation, PP 46/2017 regulates that the government applies the public service agency (BLU) to manage the environmental fund. Presidential Decree No. 77/2018 for the establishment of BLU-BPDLH stipulated an on-budget on-treasury system, but with several provisions to reduce the bureaucracy associated with this process. Stakeholders at the national level proposed that channellings of the benefit will use the BLU mechanism.

The BSP is a plan to distribute carbon benefits from emission reductions, monetary and non-monetary, to beneficiaries in the ER Program (BioCF-ISFL Methodological Framework, 2019). The BSP is expected to promote better forest management and address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, fairness, respect for customary rights against lands and territories, reflecting broad community support, and consistency with the status of legal rights and legal connection to relevant lands are the general principles of the BSP.

In the context of BSP implementation, transparency will be implemented by establishing a subnational registry system aligned with the National Registry System (Sistem Registry Nasional, SRN). All aspects of BSP will be contained in this system, including, but not limited to, beneficiaries, benefit allocation and calculation, benefit distribution per each eligible beneficiary, and benefit utilisation. In this system, each qualified beneficiary will create an account to oversee the BSP implementation process.

Each beneficiary can complain about the results or processes through the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) developed by the Program. The effectiveness is arranged in the allocation and utilisation of benefits. The allocation provides performance allocation and uses the indicator that incentivizes the beneficiaries to protect their forests and lands, such as historical emissions and forest cover. The utilization of benefits is directed to reduce emissions and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation using a social-economic development approach and applying Environmental and Social (E&S) safeguards.

The efficiency is also arranged in institutional arrangement for BSP and channelling benefits. The BSP involved the management units with the support of regency/municipality governments. The intermediary agency scheme's channelling benefits are considered more efficient and cut the lengthy and time-consuming bureaucratic process. The fairness can be seen in the context that the eligible beneficiaries come from all groups, i.e., government, local communities, civil society organisations (CSO), universities, and the private sector. In addition, fairness is also ensured using the performance allocation's indicators, mainly forest cover and reforestation index.

Legal framework for the benefit-sharing plan (BSP)

The mechanism to channel the benefits to beneficiaries refers to applicable regulations in Indonesia. The legal framework and key regulations for the benefit-sharing mechanism (BSM) can be seen in Figure 1.1.
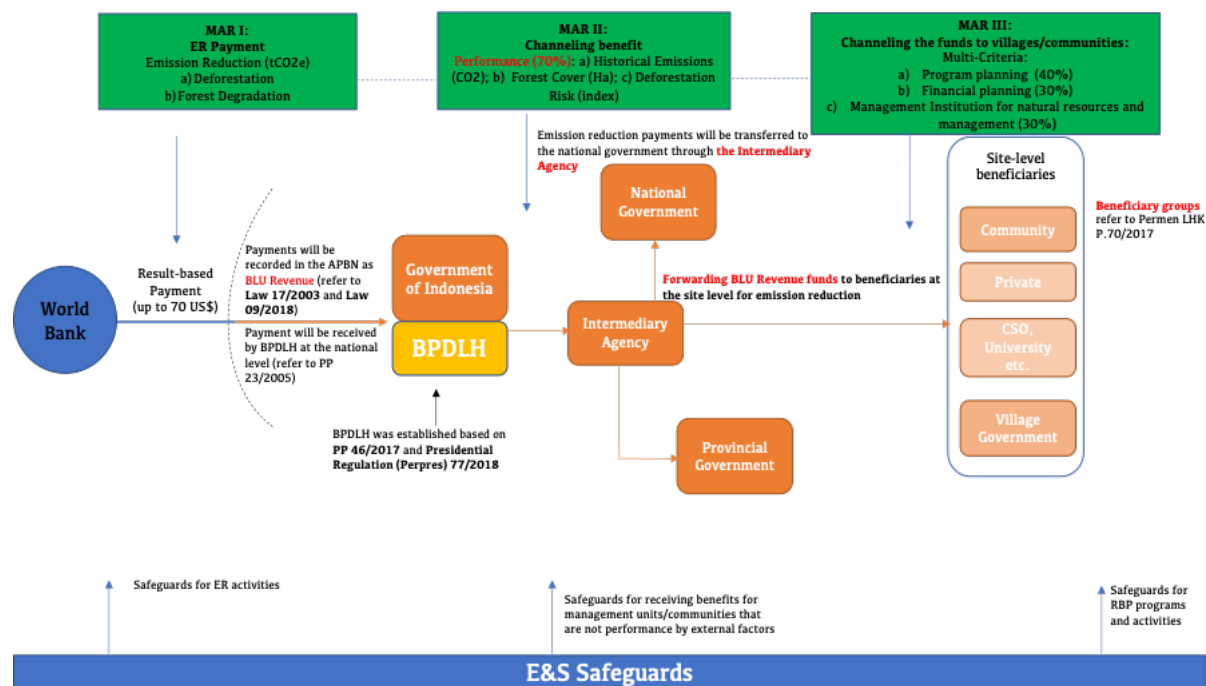
Figure 1.1. The legal framework for the benefit-sharing mechanism

In this case, ER payment benefits will be received by GoI through the Public Service Agency - Environmental Fund Management Agency (BLU-BPDLH) established under the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Government Regulation (PP) No. 46/ 2017 concerning Economic Instruments for the Environment and PP No 23/2005 regarding Financial Management of the Public Service Agency stipulates that the funds for the environment, including emission reduction, will be managed under the Public Service Agency (BLU). The funds will be recorded as BLU Revenues as part of non-tax state revenues (PNBP) referring to Laws (UU) No. 17/2003 on State Financials and Laws No. 09/2018 on Non-Tax State Revenue.

The funds will be transferred to beneficiaries at national and subnational levels using an intermediary agency mechanism. Criteria of the intermediary agency will refer to BLU-BPDLH's newest regulation: Executive Director Decree (*Peraturan Direktur Utama*, Perdirut) No. 07/2020 on REDD+ Fund Distribution. The regulation also contains an explanation regarding the selection and accreditation processes of the intermediary agency.

ER program's beneficiaries can be from multi-layer governments: national, province, regency/municipality, and village; local communities; private sectors, educational institutions, and civil society organizations (CSOs) as stipulated by Environment and Forestry Ministerial Regulation (Permen LHK) No. 70 of 2017 on Procedures for Implementing REDD+ in Indonesia. As the channeling mechanism will not use a provincial budget (APBD) mechanism, the nomenclature of ER payment is to be recorded in APBD, and the implementation procedure (*Petunjuk Pelaksanaan*, JUKLAK) of benefit utilization for anticipating discussions with local parliament (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*, DPRD) will not be too needed. However, the JUKLAK is still required as a guideline for site-level beneficiaries in formulating programs and activities.

Identification, analysis of, and rationale for beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are the recipients of monetary and non-monetary benefits, which may include sub-entities and other relevant stakeholders (ISFL ER Program Requirements, 2019). The categories of beneficiaries are consistent with the key roles and responsibilities in (i) policy development, implementation, and administration by government institutions; (ii) the implementation of activities under the ER Program on the site level; and (iii) the rights to benefits due to legality or legal connection to the land where ERs take place. The ER Program's benefit-sharing arrangements recognize and reward the following three groups of beneficiaries:

A. Government institutions involved in the institutional setup of the program, funds flow mechanism, and program management and implementation at the national and sub-national levels: four levels of government (national, provincial, regency and village) and those that directly contribute to reducing emissions, namely: national park/conservation units and forest management units (FMU) for protection and production forests.

B. Local communities, including customary communities, are the main beneficiary who live inside or close to areas where ER program takes place and are committed to using sustainable land use practices to lower deforestation, forest degradation, and forest fire and create alternative livelihoods.

C. Private sector actors contribute to reducing emissions through specific activities such as High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) protection, community development, forest fire prevention, etc.

Eligibility criteria for beneficiaries

Criteria are being proposed by stakeholders for: (i) identifying potential beneficiaries within the 3 (three) groups and (ii) identifying beneficiaries who will be eligible to access the benefits, as follows (see Table 2.2):

Table 2.2. Criteria and indicators for assessing beneficiaries

Criteria	Definition	Indicator
Criteria for potential beneficiaries		
Land manager (*pengelola lahan*)	All parties involved in land management, both inside and around the carbon accounting area of ISFL ER Program (forested lands in 1990)	- Recognized legality* - Forest and land areas that are included in the forested lands in 1990
Criteria for eligible beneficiaries to access benefits		
Contribution	Involvement in emission reductions activities in the forested lands.	- Emission reductions action planning and MoU of involvement** - Performance in reducing emissions***

Main duties and function (Mandate)	- Parties who develop policies and regulations - Parties who govern the forest and land	- Developed regulations and policies related to emission reductions - Good governance implemented in the context of emission reduction

Note:

*) recognized legality can be obtained through a license (such as social forestry permit, forest utilization permit, etc.), MoU, and partnership schemes for those who do not have legal rights to the lands.

**) The MoU will be made between the provincial government, in this case, represented by Subnational REDD+ Management Institution (PTC and SPMU), and entities or beneficiaries after being reviewed by management units, in this case, FMUs.

***) The performance will be measured with a method provided by the MAR team. See sub-chapter 2.5.

Source: results of national and subnational Focus Group Discussions, FGDs (2019)

Based on FPIC and Jambi Government data, potential beneficiaries can be estimated for each group of beneficiaries, i.e., governments, including state-owned universities, communities or villages, CSOs, and Private Sectors. Based on FPIC data, there are 1,276 villages in Jambi province. Of 1,276 villages, 24 villages are located in forest areas, 248 villages intersect with forest areas, 908 villages are located in surrounding forest areas, and 121 villages are far away from forest areas. Based on a discussion with the FPIC team, stakeholders estimated that 24 villages in forest areas and 248 villages intersecting with forest areas (272 villages) should have the potential to be eligible beneficiaries. Meanwhile, from 908 villages surrounding forest areas, stakeholders roughly estimated that only 50% of the villages would be performing. It means that there will be 454 villages having the potential to be eligible beneficiaries. Based on this estimation, the potential eligible beneficiaries are around 726 villages.

According to Jambi Government data, there are 2 Natural Forest Concessions (HPHs) and 20 Plantation Forest Concessions (HTIs) in Jambi province for the private sector. According to stakeholders' analysis shows that 2 HPHs and 16 HTIs that are currently still operating can be proposed or have the potential to be eligible beneficiaries. Meanwhile, for palm oil companies, based on data of the provincial government, there are around 186 palm oil licenses in Jambi province. However, based on stakeholders' analysis shows that only around 40 licenses or companies have applied Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certificate. Considering these analyses, the estimated eligible beneficiaries from the private sector are 2 HPHs, 16 this, and 40 palm oil companies.

From the government side, in addition to MoEF and Jambi province, eligible beneficiaries from the government include 11 FMUs (Provincial Technical Implementation Unit, *Unit Pelaksana Teknis Provinsi*, UPTD) and 4 National Park Units, as well as 4 Natural Resource Conservation Centers (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam*, BKSDA). Regencies in Jambi are nine regencies, and stakeholders consider that all regencies have the potential to be eligible beneficiaries. Meanwhile, stakeholders estimated that potentially eligible beneficiaries from CSOs are around 5 CSOs considering CSOs' capacity in Jambi, and benefit allocation from supporting activities for CSOs and universities is only around 3%. For universities, stakeholders only consider two universities, i.e.: the University of Jambi (a state-owned university) and 1 potential private university.

Table 2.3. Potential Eligible Beneficiaries of BioCF-ISFL Program

Sector	Entity	Number of Entity
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	1
	National Park Unit	4
	Natural Resource Conservation Center	4
Provincial Government	Jambi Government	1
	Forest Management Unit	11
	Regency government	9
University	State owned University	1
	Private University	1
Community	Community or village	726
Private Sector	Natural Forest Concession	2
	Plantation Forest Concession	16
	Palm Oil Company	40
Civil Society Organization	CSO	5
TOTAL		**821**

Determination of mechanism for channeling benefits to beneficiaries

Based on applicable regulations in Indonesia, the mechanism for channeling funds for the environment, including emission reduction programs, is the Public Service Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum*) scheme. This scheme is stipulated by Government Regulation (PP) 23/2005. The basis for establishing this BLU was finalized in 2017 through Government Regulation (PP) No. 46/2017 on Economic Instruments for Environment. This regulation was also reinforced by Environmental and Forestry Minister Regulation (PERMENLHK) No. P.70/2017 on Implementation REDD+, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest, and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stock. The BLU-BPLHD has been established under President Regulation No. 77/2018.

Therefore, RBP from the BioCF-ISFL program will be managed by the Environmental Fund Management Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum - Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup*, BLU-BPDLH). MoF and MoEF have launched

the BLU-BPDLH institution in October 2019. BLU-BPDLH has been operating since early 2020. It will adopt international fund management and distribution standards and use a custodian bank as a trustee.

The mechanism of proposal submission and approval

Numerous steps or processes must be carried out before proposing programs and activities based on the allocation of RBP benefits received by beneficiaries, particularly villages or communities. These steps are taken to ensure that the proposed programs and activities can be accepted and approved by decision-makers at the national and sub-national levels, specifically the Subnational REDD+ Management Institution, the Directorate General of Climate Change Control-Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DGCC-MoEF), and the Public Service Agency - Environmental Fund Management Agency (BLU-BPDLH). The review and verification processes are carried out at the site level as early as possible through the management units (FMUs or conservation units) in coordination with the regency governments to anticipate the return or rearrangement of programs and activities when the proposed program and activity submitted to the Subnational REDD+ Management Agency for approval and endorsed by DGCC-MoEF and BPDLH. As a guide for the beneficiaries, Figure 4.3 depicts the processes of proposing programs and activities.

1. Determination of RBP allocation per beneficiary

At this step, the measurement results of emission reductions obtained from the MAR team, which are in 2023 for 2020-2022 emission reductions and in 2026 for 2023-2025 emission reductions (according to RBP submissions), will serve as a reference for the BSM team to estimate the quota of funds per beneficiary, while the verification and validation processes by the DGCC-MoEF and the World Bank are underway. The MAR team will aid the BSM team in estimating the quota of funds per beneficiary, particularly in allocating performance benefits. The calculation results of the fund quota per beneficiary will be communicated to all beneficiaries via management units and/or regencies.

1.1 Proposal of programs and activities by beneficiaries

The management units (FMUs or conservation units) and the regencies will assist and supervise them in proposing programs and activities based on the beneficiaries' allocation of benefits/funds, particularly villages or communities. Regencies can enlist the help of sub-district heads to assist villages or communities. The following steps are taken to propose programs and activities:

a. Analyzing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and their underlying factors. Beneficiaries must identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation around or in their area. The underlying factors will be analyzed based on the drivers so that appropriate strategies can be developed and translated into programs and activities. If possible, the proposed programs and activities should estimate emissions that can be reduced or carbon sequestration/removal f that can be achieved for each program and/or activity. Table 4.1 can help establish the relevance between the drivers, underlying factors, and proposed programs and activities.

Table 4.1. Framework for assessing the relevance of programs and activities in relation to the underlying factors of deforestation and forest degradation

Drivers of deforestasi and forest degradation	Underlying factors	Strategies to deal with underlying factors	Planned programs and activities	Contribution to emission reduction or carbon sequestration (tCO2/ha/tahun)
Bio-physical				
Socio-economic				
Etc. (If any)				

b. Using E&S Safeguards guidelines to learn more about what programs and activities can, should, and cannot be carried out to reap the benefits of RBP. As shown in Table 4.2, the Safeguards team has classified environmental and social risks related to program and activity descriptions into four categories: high/A category, substantial/High B category, moderate/Low B category, and low/C category.

Table 4.2. Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk Categorization

Risk Classification	Description	Instrument(s)
High*/ A category	Wide range of significant adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment including i) long term, permanent and/or irreversible and impossible to avoid entirely due to the nature of the project; ii) high in magnitude and/or in spatial extent; iii) significant adverse cumulative impacts or transboundary impacts; and iv) a high probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.) Some of the significant adverse ES risk and impacts of the Project cannot be mitigated or specific mitigation measures require complex and/or unproven mitigation, compensatory measures or technology, or sophisticated social analysis and implementation.	Not applicable Note: High risk sub-projects will not be permitted under J-SLMP (refer Negative List).

Substantial/ High B category	The Project may not be as complex as High-Risk Projects, its E&S scale and impact may be smaller (large to medium) and the location may not be in such a highly sensitive area, and some risks and impacts may be significant. This would take into account whether the potential risks and impacts have the majority or all of the following characteristics: i) mostly temporary, predictable and/or reversible and the nature of the project does not preclude the possibility of avoiding or reversing them; ii) adverse social impacts may give rise to a limited degree of social conflict, harm or risk to human security; iii) medium in magnitude and/or spatial extent; iv) there is medium to low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.), and there are known and reliable mechanisms available to prevent or minimize such incidents. Mitigatory and/or compensatory measures may be designed more readily and be more reliable than those of High-Risk Projects.	Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Equal to AMDAL and UKL-UPL in Indonesia regulation system (Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012)
Moderate/ Low B category	Potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are not likely to be significant. This is because the Project is not complex and/or large, does not involve activities that have a high potential for harming people or the environment, and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. As such, the potential risks and impacts and issues are likely to have the following characteristics: i) predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible; ii) low in magnitude; iii) site-specific, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the Project; and iv) low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., do not involve use or disposal of toxic materials, routine safety precautions are expected to be sufficient to prevent accidents, etc.). The Project's risks and impacts can be easily mitigated in a predictable manner.	Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Equal to UKL-UPL in Indonesia regulation system (Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012)
Low/ C category	Potential adverse risks to and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are likely to be minimal or negligible. These Projects, with few or no adverse risks and impacts and issues, do not require further ES assessment following the initial screening.	Code of Environmental and Social Practice Equal to SPPL in Indonesia regulation system (Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012)

Source: E&S safeguards document (2022)

It is hoped that by using this E&S Safeguards Guideline, programs and activities will be able to anticipate two important principles from the Cancun Safeguards for REDD+, namely the risk of reversals and the risk of displacement. Based on the ERPD's safeguards analysis, there is a risk of reversal if funds are used to expand agriculture/commercial plantations and smallholders into forest areas, as well as other activities carried out by clearing forest areas, particularly if they are in vulnerable areas such as peat and peat swamp. Furthermore, displacement risks must be anticipated, particularly if the proposed program and activities are implemented. It is hoped that the potential for illegal logging activities, encroachment and land clearing by burning, and illegal mining can be handled rather than spreading to areas outside the program and activities are held.

According to Table 4.2, programs and activities with high-risk/A category characteristics are not eligible for funding through RBP. The programs and activities recommended are moderate to low risk. On the other hand, programs and activities posing substantial risks are permitted with certain conditions. Risk and impact mitigation measures are implemented comprehensively, structured, and dependable. Second, conduct an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) or Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL) as required by the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation (Permen LHK) No. P.4/2021 concerning the List of Businesses and/or Activities Requiring AMDAL and UKL-UPL.

1.2 Supervised and reviewed by management units and regencies

In collaboration with regencies, including sub-districts, management units (FMUs and conservation units) can assist villages or communities in developing programs and activities (via forestry extension workers, village assistants, and sub-district heads). Furthermore, the management units' joint sub-district heads review these programs and activities. The review followed the two previously mentioned guidelines, i.e., the E&S Safeguards Guideline and the Guideline for Criteria and Indicators of Programs and Activities, which were also used as a reference by the villages or communities. First, a review will determine whether the proposed programs and activities comply with or refer to the Guideline for Criteria and Indicators of Programs and Activities for RBP. Furthermore, a review is also conducted to ensure that programs and activities have been divided into two major components by the allocations agreed upon in the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) document, namely: directly related to emission reduction (40%) and socio-economic improvement (60%).

Second, if the proposed programs and activities meet the Guidelines for Criteria and Indicators of Programs and Activities for the RBP Fund, the management units and regencies will screen the proposals using the E&S Safeguards Guidelines. Programs and activities deemed to have passed or are eligible will be analyzed first by the management units and regencies using the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) during this screening process. Through this framework, programs and activities that have passed the screening will be further analyzed for their environmental and social risks to design recommendations and management safeguards needed to address the identified impacts and risks, including determining the scale and scope of programs and activities to determine whether they will require environmental management plan documents such as AMDAL, UKL-UPL, and SPPL.

1.3 Verification from the BSL Team and Endorsement of Subnational REDD+ Management Institution

Following the submission of programs and activities consolidated by the management units and regencies to Subnational REDD+ Management Institution, BSM team under SPMU, assisted by Safeguards team, will verify the submission. The two previously mentioned guidelines will also be used for verification, i.e.: Guidelines for Criteria and Indicators of Programs and Activities that can be funded by RBP and E&S Safeguards Guideline.

If it is stated that the programs and activities have met the criteria and indicators of the programs and activities, and have fulfilled or completed E&S safeguards, including the determination of environmental document obligations under applicable regulations, then the proposed programs and activities, including the allocation of operational costs and supporting activities (for CSO and universities), are submitted to PTC, in this case is represented by Provincial Secretary to be endorsed. The endorsement can be made by the Governor after the Provincial Secretary has recommended approval, or it can be signed by the Regional Secretary as a representative of the Jambi Government and the Subnational REDD+ Management Institution. After the Governor or the Provincial Secretary has endorsed the documents or proposals for programs and activities, they will be submitted to the DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH to be agreed.

1.4 Approval of the DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH

The final step is an approval by DGCC-MoEF as the National REDD+ Management Institution, as well as BLU-BPDLH. This process is carried out after programs and activities proposed by beneficiaries at the subnational level, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Technical Implementation Units (UPT-UPT) in Jambi province such as national park units, have been approved by the Governor or the Provincial Secretary of Jambi. The proposed programs and activities which are equipped with programs and activities at the national level for 2% of operational cost allocation, will be re-verified by DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH using Guidelines for Criteria and Indicators of Programs and Activities, and E&S Safeguards Guideline. The verification processes are carried out at the national level by DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH are as follows:

    a. Programs and activities have adhered to the criteria and indicators of programs and activities outlined in the Guidelines in Table 4.3

    b. The program and activity composition, excluding operational cost, has allocated 40% of RBP funds received for programs and activities directly related to emission reduction and 60% of RBP funds for programs and activities related to socioeconomic development.

    c. Ensure that all programs and activities have passed the E&S safeguards screening and do not include any high-risk or Category A programs or activities. Furthermore, the DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH ensures that the E&S safeguards screening process has also prepared comprehensive and structured strategies of environmental and social risk and impact for each program and activity (especially from High B Category to Low B Category), as well as environmental and social handling documents required by applicable regulations based on the scale and magnitude of program risks and impacts, namely whether it will require AMDAL, UKL-UPL, or SPPL.

    d. Ensure that all supporting administrative documents have been completed, including a statement of beneficiaries' and Subnational REDD+ Management Institution' commitment to implement, monitor, and evaluate E&S safeguards for all programs and activities.

Since all verification steps above have been completed and the consolidated Program and activities have been declared to have met all requirements, both criteria and indicators of programs and activities and E&S safeguards, the programs and activities will be approved by DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH. A wet signature with an official stamp is required for approval from DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH. Consolidated programs and activities for using RBP funds approved by DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH are then submitted to the World Bank.

Figure 4.3. The mechanism of proposal submission and approval

- The BSM team will determine the RBP allocation per beneficiary
- Data of MAR team are used for performance allocation

Determination of RBP Allocation per Beneficiary

Proposal of Programs and Activities by Beneficiaries

- Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the underlying factors for each driver.
- Using E&S safeguards guidelines
- Formulation of programs & activities: 60% for socio-economic and 40% for programs related to ER using Guidelines for program/activity criteria and indicators

- Review programs and activities by management units and dregencies/cities using the Guidelines for Criteria and Indicators for Programs and Activities.
- Review to ensure programs and activities pass E&S safeguards using the E&S safe

Supervised and reviewed by management unit and regencies

Verification from BSM Team and Endorsement of Subnational REDD+ Management Institution

- Reviewing programs and activities using (a) Program and Activity Criteria Guidelines; (b) Guidance on E&S safeguards.
- Endorsement by Sub-national REDD+ Agency

- Re-verification using (a) Program and Activity Criteria Guidelines; (b) Guidance on E&S safeguards.
- Approval by the Directorate General of PPI and BLU-BPDLH

Approval of the Directorate General of PPI and BLU-BPDLH

Timeline and flow of the fund distribution

As mentioned earlier, the submission of ER payment will be conducted twice (2023 and 2026). After the payment from the World Bank to BPDLH in those years, benefits will be distributed from BPDLH to the intermediary institution (LP). As the distribution of the benefits will use the LP, the process will not follow the APBD mechanism. The payment from the World Bank should be conducted after monitoring, reporting, and verification of the emissions reduction since updated forest and land cover are spatially produced in June annually.

However, determination of benefit quota per beneficiary can be allocated after the emissions reduction measurement from the MAR Division at Subnational REDD+ Management Institution (SPMU) is issued. To summarize the timeline, the Government of Indonesia will report on ERs to the World Bank, and it may take the time up until the end of the submission year: to make payment and distribute the benefits. Following this, flow, and estimated schedule for distributing benefits to beneficiaries can be seen in Figure 4.3.
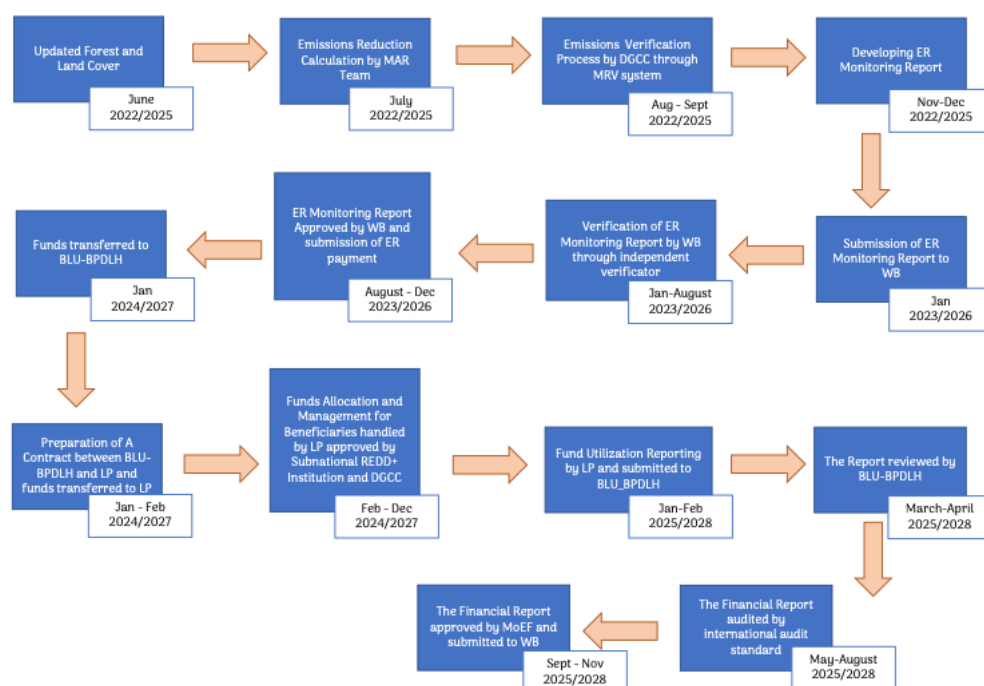
Figure 4.3. Flow and Schedule of Benefit Sharing

Based on Figure 4.3, the flow and timeline of the fund distribution from the emissions reduction measurement until the fund utilisation report submitted to the World Bank can be outlined as follows:

· MAR team will measure the emission reductions based on updated forest and land cover issued by MoEF in June every year. For the first payment in 2023, the emissions reduction calculation will be carried out in July 2022 based on updated forest and land cover in June 2022. The result of the calculation will be submitted to DGCC MoEF to be verified.

· After the verification process in DGCC-MoEF, the Program will develop ER Monitoring Report and submit it to the World Bank.

· WB will verify the ER Monitoring Report by appointing the independent verificator.

- Once the ER Monitoring Report is approved by the World Bank, the Program through GoI and Government of Jambi will submit the invoice for ER payment around August-December 2023 (for first payment) and 2026 (for second payment).
- WB will then transfer the funds to BLU-BPDLH based on the performance of Jambi jurisdiction in reducing emissions.
- LP as representative of the Beneficiaries at the national and Jambi province will contract with BLU-BPDLH pertaining funds management, particularly how to prepare the financial report that is viable to be audited with international standards.
- In January-February 2024 for the first payment and January-February 2027 for the second payment, BLU-BPDLH is anticipated to transfer the funds to the LP. The LP will manage the funds and support and facilitate the beneficiaries in executing their proposed programs and activities approved by the Subnational REDD+ Management Institution and agreed by DGCC-MoEF as well as known by BLU-BPDLH from February to December in 2024 (for the first payment) and 2027 (for the second payment).
- The LP is expected to prepare the financial report in January 2025 (for the first payment) and January 2028 (for the second payment). If the beneficiaries agree (and the DGCC-MoEF and Subnational REDD+ Management Institution approves) to use the funds for two years (for example: if the first payment will be utilised for 2024 and 2025), the financial report will be also made twice annually (including semi-annually report).
- The financial report submitted to BLU-BDLH to be reviewed during March – April 2025 (for the first payment) and March – April 2028 (for the second payment).

After the review process by BLU-BDLH, the financial report will be audited with an independent auditor with the international standards. The financial report and its audit result will then be submitted to the World Bank. It is estimated in Sept-November 2025 (for the first payment and 2028 (for the second payment).

Integration of benefit-sharing mechanism, MAR system, and safeguards
The key to ensuring the benefit-sharing plan (BSP) can be run effectively, efficiently, and fairly is by linking the benefit-sharing mechanism with the Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting (MAR) system and Environment and Social (E&S) Safeguard mechanism. The interconnectedness between BSM, MAR, and safeguard should fill gaps to implement BSM while social and environmental risks can be tackled. The proposed framework to scrutinise the gaps can be seen in Figure 7.1 below.

Referring to the figure, the MAR system is needed at each step of benefit sharing: receiving benefits (MAR 1), channelling benefits based on a calculation per measurement unit (MAR II), and channelling benefits to site-level beneficiaries (MAR III). In each step different criteria and indicators are present. Not all criteria in channelling benefits to beneficiaries are based on emission reduction (or historical emission/ ton CO2e). Still, it combined with other indicators to ensure that benefits can be shared fairly. Therefore, integration of the MAR system into BSM is very crucial to make it operational.
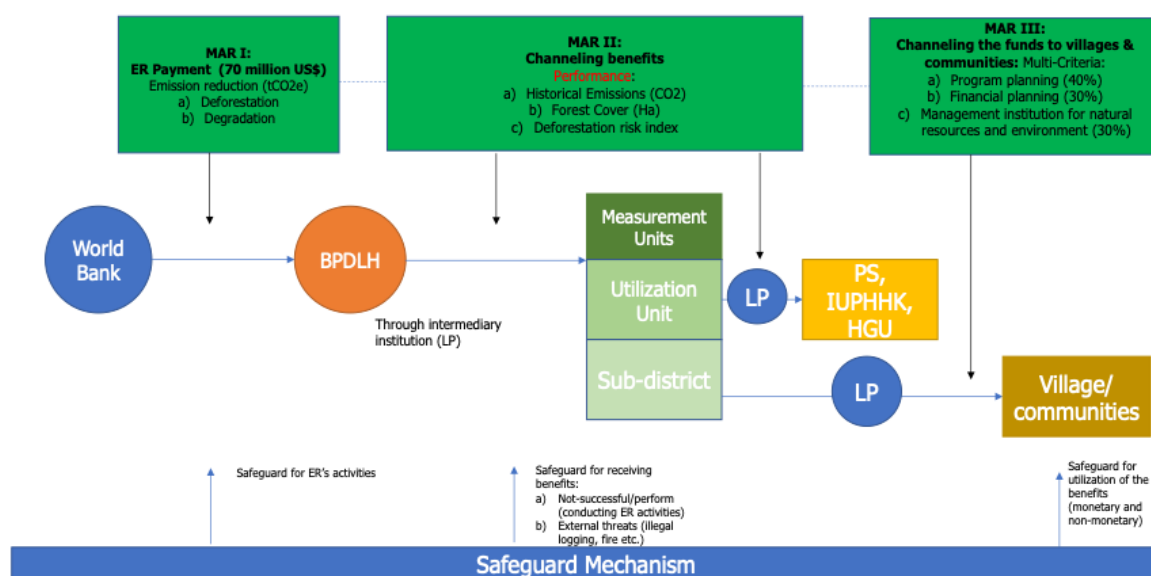
Figure 7.1. Integration of BSM with MAR system and safeguard mechanism

Linking the safeguard mechanism to BSM is also necessary, especially in the steps of beneficiaries receiving and utilizing benefits. The integration process should be conducted within two contexts as follows:

1) Channeling benefits to beneficiaries, especially communities. In this case, the communities have already conducted ER activities, but external interferences, such as illegal logging, forest fire, etc., have decreased their performance based on MAR results; it should be tackled in the safeguard. Free, Prior, Informed, and Consent (FPIC) results will be the guideline to tackle this issue based on information and feedback collected from the communities. The consensus about this issue will be integrated into benefit sharing mechanism.

a) Benefit utilization by beneficiaries. At least two aspects need to be considered in utilizing benefits. First, the activities funded by RBP payment will not result in an escalation of emissions in the future (risks of reversal) and risks of displacement. The activities funded by RBP payment should consider balancing the ecological and socio-economic needs of beneficiaries, especially local communities. Second, linking the E&S safeguard mechanism with beneficiaries' planning to filter their proposed activities and programs.

The site-level beneficiaries facilitated by management units – FMUs and conservation units – are also required to monitor and report their compliance with E&S safeguards, including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), during the emission reduction program using their received benefits.

Transparency Framework and Decision-Making Process for Benefit Sharing Mechanism

Transparency of BSP implementation will be ensured through subnational registry systems developed at the subnational level and connected to the National Registry System (*Sistem Registry Nasional*, SRN) at the national level. All processes of BSP will be registered in the system, including, but not limited to, beneficiaries (eligible beneficiaries stipulated by the Governor and agreed by DGCC-MoEF), benefit per beneficiary, benefit allocation, calculation of sharing benefits (operational cost, performance, social-economic compensation, and supporting activities), and utilization of benefits. All beneficiaries, mainly communities/villages, will be given access to

create an account in the system. FMUs, conservation units, and regency/municipality governments will facilitate villages/communities to make an account. Using the account, each beneficiary can monitor the processes of BSP implementation.

Figure 8.1. Transparency Framework for BSP Implementation: Integration of BSP into the SRN

If any complaints from the beneficiaries regarding the processes of BSP implementation, or benefit distribution, for instance, during their monitoring in the Subnational Registry System or SRN, the beneficiaries can submit their complaints through the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) provided by the BioCF-ISFL Program. In addition, beneficiaries, particularly villages/communities, can first share their complaints with FMUs or regency/municipality governments. If the FMUs, conservation units, and regency/municipality governments cannot handle the complaints, they can facilitate the communities to submit them using FGRM. Subnational REDD+ Management Institutions can provide responses or feedback to the communities/villages. The response will be communicated with DGCC for approval or agreement, depending on the level of the complaints.

For public consumption, the Government of Jambi, represented by the Subnational REDD+ Management Institution, will develop a website to explain and update all aspects of the BioCF-ISFL Program, including the MAR system, E&S safeguards, and benefit sharing mechanism. The benefits-sharing mechanism's contents on the website will be discussed with DGCC-MoEF and BLU-BPDLH. Public data should be opened on the website.

For the decision-making process, the stakeholders agreed that the decision at the subnational level would be in the hands of the Subnational REDD+ Management Institution consisting of PTC and SPMU. The decisions made by the institution will need an agreement of DGCC-MoEF. For benefit distribution and utilization-related decisions, the BLU-BPDLH must be notified based on BLU-BPDLH's approval after the DGCC-MoEF's agreement.

CHAPTER 3: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Activities under the ER Program seek compliance with the national regulations and the applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ER Program strives to adopt sustainable development principles, with respect to the environmental, social, cultural and economic considerations as well as health and safety in line with Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs). Further analysis of the country framework's compatibility with the applicable ESSs is presented in this chapter along with the agreed measures to address potential and regulatory gaps.

A. GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA REGULATIONS

This section describes policies and regulations applicable in Indonesia at the time of the ESMF preparation, highlighting those that serve as guidelines for managing environmental and social impacts from ER Program activities. Specific provisions are described in the ESMF to address any aspect of the Bank policies that are not fully addressed through GOI's laws and regulations.

a. Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation. Recent ratification of the Omnibus Law (No 11/2020) on Job Creation aimed at the simplification of business licensing and land acquisition may affect forestry and environmental regulations. Several core articles contained in Law no. 41/1999 on Forestry and Law no. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management were amended. Some possible implications: i) Easier licensing for forest area utilisation; ii) increase exposures of protected forest areas for business interests; and iii) more proposals to change the designation, function, and use of forest areas. The Jambi provincial government shall anticipate these potentials and seek resolution to reduce implication for increased emission. The newly adopted Green Growth Plan in Jambi and several policies related to sustainable management of forest and land should be capitalised to support ER programs in Jambi, especially to also respond to the Omnibus Law mentioned above.

b. Law No. 6/2014 on Villages. This law has significant 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.

c. Law 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.

d. Law No. 18/2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Degradation. This regulation 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 organised groups who are complicit in illegal logging activities, as well as organisations involved in the illegal timber trade and officials engaged in the falsification of permits.

e. Law No. 32/2009 concerning Environmental Management and Protection. For the government executing agency (National and Regional levels), this Law provides the mandate for the Provinces and Districts to develop a Strategic Environmental Assessment, which will guide regional spatial planning for development. This Law also requires any development program by private sector to implement proper environmental and social considerations, including environmental assessment, management planning and monitoring.

f. Law 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 provinsi*) 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 and implementation of incentives and disincentives, including administration and criminal sanction. Law No. 26/2007 also acknowledges the importance of public participation in spatial planning.

g. Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry. The 1999 Law includes some conservation-oriented policies. It divides forests into three categories: 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).

h. Government Regulation (PP) No. 24/2018 on Electronic Integrated Permitting Services (OSS).

i. Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Plan/Head of National Land Agency No. 6/2018 on a Complete and Systematic Land Registration (PTSL).

j. Presidential Regulation No. 88/2017 on Resolution of Land Conflict within Forest Area (PPTKH).

k. Government Regulation (PP) No. 46/2016 on Guidelines on Implementing Strategic Environmental Assessment.

l. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 on Social Forestry.

m. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.84/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 concerning Tenurial Conflict Management within Forest Area (PPTKH). This regulation was enacted to support settlements of land occupancies, including conflicts within forest areas, by way of a joint taskforce involving ATR/BPN, MoEF, and MoHA under coordination of the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (CMEA).

n. Government Regulation (PP) No. 22/2021 Implementation of environmental protection and management, and Regulation of the Minister of Environment No. 04/2021 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Documents (AMDAL, UKL/UPL, and SPPL) and No. 05/2021 Procedures for issuance of technical approval and operational feasibility letter for environmental pollution control.

o. Other applicable environmental standards such as water quality, air quality and erosion control.

The ERP activities will involve engagement with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and should provide benefits to and manage impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs). The Government of Indonesia's policy on Indigenous Peoples includes:

a. The 1945 Constitution (Amendment) Article 18, clause #2 and Chapter 281 clause #3. Article 18B (2) (second amendment) states that "The state recognises and respects indigenous peoples and their traditional rights providing these still exist and are in accordance with the development of the people and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which shall be regulated by law." Article 28I(3) (second amendment) states that "The cultural identities and rights of traditional communities shall be respected in accordance with the development of the times and civilization."

b. Law 6/2014 on Villages enables local communities the opportunity to propose becoming an indigenous village (desa Adat), with substantial opportunities to self-govern based on traditional laws and customs. Article 76 makes specific reference to communal land (*tanah ulayat*) as a village asset if a village has been legally recognised as an *Adat* village by district or provincial legislation.

c. Law 39/2014 on Plantation Development, Article 12(1) states that, "In the case of land require for plantation businesses, companies must consult indigenous land rights holders to obtain agreement on the delivery of land and compensation"." Article 17(1) states that "The relevant authorities are prohibited from issuing plantation permits over the land of indigenous communities." Article 55(b) states that "[Individuals are prohibited from] working, using, occupying and/or controlling public land or the land of indigenous peoples for the purpose of conducting a plantation business." Article 103 states that "Any officer who issues a plantation permit over land with indigenous rights holders […] shall be punished with imprisonment of five years or a fine of IDR 5 billion."

d. Law No. 41 on Forestry amended through the Constitutional Court Decision No. 35/PUU-X/2012. The Constitutional Court ruled that *Adat* forests are not part of the state forest (*Kawasan Hutan*). This Court decision modified the sub-classification of what was known as forest areas as Titled Forests (*Hutan Hak*) and State Forests (including concessions, and village forest programs as *Hutan Desa* and *Hutan Hak*– those areas held by *Adat* communities). This decision further implied that *Adat* forests, wherever legally recognised, would be assumed to be collectively owned forests of Indigenous Peoples and *Adat* communities (i.e., part of the Titled Forests category).

e. Law 5/1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles (BAL). It recognises *Adat* law as the law that is most relevant to most Indonesians and the basis of Indonesian land law, thus reversing the dualism of western versus *Adat* laws, which is specifically cited as undermining legal certainty.

f. 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.

g. 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 (non-forest estates).

h. Provincial Regulation (PERDA) No. 7/2013, PERDA No. 2/2014 and PERDA No. 8/2016 all concerning the recognition of customary communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*), including Marga Serampas.

i. MOHA Regulation No. 52/2014 on the Guidelines on the Recognition and Protection of MHA (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*).

In addition, there are two bills that are yet to be passed, including the one on the recognition and protection of the rights of Customary Law Communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*) and Land Law.

The above regulations are applicable to both the ongoing J-SLMP project and the ER Program. Implementation on Presidential Regulation No. 88/2017 shall be carefully planned and implemented, to ensure that activities involving changes of forest areas (e.g., into other uses and/or functions) and Agrarian Reform policy (*Tanah Obyek Reforma Agrarian*/TORA) do not incentivize further deforestation or land degradation and trigger agrarian conflicts. Additionally, Constitutional Court Ruling (*Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi*/MK) No. 35/2012 should be interpreted responsibly, so it does not provoke massive land claims within forest areas. Risk management measures of enforcement of these regulations are discussed further in **Chapter 4.0**.

B. THE WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

The World Bank Policies on Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) in the form of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) for safeguards that are relevant to the ERP are summarised as follows. More detailed explanation on comparing the requirement from the ESF against the Government of Indonesia safeguards system is provided in the next sub chapter on Gap Analysis.

The ESF sets out the ER Program's commitment to sustainable development through implementation of a set of Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The ESSs set out the requirements under the Program relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with ER Program activities. Application of these standards is expected to: i) support the Program in achieving good international practices relating to environmental and social sustainability; ii) assist the implementing agencies in fulfilling the national and international environmental and social obligations; iii) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and d) enhance sustainable development outcomes of project activities through on-going stakeholder engagement.

Each standard includes performance objectives that define the environmental and social outcomes to be achieved by the respective implementing agencies. They also include requirements that help the implementing agencies achieve objectives of the ESS through means appropriate to the nature, scale, and risks of a project. Specific provisions have been included in this ESMF to address relevant provisions in the following ESSs that are not and/or partially addressed under the Government's laws and regulations.

The scope of ESS application is further elaborated in the following:

ESS1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

ESS1 sets out the ER Program implementing agencies' responsibilities for assessing, managing, and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the World Bank through Result Based Payment as well as activities being implemented to achieve emission reduction targets in Jambi. Application of the ESS provisions under the project, including relevant Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (ESHGs) is intended to manage the risks and impacts of the ER Program activities and improve their environmental and social performance through risk and outcome-based approach commensurate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts.

The ER Program is expected to generate mainly positive environmental and social outcomes, as it is designed to improve land governance, increase capacity, and seek to reduce emission level from AFOLU sectors. This project also provides sustainable and low carbon emission livelihoods. Potential environmental and social risks resulting from any land use planning and regulation of natural resources to promote their sustainability on a regional, or landscape level will be assessed in consultations with relevant stakeholders and appropriate measures will be integrated as part of regulatory development and their enforcement. Village-level engagement will be performed as part of the site selection and will be maintained during the ER Program implementation to ensure that broad community consensus and social acceptance are obtained prior to the implementation of project activities with potential risks and impacts on the communities. Affirmative measures, including outreach, will be mainstreamed into the ER Program design to ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups, and by doing so, promote accessibility of project benefits to these groups.

Under activities financed under the BSP, environmental assessments commensurate to potential risks and impacts, based on which, relevant mitigation measures shall be prepared prior to implementation of such

activities. This includes an assessment whether there are any Associated Facilities (AFs) linked to activities financed under the BSP. Further operationalization of such measures will be further elaborated in **Chapter 5**.

The generic sequence of the environmental and social management under the ER Program is summarized as follows:

a. Screening against the Negative List (**Annex 1**). This list was established as the first screening process to ensure that ineligible activities and activities with potential adverse environment and social impacts are excluded from the Program. Additionally, any activities that are not aligned with the GoI regulations will not be supported.
b. Screening against the Environmental and Social Risks (**Annex 2**) to assess potential risks of eligible activities and implementing capacity to manage such risks. This also includes identification whether standalone environmental and social instruments as per the-ESMF are required.
c. Integration of mitigation measures into ER activities, adoption of Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs) and/or preparation of standalone Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) where relevant. This also includes capacity building activities.
d. Risk monitoring and application of remedial measures for non-compliance issues where applicable.

ESS2: LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS

ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Implementer can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of the ER Program by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. The ER Program strives to apply relevant principles under the ESS 2 to all workers involved in the ER Program implementation. These include:

a. Prohibition of child labour and forced labour.
b. Provisions of non-discrimination and equal treatments and opportunities to all workers.
c. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in line with the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSG).
d. Requirement for a grievance mechanism for workers and freedom of associations

Indonesia has ratified relevant regulations concerning fair treatment of workers including benefits and safe and healthy working conditions as stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2020 on job creation.

The ESMF includes requirements of ESS 2 as part of the Labour Management Procedure (LMP) to be adopted by the ER Program (refer Annex TBD).

ESS3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

ESS3 recognizes that activities accompanied emission reduction program may generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services, and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the Program's life cycle. ESS3 requires:

a. Technically and financially feasible measures to improve efficient consumption of energy, water, and raw materials, and introduces specific requirements for water efficiency where a project has high water demand.
b. Estimation of gross greenhouse gas emissions resulting from project (unless minor), where technically and financially feasible.

c. Management of wastes, chemical and hazardous materials, and contains provisions to address historical pollution.

d. Management of pesticides, preferring integrated pest management (IPM) and integrated vector management (IVM), and where pesticides are necessary, minimising risks to human health and the environment.

ER Program Components 1 and 2 may lead to procurement, use and disposal of small quantities of pesticides (for short term use). The project will not procure or use pesticides and chemical fertilisers that are classified as IA or IB by WHO and GOI's regulations. The ER Program will encourage use of organic fertilisers for activities related to agriculture and agroforestry. However, since small quantities of eligible pesticides may be procured and used, the project will screen at the project level and when justified, assess the subsequent potential environmental and social impacts.

The project will not finance any pesticide without clear guidance and monitoring of safeguard specialists nor without targeted training on use, storage, and disposal or without the right equipment and installations necessary for the products to be used safely and appropriately. The ESMF has incorporated an IPM guidance note (**Annex 4**) and Environmental and Social Codes of Practice (Annex 3) that every activity involving use of pesticides or pest management is required to adopt.

ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks, and impacts on potentially affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of implementing agencies to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. With regards to the ER Program, key provisions to be adopted to address ESS 2 include:

a. Addresses risks arising from impacts on provisioning and regulating ecosystem services
b. Measures to avoid or minimize the risk of water-related, communicable, and non- communicable diseases
c. Requirements to assessment risks associated with security personnel and law enforcement agencies mobilized to support ER Program implementation, and review and report unlawful and abusive acts to relevant authorities

Forest restoration and conservation activities in high-risk locations, including those in high-seismic zones, and/or with extreme weathers will be carefully assessed and monitored. Where relevant, emergency preparedness, such as awareness-raising, notification procedures, public evacuation, etc. to address emergency events shall be included as part of the activity planning as relevant. Complex activities requiring specific expertise and skills shall be performed and/or supervised by trained and qualified professionals. Where the project includes new structures and/or buildings that will be used by the public, key considerations of safety, natural hazards, and universal access concepts shall be integrated, including choice of building materials to be used. Indonesia already had the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No. P.26/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 on Guideline for the Preparation, Assessment, and Inspection of Environmental Documents in Electronically Integrated Business Services Implementation which specifically mentioned community health as the risks and impacts to be evaluated from a proposed activity. Similar provision is also mentioned in other regulations such as those regarding ESIA/AMDAL.

ESS5: LAND ACQUISITION, RESTRICTIONS ON LAND USE AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement and any ER activities that require such land taking and resettlement impacts will not be included under the Program Under ESS5, resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions

on land use that result in displacement. The project will seek to avoid involuntary resettlement and forced eviction for the purpose of project activities.

Consensus with affected persons or communities shall be established prior to commencement of activities with potential impacts on land and their control over land. In the event that the ER activities require land for specific investments, such land acquisition shall be performed through voluntary transactions (willing-buyer and willing-seller scheme) and voluntary land donation as appropriate. A protocol for such land acquisition modalities has been prepared as part of the ESMF (refer **Annex 9**).

In the event of potential restrictions on land use and access restrictions, ESS 5 also addresses risks and impacts associated with such restrictions that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage (i.e., marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, etc.) where they have traditional or customary tenure or recognizable usage rights. This may occur in situations where conservation zones, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the ER Program.

A Process Framework (also in **Annex 9**) serves as a tool to guide mitigation measures in the circumstances where the ER activities result in access restrictions on land use and natural resources as a result of improved natural resource management practices. The purpose of the Process Framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of ER activities where such potential impacts are envisaged, determination of measures and implementation and monitoring of relevant ER activities.

Provisions under the ESS5 also applies to land acquisition and land use restrictions occurring prior to the signing of the ERPA but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of or in preparation for the Program.

ESS6: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LIVING NATURAL RESOURCES

This ESS recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development and it recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. ESS6 also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources and recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples, whose access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project. This ESS also highlight the following principles to be adopted by the ER Program:

a. Requirements for projects affecting areas that are legally protected, designated for protection or regionally/internationally recognized to be of high biodiversity value.
b. Requirements on sustainable management of living natural resources, including primary production, and harvesting, distinguishing between small-scale and commercial activities.
c. Provisions for avoiding introduction of and managing the impacts of invasive alien species.
d. Requirements relating to primary suppliers, where a project is purchasing natural resource commodities, including food, timber and fibres.

The ER Program aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty and encourage economic development.

Key activities under the ERP may bring about changes in the management; protection and/or utilisation of natural forests (e.g., support for NTFP and timber sub-projects). The ER Program is expected to bring positive impacts on forest ecosystems through promotion of forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, restoration of degraded lands and protection and enhancement of ecosystem services and biodiversity. Conversion of primary forests is included in the negative list, and is therefore, strictly prohibited. The ESMP will outline key strategies

to promote sustainable use of forest and mitigation of impacts and risks if the project activities are implemented and/or affect forest areas such as, but not limited to, forest restoration, plantations, non-timber forest products collection/processing and agroforestry activities. The ESMF includes code of practice for community timber activities. The ERP may support harvesting operations conducted by small-scale landholders and/or by local communities under a community forest scheme if such operations have achieved an acceptable standard of forest management developed with meaningful participation of locally affected communities, consistent with the principles and criteria of responsible forest management as outlined in the ESMF.

Some of the activities in the ER Program Components 1 and 2 may have impacts on natural habitats such as agroforestry/social forestry, land use management, Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) harvesting, timber sub-projects, etc. The projects will not support initiatives that would potentially lead to conversion and/or degradation of critical or non-critical natural habitats and conversion of habitat of the endangered species. The ESMF includes measures to promote sound management of natural resources, natural habitats as well as conservation of endangered species. Project activities will strive to promote good practices in forest management, including innovative ideas to protect environmentally sensitive habitats and enhance the project's positive impacts on the environment. Efforts for the identification of natural habitats will be done through existing safeguard mechanism such as High Conservation Value (HCV) studies that are commonly carried out for natural resource management programs.

ESS7: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ESS7 is applicable since the activities under ERP will be implemented in areas where there is presence communities who can be categorized as Indigenous Peoples as per-ESS 7[9] and therefore, may have impact on their claims and access to land and natural resources.

The scope and scale of such consultations and engagement will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential risks and impacts affecting Indigenous Peoples. Potential adverse impacts shall be avoided and if not feasible, mitigated in a consultative and participatory manner. Activities and/or circumstances with potential adverse impacts requiring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in line with ESS7 will be avoided to the extent possible.

Therefore, it is important to establish a robust community engagement strategy to promote meaningful community engagement and broad community support. ESS7 also promotes as fair and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms to access of both carbon and non-carbon benefits amongst Indigenous Peoples. The ER Program seeks to ensure activity implementation in a culturally and socially appropriate based on meaningful consultations and broad community support. The ER Program communication and community engagement strategy must also ensure that target communities have a full and complete understanding of the initiatives proposed.

The ESMF applies to all communities with Indigenous Peoples characteristics[10] regardless of the presence of legal recognition. Therefore, the provisions of the ESS7 apply to address potential risks and protect the rights of these groups during ERP implementation.

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[9] These criteria include: a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; c) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

[10] In conjunction with ESS7, the term Indigenous Peoples in this document is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural groups with the following characteristics in varying degrees: a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; b) collective attachment to geographically distinct

Application of the ESMF will not be conditional upon *Adat* recognition and therefore, will allow broader groups participating in the ER Program. Requirements for screening and meaningful consultations to obtain broad community support will be applicable prior to implementation of ER activities where there is presence of Indigenous Peoples are outlined in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF – refer **Annex 8**).

Recognizing possible constraints that Indigenous Peoples may face in participating in ER activities, facilitation, and engagement with Indigenous Peoples will need to be tailored to enable these communities to benefit from the ER Program.

In circumstances, where the ER Program activities may result in restricting the access of Indigenous Peoples to land use and resources, relevant processes outlined in the Process Framework shall be applicable and under such circumstances FPIC shall be obtained.

ESS8: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Tangible cultural heritage includes movable and immovable objects, sites, buildings, and a group of buildings, natural facilities and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic significance or other cultural properties. Intangible cultural heritage includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills. ESS8 is applicable since proposed ER activities may have implications on the use of and access to sites with potential cultural significance. Previous studies indicate presence of important physical and cultural sites and/or kingdoms such as the megalithic artifacts in Kerinci District, Geopark in Merangin, Kerinci Lakes (Kaco, Duo, Nyalo, Lingkat, Kerinci, Gunung Tujuh), Merangin Lakes (Pauh Depati IV) and Temple complex in Muaro Jambi. Given the monarchy and colonial history of Jambi, undiscovered cultural sites are anticipated and as such ER Program activities supporting spatial planning and sustainable alternatives for communities shall consider relevant processes to protect cultural heritage, broad community support and fair benefit sharing, as well as FPIC when such activities impact on Indigenous Peoples.

ESS9: FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

ESS9 is not relevant to the ER Program in Jambi Province.

ESS10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

ESS10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Government and ER Program stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of the Program, enhance project acceptance and development outcomes, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

ESS10 requires stakeholder engagement throughout the ER Program life cycle and preparation and implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The Program will disclose documentation related to environmental and social risks and impacts during its preparation and implementation. Such documentation will address in an adequate manner, the key risks and impacts of the Program and provide sufficient details to inform stakeholder engagement and decision making.

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habitats or ancestral territories in the project area(s) and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; c) customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

C. GAP ANALYSIS[11]

Indonesia has made sustained progress in enhancing its country system to address international good practices in environmental and social management. Despite a robust progress on the development of the regulatory framework for environmental and social management, law enforcement and local capacities on impact assessments and management vary. Sustained capacity strengthening is warranted particularly on aspects related to OHS, community health and safety, resource management, prevention of pollution, land acquisition, biodiversity management, management of access restriction, and stakeholder engagement. Specific provisions where gaps were identified against the applicable ESSs are presented in **Table 1.** The gap assessment also outlines relevant gap-filing and capacity-strengthening measures building on the country system in the context of the project activities.

The BSP implementation under the ER Program is expected to benefit from the current Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) under the Indonesia Environment Fund Facility (or hereafter BPDLH), which acts as a fund administrator for the project. BPDLH is expected to extend its oversight and technical functions to support environmental and social management under the project. BPLDH's ESMS covers relevant topics under the project, including environmental assessment (i.e., screening, risk classification), labour working condition (including FGRM, child labour, wage), land acquisition and access restrictions.

The ESMF highlights the need to strengthen the existing safeguards related to Indigenous Peoples, grievance mechanism, access to forest resources, and environmental and social management and monitoring.

The following **Table 1** describes the gaps analysis exercise of the key gaps between the national regulations and the ESSs and how mitigation measures are built into the ESMF.

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[11] This section is also complemented by similar analyses in the SESA (see Table 26) and Section 5.1 of ESMF. More analysis will be provided in this section for final report.

Table 1. Summary of Gap Analysis

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
ESS 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. Generally, the relevant laws and regulations on the environmental and social risks and impacts assessment in Indonesia are aligned with the ESS. Identified minor gaps can be addressed directly in the project level planning and implementation		
Scope of assessment	Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts are assessed in the national regulatory framework.[12] The assessment includes inter-related and interaction of hypothetically significant impacts. However, assessments on potential impacts from associated facilities are not stipulated. There is no explicit requirement to include a mitigation hierarchy in the environmental and social management plan. Indonesia has ratified the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and there is the Presidential Regulation on Gender Mainstreaming, which provides a general guideline on no-violence and no-discrimination against women, and inclusion of women in development. However, it lacks reference to forms of violence and exclusions and no clear guideline on enforcement.	Environmental and social impact assessment follow the ESS1 requirements. An outline of site-specific Environmental and Social Assessment documents acceptable to the Bank is provided in the ESMF. Covered under the outline, site-specific Environmental and Social Assessment and the Cumulative Impacts Assessment documents acceptable to the Bank shall be required and have been reflected in this ESMF. Relevant measures addressing social risks are: i) streamlined to the activity design, particularly on site screening criteria and on livelihoods, prioritizing vulnerable and/or affected communities to participate in the project activities; ii) consensus building with key local stakeholders, including affected communities, as part of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) agenda and site selection processes; and iii) supplemental measures included as part of the ESMF cover Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) mitigation and response action plan, and capacity building activities. Further, awareness rising on gender and SEA/SH along with relevant Codes of Conduct to personnel of the implementing agencies and their service providers and/or contractors shall be required prior to deployment.
Project area of influence	Environmental approval regulations, covering AMDAL, UKL-UPL and/or SPPL requirements are not required to assess Associated Facilities.	The ESS1 requires the project to cover the Associated Facilities that may present to the project. The environmental and social assessment will identify and assess, to the extent appropriate, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of Associated Facilities. These include the requirement to address the risk and impact of Associated Facilities in a manner proportionate to its control or influence over the Associated Facilities. Management of Associated Facilities is covered under the ESMF.

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[12] Environmental approvals are stipulated under the Government Regulation No. 22/2021 as the direct derivative of Omnibus Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation. Further operationalization of such regulations is included in the Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 4/2021 specifying approval hierarchy for business activities covering AMDAL (*Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan* or ESIA) for high-risk activities or UKL-UPL (*Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan-Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan*) for activities with less significant impacts or letter of statement for undertaking environmental management and monitoring, SPPL (*Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan*) for low-risk activities.

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
Environmental and social monitoring	The country framework, as stipulated in the management plans (RKL-RPL) requires follow-up, analysis, use of environmental monitoring data for evaluation and continual improvement. However, implementation capacities vary, particularly in the handling and documentation of site-level grievances, OHS and community health and safety practices. Oversight on the management of social aspects is not sufficiently detailed in the regulations (i.e., livelihoods impacts both direct and indirect, impacts on vulnerable groups). Capacity strengthening for sustainable management of environmental and social impacts is likely needed amongst FMUs, private companies and smallholder farmers (villages). There is no integrated system of conflict resolution across sectors in Jambi.	Covered by the outline of site-specific Environmental and Social Assessment documents acceptable to the Bank and reflected in generic ESMPs in this ESMF. Component 4 on Project Management will provide additional oversight and technical capacity support for environmental and social management to implementing entities.
Capacity development and training	In case environmental approvals are required, the country framework usually has limited provisions for capacity development and training for ESMP implementation. On civil work packages, the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) for Construction-ESMP (C-ESMP) include capacity building requirements, however, in practice, budget allocation for capacity development and training for ESMP implementation is often insufficient.	Training and capacity building for environmental and social aspects will be included in respective project components with additional support under Component 4 on Project Management.
ESS 2 – Labour and Working Conditions. Indonesia has ratified all core conventions of ILO labour and working conditions. Owing to the enactment of Job Creation Law 11/2021, which amended several provisions on labour and working arrangements, such as on contracting arrangement and overtime working hours.		
Grievance mechanism	The national regulations provide an avenue to resolve work-related issues. However, in practice implementation of workplace grievances tend to vary and are not clearly established which limit their effectiveness. Sub-contract workers often do not have access to such grievance mechanisms as they are often informally employed by the main contractors.	The project is establishing a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), which is accessible to project workers. When activities are being delivered by service providers and/or contractors, the project will require employers to facilitate safe and accessible FGRM to their workers, including sub-contractors. Relevant channels and procedures will be informed to the workers as part of their induction program and regular toolbox meetings. All submitted grievances will be investigated and resolved fairly and transparently. SEA/SH cases will be handled separately for which a specific mechanism has been prepared under the ESMF.
Terms and conditions of employment	Indonesia's Omnibus Law (Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation), on November 2, 2020, brought about some changes in the	The project's Labour Management Procedures includes relevant terms and conditions for project workers, including those contracted workers, primary supply workers and

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
	Labour Law, particularly on aspects related to reduction of termination entitlements, notice of termination procedures which waives Labour Court verdict, additional working hours, elimination of sectoral minimum wages into regional minimum wages.	community workers to ensure consistency with the ESS5 where gaps are identified in the country system.
Community workers	Not covered in Indonesia legislation system	The labour-management procedure will cover the community workers' arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the ESS.
Child labour	In general, an employer is prohibited from employing children under 18 years of age. However, a child between the ages of 13 and 15 years may perform light work, provided that such work does not interfere with his or her physical, mental, or social welfare and development.	Since the project may potentially operate in hard-to-reach areas with limited supervision capacity, it is encouraged for the application of the minimum age as 18 years old and above. Age verification will also be challenging for individuals who are not yet eligible for a national ID. In the event that the decision is made to allow employment amongst individuals over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, specific conditions under ESS2 para. 17-18 shall prevail. These include:
		A child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
		an appropriate risk assessment is conducted prior to the work commencing; and
		the project implementing agencies conduct regular monitoring of health, working conditions, hours of work and the other requirement of this ESS.
		Additional resources will be made available, including for supervision, communication, and outreach, FGRM, etc. to ensure duly adherence the ESS2 provisions and the national labour law.

ESS 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.

No major gaps are identified. GoI environmental laws and regulations on pollution prevention and management cover airshed management and emissions standards, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, management of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, and water quality effluent discharge standards. These regulations consider ambient conditions, and through the engineering designs and ESIA, pollution prevention measures will be sought and built into the project. Enhancements in the sourcing and usage of raw materials can be done for the project.

Efficient and sustainable use of raw materials	Not specifically covered in the Indonesian legislation system.	The project will incorporate into the design requirements for reuse and recycling of materials, and efficient use of water and energy wherever possible. This will be projected in the generic ESMP templates within the ESMF.

ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety.

Potential risks and impacts as well as the mitigation measures to the community health and safety are assessed in the ESIA process and covered in the ESIA documents (AMDAL/UKL-UPL/SPPL). No major gaps are identified in the relevant laws and regulations.

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
Universal design	No gaps identified. The concept of universal design has been embodied in various ministerial regulations and technical guidelines of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH).	The project will refer to relevant existing regulations and guidelines and relevant universal design requirements will be integrated into facilities intended for public and/or community use, including those that may be constructed with potential impacts on communities' access. Community views will also be sought on matters pertaining to universal access and inclusive design.
Community exposure to health issues	There is no specific regulation mandating to avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to water-related, communicable, and non-communicable diseases. The recent policies and regulations enforced by the GoI have extensively covered risks relating to the spread of COVID-19 and have adopted measures of social distancing and general hygiene.	The Project will review site-specific ESMPs (RKL-RPL or UKL-UPL) where applicable. Any gaps, when identified, will be addressed through additional mitigation measures to meet the requirements of the ESS. The implementation of the measures will be regularly monitored and reported. COVID-19 Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures have been prepared under the ESMF to prevent the spread of the disease during project implementation.
Risk of social exploitation and abuse/ sexual harassment	The OHS regulations in Indonesia does not incorporate prevention of SEA/SH risks and hence represents a gap.	SEA/SH risks will be mitigated through incorporation of SEA/SH prevention measures, including adoption of Code of Conduct for project workers, which also covers respectful behaviour, SEA/SH sensitization, recruitment of a gender specialist who will oversee SEA/SH risk management
**ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.** Applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia have covered the main topics of the ESS5 however, some gaps are identified in terms of detailed explanations and arrangements of the issues, particularly with regards to compensation and livelihood restoration of affected individuals who do not have recognizable/legal land rights.	
Willing-buying and willing-selling mechanism	No specific details covering due processes of willing-buyer and willing-seller mechanism as voluntary transactions fall under civil law which based on bilateral agreements.	Specific protocols, including required documentation of negotiations between buyer and seller, are covered under the ESMF. For example, is the application of the land acquisition framework, where its provisions shall apply to the acquisition of land for the purpose of project investments (i.e., nursery, infrastructure, etc.) and where voluntary transaction (willing buyer and willing seller) and voluntary land donation are the agreed modalities for such acquisition.
Voluntary land donation	No specific regulation governing voluntary land donation	A voluntary land donation protocol has been integrated as part of the ESMF.
Use of eminent domain	Land acquisition in the development of public interest, which allows the state to exercise its rights on the eminent domain is regulated under Law no.2/2012 which was amended under the Omnibus Law.	Involuntary land acquisition is not applicable under the project. In the event land is required, land procurement will adopt a willing-buyer and willing-seller scheme and voluntary land donation as established under the ESMF.
Direct and indirect impacts, including access restrictions	In the context of the ERP, access restrictions may be associated with conservation activities, land tenure conflict settlements and land use zoning. The GoI's framework for handling tenure settlements in Forest Areas (PPTKH) is set out in the Presidential	Direct and indirect impacts related to access restrictions of land use and natural resources are covered under the ESMF and specifically defined in the Process

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
	Regulation No. 88/2017. Several measures to address forest occupation and/or encroachments are informed by the functions of the forest estates concerned (i.e., conservation, protection and production). Under the Agrarian Reform Program, the GoI is committed to amicable land tenure conflict settlements and protection of the poor, including informal occupants within the forest estates (Kawasan Hutan). The social forestry program is designed to provide forest dependent communities access to land and natural resources for livelihoods. However, there has been limited progress on recognition of customary rights due to overlaps with commercial land use licenses.	Framework. Management of livelihoods impacts will be integrated as part of the design of activities supporting alternative livelihoods and BSP. Indirect impacts on livelihoods not associated with land acquisition and access restrictions (if any) will be covered by site-specific Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood	No specific regulation governing management of livelihoods impacts associated with improvements in natural resources.	The Land Acquisition Framework and Process Framework as part of the ESMF includes eligibility and entitlement criteria for potential impact scenario in line with ESS5. Management of potential impacts associated with access restrictions will be performed through community engagement and consensus building as stipulated in the Process Framework. Affected persons and/or communities will be prioritized to participate in alternative livelihoods activities particularly those who are considered vulnerable (i.e., women, poor households, the elderly, people with disability, landless households, etc.)
Measures to protect vulnerable groups, including Indigenous Peoples	Law 2/2012 as amended in the Omnibus Law does not include specific provisions on the protection of vulnerable groups in the context of land acquisition for the development in the public interest, or access restrictions. No specific regulation governing protection of vulnerable groups associated with improvements in natural resources, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) by Indigenous Peoples.	ESMF and Process Framework includes provisions for protection of vulnerable groups who may be affected as a result of project activities, particularly those who may experience economic displacement as a result of improved mangrove management. Relevant measures will be developed with participation of affected persons and/or communities and integrated into village mangrove
Disclosure and engagement	The Public Information Disclosure Law No. 14/2008 (UU Keterbukaan Informasi Publik) also requires government agencies to provide the information required by the public, including planned activities, budget and spending, and other data relevant for public understanding. Previous practices in the sector have incorporated information disclosure and engagement processes, including management of access restriction impacts.	The ESMF includes provisions of disclosure of information to project's affected persons and/or communities. Management of potential risks and impacts shall be performed with participation of affected persons and/or communities and relevant procedures will be integrated into the project's design.
Grievance mechanism	While there are specific regulation governing protection of vulnerable groups associated with improvements in natural	ESMF has established a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), including documentation requirements. The project will make resources available to strengthen its FGRM mechanism.

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
	resources, previous practices in the sector have installed FGRM to affected communities.	

ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

GoI regulation on forestry and biodiversity conservation, in general, supports ESS6 for protecting biodiversity. The main gap is that GoI regulations do not specifically recognize the requirements for assessing project impacts on natural and critical habitats.

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
Classification, criteria for Significant conversion (loss) and degradation of Critical and Natural Habitat	This ESS requires a differentiated risk management approach to habitats based on their sensitivity and values. This ESS addresses all habitats, categorized as 'modified habitat', 'natural habitat', and 'critical habitat', along with 'legally protected and internationally and regionally recognized areas of biodiversity value' which may encompass habitat in any or all of these categories. The Bank does not support projects that, in the Bank's opinion, involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical habitat. The requirements for biodiversity management plans are existing in GOI laws. However, the regulations do not mention specifically about the protection of natural and critical habitats as per ESS6.	The project will support the development of site selection that recognizes government-protected areas and high biodiversity/environmentally sensitive areas, including critical habitats of key species. The ESMF will outline screening procedures for site selection to reflect all requirements in ESS6. This shall also be reflected in environmental and social assessments (ESMPs) along with the identification of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on biodiversity and natural habitats. The ESMF developed under the program will therefore build on the existing country systems and ensure that any gaps against the World Bank's safeguards policies are addressed.
Differentiated mitigation measures	GoI regulations do not mention specifically differentiated risk management approaches to habitats based on their sensitivity and value.	The ESMF will require that site-specific ESMPs assess risks and potential development or update of Biodiversity Management Framework to cover differentiated risk management approaches to habitats. This includes. impacts on habitats and biodiversity and prepare mitigation plans based on the classification of biodiversity and their ecological values.

ESS7 – Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Undeserved Traditional Local Communities.

One major gap between ESS7 and relevant Indonesian laws and regulations related to the Indigenous Peoples is the requirement for the formal recognition of the IP communities (Masyarakat Hukum Adat) as an eligibility criterion to be treated as Indigenous Peoples. No specific requirements for social assessments and preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) across sectoral laws.

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
Assessment and consultation; protection of Adat land tenure, avoidance of adverse impacts; mitigation and development benefits; meaningful consultation tailored to Indigenous Peoples	Customary communities (*Masyarakat Adat*) may potentially face difficulties in obtaining legal recognition of their presence and land claims through government processes. The scope of criteria for the identification of Indigenous Peoples are land-based and hence may exclude those groups without attachment to terrestrial territories. Such risks of exclusion are not relevant under the project since site selection and entitlement criteria under Component 3 are not based on legal recognition. Under the on-going mangrove rehabilitation activities, provisions of	The project will treat communities possessing characteristics as per ESS7 as Indigenous Peoples regardless of their legal recognition. Identification of these groups based on the identification criteria under ESS7 will continue as part of the screening processes during the project implementation. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) will be developed as part of this ESMF to focus on ensuring meaningful consultations and engagement, and application of FPIC in the event of adverse impacts as further elaborated in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The project is not designed to support land tenure recognition for the Indigenous Peoples and hence, matters pertaining to definitional criteria are

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
	meaningful consultations have been incorporated. However, no separate planning arrangements are warranted for communities categorized as Indigenous Peoples.	considered less relevant unless there is a specific activity which pursues such an objective. The IPPF outlines specific measures and scenarios for management of potential impacts and the main intent of these measures is to ensure protection of these groups from potential adverse impacts associated with changes in land use and access to land use and natural resources. The IPPF also incorporates provisions of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the event that circumstances warranting FPIC are unavoidable. The provisions of the IPPF will be incorporated in the technical planning documents for mangrove rehabilitation and village mangrove rehabilitation plans.
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage. No specific regulations on intangible cultural heritage. The Project will develop a chance find procedure and provide relevant training for the construction workers.		
Protection of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage as part of sustainable development, meaningful consultations, and equitable sharing of benefits	Regulations did not provide requirements to protect intangible cultural heritage and do not elaborate on benefit sharing and meaningful consultations, including with Indigenous Peoples.	M4CR is not expected to cause adverse impacts on both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Prior to any project activities, as part of site selection criteria, a field assessment will be performed and consultations with local communities will be conducted to identify if there is any tangible and/or intangible cultural heritage in the area. A chance finds procedure has been prepared under the ESMF to guide the management of potential impacts on tangible cultural heritage during construction activities/excavation.
ESS9 – Financial Intermediaries. Not relevant for M4CR		
ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Relevant laws and regulations of Indonesia have covered the requirements of the ESS 10. BPDLH/PMU Safeguard Framework in fact requires all subproject with involvement of local communities or located on site should conduct Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC, or in Bahasa Indonesia PADIATAPA) of the local communities.		
Engagement with stakeholders; Information disclosure; Grievance Mechanism	Information disclosure is required by the Public Information Disclosure Law, and hence, previous activities under mangrove management implemented by BRGM and MOEF have incorporated requirements for consultations with local communities. However, the changes brought by the Omnibus Law pertaining to environmental approvals have left provisions of such consultation in limbo. Under the new law, the environmental assessment (AMDAL) does not require consultation with local communities prior to its submission to Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Further, there is further uncertainty of their implications as result of the recent Constitutional Court ruling which deems the law as being	The Project will conduct project consultation at the national and sub-national levels, including with local communities. The Project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which will be implemented throughout the project cycle. A project-level FGRM has been developed as part of this ESMF and will be implemented accordingly.

ESS TOPICS	IDENTIFIED GAPS	MEASURES TO MITIGATE
	unconstitutional for violating the procedural process in law making and hence, are subject to revisions within two years since the issuance of such a verdict.	

D. OTHER PROJECTS AND PROJECT SAFEGUARDS

The ER Program will overlap with the existing J-SLMP pre-investment operation where environment and social instruments were prepared to address the World Bank safeguards requirements. The ER Program will build on these existing instruments and adopt enhancement measures to address ESS provisions. These cover additional instruments to address labour and working conditions, occupational and community health and safety risks, including SEA/SH, stakeholder engagement, and additional resources (both financial and personnel) under the PMU to manage potential risks and impacts effectively. (TO BE FURTHER ELABORATED IN TERMS OF THE LINKAGES WITH THE J-SLMP).

Since the environment and social instruments under J-SLMP project have been approved by the World Bank and are aligned with the required environment and social measures under the ESMF for the ER Program, safeguards compliance for the ongoing J-SLMP project, including reporting requirements will remain under the oversight of the PMU administering the project activities. Necessary coordination and collaboration will be made with relevant implementing agencies under leadership and coordination from the DGCC and Jambi Development Planning Bureau (BAPPEDA) during the ER Program implementation.

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

The ER Program will be operating at a jurisdictional level, covering the entire Jambi Province and hence, an assessment of the current environmental and social baseline is important to provide understanding of contextual risks. While the ER Program is intended to address the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and hence, is expected to result in positive outcomes, there may be unintended and residual risks due to weak implementation capacity, including displacement of emissions to other jurisdictions. The following section outlines the current environmental and social baseline of the Jambi Province, followed by an assessment of potential environmental risks associated with the ER Program. A more comprehensive assessment can be referenced in the SESA.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

The following section outlines the key characteristics of the Jambi Province, pertinent to the overall analysis of environmental and social contexts and risks associated with the Program.

A.1. DEMOGRAPHY

Jambi has a population of 3,570,272 (2018) that includes ethnic groups such as Malay, indigenous Orang Rimba, Marga Serampas and Talang Mamak, as well as Javanese and Chinese descendants. Malay, who is mostly Muslim, dominates the province (95.44 percent), followed by Christians (Protestants) with 2.37 percent, who are mainly resides in Jambi City. Customary groups or *Adat* communities (Orang Rimba, Talang Mamak and Serampas) continue to practice traditional or customary law, including for conflict resolution with their own communities. The majority of people in rural areas practise agriculture and plantation (mostly rubber, palm oil, coffee and cinnamon).

Population density in Jambi is 70.08 people/km^2, and around 7.8 percent of Jambi's population was classified as poor in 2017.[13] The distribution of poverty is skewed towards urban areas, where 6.8 percent of the rural population was classified as poor, compared to 10 percent of the urban population.[14]

The dominant ethnic migrants in Jambi Province include Javanese who were brought in for tea plantation between 1925 and 1940.[15] Some Javanese migrants were participants of a transmigration program started in the 1970s in areas such as Rimbo Bujang (Bungo District) and Pemenang (Merangin District).

Ethnic communities (customary groups) include Kerinci, which consists of sub-groups such as Lekuk 50 Tumbi Lempur in Gunung Raya Sub-district and Tamiai in Batang Merangin Sub-district. These are agricultural communities with commodities mainly consisting of coffee and cinnamon. Other ethnic groups are Marga Serampas that also practices agriculture, and Orang Rimba[16] and Talang Mamak who practises hunting and

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[13] Central Statistics Agency for Jambi, 2018.

[14] Data 2018

[15] Sihotang, EBS, 2018. Perkebunan Teh Kayu Aro di Kerinci 1925 – 1940. Jurnal Prodi Sejarah 3(5)

[16] Some members of Orang Rimba or Suku Anak Dalam have embraced modern lifestyle and reside in urban areas.

gathering for livelihood. In contrast to some SAD communities, indigenous peoples have mingled with the wider community in the village area so that their life system is like that of most people, and this is also experienced by some SAD communities.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector is a dominant contribution to the economy of Jambi Province (29.41 percent), followed by mining and quarrying (17.66 percent), and wholesale (12.12 percent). This corresponds with the numbers of people working in this sector where 805,086 people (48.56 percent of the workforce) are involved with the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector.

Agriculture and mining sectors have been associated with drivers of deforestation in Jambi, yet it is a significant economic sector for the provincial economy. Therefore, the context of these sectors as a driver of deforestation needs to be explored for further intervention in the ERP, as well as its impacts on the PDRB and livelihood of almost half of the workforce in Jambi Province.

At the microeconomic level, it is assumed that most villagers are engaged with the agriculture sector (as shown in the high percentage of the workforce involved in this sector). Except for subsistence farming, agriculture is often coupled with the need for expansion. Therefore, agriculture (including plantation commodities) is seen as one of the drivers of deforestation in the ERP. The economic significance of agriculture is indicated by the Terms of Trade (*Nilai Tukar Petani*)[17] that reflect the economic strength of the villagers (i.e., farmers).Currently, the local government through the KLHS has encouraged to industrialise the processing of palm oil and rubber to increase the added value of their products so that it has an impact on the added value of oil palm production, in addition to intensive plantation management programs through the selection of superior seeds, the use of high quality fertilisers and low emissions, as well as other technologies that can increase production

A.2. FOREST COVER AND LAND CONDITIONS

The province of Jambi, on the island of Sumatra, hosts critically important forests and biodiversity, and is among Indonesia's most proactive provinces in terms of preparing for results-based financing for ERs. Jambi is located on the east coast of Sumatra, covering 5 million hectares (ha) of land. The province is divided into nine districts and two cities. Jambi's population is around 3.4 million, of which 0.6 million live in the provincial capital, Jambi City. Estate crops cover almost one-third of the land area in the province, with oil palm and rubber comprising over 85 percent of the agricultural plantation area. The provincial economy is dominated by primary production, with the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors contributing 31.5 percent of Jambi's GDP in 2021, half of which coming from estate crops (oil palm and rubber). The percentage of population living in poverty was approximately 7.67 percent in the second quarter of 2021, lower than the national average of 9.7 percent. In addition to their role in supporting carbon storage and biodiversity, Jambi's forests are also central to supporting traditional forest-dependent communities (the Talang Mamak, Orang Rimba, and Melayu, for example).

The island of Sumatra has had one of the highest rates of deforestation in Indonesia.[18] Jambi lost 1.67 million hectares (ha) of tree cover between 2001 and 2020. Between 2006 and 2018, estate crops, degraded lands, and timber plantations more than doubled as a share of land cover in Jambi, while natural forests decreased from about 40 percent to about 22 percent of total land cover over the same period. The AFOLU sector is the largest source of emissions in Jambi, with emissions from the sector accounting for over 85 percent of total emissions.[19] Jambi's areas of critical environmental importance extend to its peatlands, mangroves and primary forests in protected areas. Peatlands in Jambi cover approximately 14.6 percent of total land area, or 78 percent of its

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[17] For Terms of Trade, 100 is considered a break event point. Values below 100 indicate deficits in farmers' economic capacity.

[18] Statistik Kementerian Kehutanan Tahun 2019, MoEF, 2021.

[19] Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD) December 2021, by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), based on analysis in the Provincial Strategy and Action Plan (SRAP), 2013.

lowlands, with 535,000 hectares comprised of deep peat.[20,21] Threats to peatlands include decomposition from drainage and peat fires, both of which have been linked to conversion of peatland areas for agricultural uses. Jambi also hosts primary forests, mostly within four national parks.

The main driver of deforestation in Jambi is unlicensed land clearing for agriculture and timber (see **Table 2**). Land degradation leading to deforested areas in forests and peatlands, such as overlogging and encroachment in production forests, illegal logging in protected forests, and unlicensed land clearing in other land areas (non-Forest Areas) continue despite policies and regulations designed to prevent this. Agricultural land clearing techniques have resulted in regular incidence of forest and peat fires. Overlogging is caused by poor management of forest concessionaires, whereas encroachment in production forests is mostly caused by lack of capacity of Forest Management Units (FMUs) to supervise these areas. Inadequate infrastructure and human capacity in monitoring and patrolling conservation areas leaves opportunities for illegal logging and encroachment.

Table 2. Jambi Deforested Areas and Drivers of Deforestation, 2006 – 2018 (ERPD)

No	Land Use/Drivers of Deforestation	Area Deforested	Share of Deforestation	Land/Forest Designation
1	Timber Plantation (HTI)	162,744	19.2 %	Production Forest
2	Estate crops (rubbers and oil palms)	162,386	19,1 %	Other land Use (APL)
3	Agriculture (cultivation)	155,653	18.4 %	APL
4	Degraded lands (swap shrubs, bare lands, grasslands)	365,721	43.1%	
	4.a. Encroachment	140,528	16.6 %	Production Forests and Limited Production Forest
	4.b. Unlicensed land clearing	86,873	10.2 %	Other land use (APL) and Convertible Production Forest
	4.c. Overlogging	80,562	9.5 %	Production Forest
	4.d. Illegal logging	57,757	6.8 %	Conservation areas, Protection Forest
5	Mining (i.e., coal)	1,324	0.2 %	APL and Production Forest
6	Settlement	278	0.0 %	APL

The condition of forest cover, degraded land and agricultural land inside FMUs in Jambi is presented in the following **Table 3**. The scenario for J-SLMP will focus on areas under management units that still have high forest cover,[22] areas with low level of land use conflicts and areas of peat soil. Although the focus is on areas with high forest cover, they still try to continue to intervene in degraded forest areas through the Social Forestry scheme

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[20] "Sustainable Lowland Agriculture Development in Indonesia, World Bank, Washington, DC, 2021; https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/36223.

[21] Defined by the MoEF as extending to a depth of greater than 3 meters for protection purposes in Indonesia. *Protection and management of peatland ecosystem*, No. 71/2014, Government of Indonesia, Jakarta. Peat domes can range in thickness from half a meter deep to more than 20 meters deep. https://www.wri.org/insights/save-indonesias-carbon-rich-peatlands-start-mapping-them.

[22] These criteria are in line with the forest transition theory presented in the ERP Emission Scenario (below).

or increase the capacity of communities who have already opened plantations/agriculture in degraded areas with low emission smart farming systems.

Table 3. Forest Cover, Degraded Land and Agricultural Land in FMUs in Jambi in 2017

FMUs	Agricultural land[23]	Degraded land[24]	Forested area[25]	Grand Total
KPHP Batang Hari Unit XI dan XII	28,634	24,556	24,592	77,782
KPHP Bungo Unti II dan III	4,660	31,751	63,146	99,557
KPHP Kerinci Unit I	5,133	2,934	7,254	15,321
KPHP Limau Unit VII Sorolangun	7,895	5,884	91,963	105,741
KPHP Merangin Unit IV, V, VI	18,509	40,569	99,429	158,507
KPHP Muara Jambi Unit XIII	402	40,740	30,205	71,347
KPHP Tanjung Jabung barat Unit XV, XVI dan KPHL U*	20,608	50,249	41,861	112,717
KPHP Tanjung Jabung Timur Unit XIV	4,451	24,701	12,325	41,477
KPHP Tebo Barat Unit IX	44,469	69,396	11,687	125,552
KPHP Tebo Timur Unit X	30,522	39,449	22,669	92,640
KPHP Unit VIII Hilir Sarolangun	24,322	31,208	14,382	69,912
Grand Total	**189,603**	**361,435**	**419,512**	**970,550**

Within Jambi, there are four National Parks in Jambi that have high forest cover. These include Berbak, Bukit Dua Belas, Bukit Tiga Puluh, and Kerinci Seblat and shown in the following **Table 4**. In contrast to the FMUs, this area is still dominant with high forest cover and hence, focus will be on preventive measures through joint patrols with the community and community empowerment programs to increase added value in commodities managed by communities around the forest areas.

Baseline data on degraded land in conservation and FMU areas, and according to Implementation Area for each district are provided in the following **Table 5** and **Table 6** (source: Report on Analysis on Changes to Forest Cover and Land in Jambi, Oct 2019).

Table 4. Forest Cover, Degraded and Agricultural Land in the National Parks as of 2017

Conservation areas	Agricultural land	Degraded land	Forested area	Grand Total
TN Berbak	42	39,975	97,059	137,076
TN Bukit Dua Belas	1,019	3,455	48,110	52,584

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[23] Agricultural areas cover agricultural land covered with tree canopy suitable for agroforestry, which include mixed agriculture, dryland agriculture, ponds and transmigration area.

[24] Degraded land including bare lands, grasslands, and shrubs.

[25] Forested areas cover all-natural forests from primary and secondary succession, thus excluding plantation forests.

TN Bukit Tiga Puluh	629	545	34,566	35,740
TN Kerinci Seblat	12,799	21,072	376,648	410,518
Grand Total	**14,489**	**65,054**	**556,729**	**636,271**

Table 5. Degraded Land and Other Land Uses inside Conservation and FMUs from 2006 to 2017

Lan Use/ Land Cover after Deforesta-tion	Other Land Use	Conservation Areas			FMU Areas				Total	%
		Nature Reserves	National Parks	Forest Park	Prod. Forests	Limited Prod. Forests	Converti-ble Prod. Forests	Protec-ted Forests		
Degraded lands	86,516	520	21,249	16,329	175,725	45,365	357	19,659	365,721	43.12
Agriculture	36,797	263	8,735	10,370	24,037	24,037	43	8,539	155,653	18.35
Estate crops	110,919	16	888	126	16,282	16,282	2,168	7,503	162,386	19.15
Timber plantation	5,990	0	0	0	3,844	3,844	8	26	162,744	19.19
Mining	147	0	39	0	0	0	0	1	1,324	0.16
Settlement	172	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	278	0.03
TOTAL	**240,542**	**801**	**30,911**	**26,825**	**89,536**	**89,536**	**35,728**	**35,728**	**848,107**	**100**

Table 6. Degraded Land in the ER Implementation Area by District in 2017

Districts	WPK Vegetation			WPK Peatlands				Grand Total
	Agricultural land	Degraded land	Forested land	Agricultural land	Degraded land	Forested land	Only Peatland	
Kab. Batanghari	50,683	40,834	60,144					151,661
Kab. Bungo	19,071	80,225	95,558					194,855
Kab. Kerinci	12,537	16,509	177,811					206,857
Kab. Berangin	44,398	90,690	272,881	58	1		1,657	409,626
Kab. Muaro Jambi	12,580	71,072	53,202	2,737	60,830	50,378	87,176	224,030
Kab. Sarolangan	49,121	56,702	137,099	1,653	3.221	117	18,043	260,965
Kab. Tanjung Jabung Barat	39,434	68,730	54,581	11,998	14,053	11,211	35,259	198,004
Kab. Tanjung Jabung Timur	8,352	95,164	96,352	2,579	54,373	66,287	38,600	238,468

Kab. Tebo	113,639	172,626	68,031					354,296
Kota Sungai Penuh	31	907	23,024					23,962
Grand Total	**349,846**	**693,458**	**1,038,683**	**19,025**	**132,478**	**127,992**	**180,735**	**2,262,723**

A.3. FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Flagship species in Jambi province include the Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis*), Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) and orangutan (*Pongo abelii*). Areas identified as habitat of these key species in Jambi are listed in **Table 7** below, while the distribution of these flagships species is shown in **Figure 3** below.

Table 7. Habitat Areas for Flagship Species

| Species	Description	District	Area (ha)[26]
Orangutan	Sumatran orangutans (*Pongo abilii*), classified as critically endangered, are found in primary tropical lowland forests, including mangrove, swamp forests and riparian forests. They live almost completely in the trees, building nests in which they nap or sleep for the night. Preferred elevations are 200 to 400 m, the area in which their preferred fruiting trees occur, but Sumatran orangutans can be found at a higher altitude (Rijksen, et al., 2003).	Tebo	144,000
Sumatran Elephants	Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis),* classified as critically endangered*,* is a subspecies of Asian elephant and is classified as endangered. The Sumatran elephant is under serious threat from illegal logging and associated habitat loss and fragmentation in Indonesia. The elephant population's long-term viability is jeopardized by rapid forest conversion to commercial plantations.	Tebo	99,700[27]
Sumatran Tiger	Sumatran tigers *(Panthera tigris sumatrae),* classified as critically endangered, are the smallest surviving tiger subspecies and are distinguished by heavy black stripes on their orange coats. The last of Indonesia's tigers—less than 400 today—are holding on for survival in the remaining patches of forests on the island of Sumatra, including Jambi. Accelerating deforestation and rampant poaching have threatened this species.	Merangin	32,000[28]
		Bungo	23,700[29]
		TOTAL	**299,400**

Figure 3. Distribution of Flagship Species in Jambi (Source: BKSDA Office Jambi, 2019)

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[26] Defined based on existing surveys by various organisations.

[27] Mossbrucker, AM., Fleming, CH., Imron, MA., 2017. AKDEC homerange size and habitat selection of Sumatran elephants. Wildlife Research 43(7).

[28] Kerinci Seblat Sumatran Tiger Protection and Conservation. 2017. Fauna & Flora International – Kerinci Seblat National Park.

[29] Linkie, M., Haidir, IA., Nugroho, A., Dinata, Y,. 2008. Conserving tigers Panthera tigris in selectively logged Sumatran Forests. Biological Conservation 141. 2410-2415.
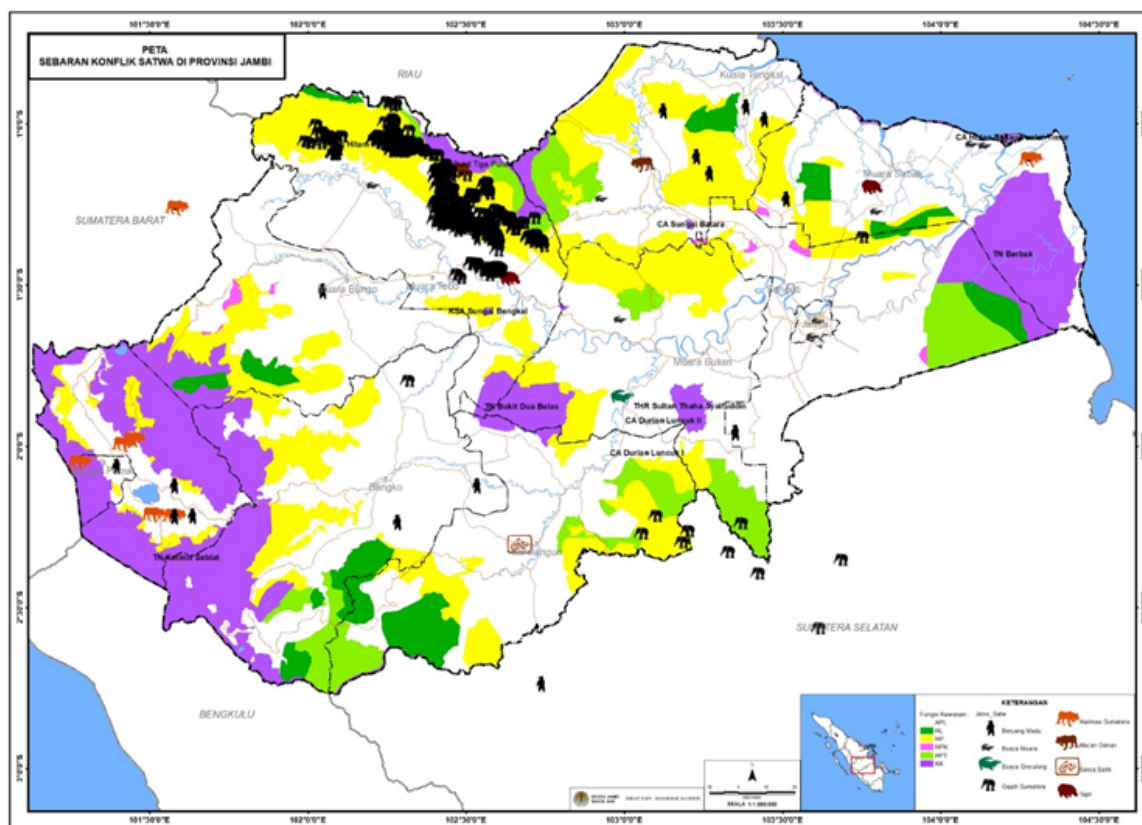
Flagship species that are found inside the National Parks in Jambi include the following: (source: http://tfcasumatera.org/)

1. **Berbak National Park (TNBS):** Flagship and endangered species include Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), Asian tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), reptile species Sinyulong crocodile (*Tomistoma schlegelii*), Estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*).

2. **Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS):** Flagship and endangered species include Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis)*, Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis)*, Sumatran deer/muntjac, *Muntiacus montanus* (newly discovered in 2007) and 16 endemic bird species.

3. **Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (TNBT):** Endangered and vulnerable species include Sumatran tigers (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*), otters (*Aonyx cinerea*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), spotted-winged fruit bat (*Balionycteris maculate*), white-collared fruit bat (*Megaerops wetmorei*) and Malay tapir (*Tapirus indicus*).

4. **Bukit Duabelas National Park:** Endangered and vulnerable species include the Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus)*, clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus)*, Sumatran deer/muntjac (*Muntiacus montanus)*, hairy-nosed otter (*Lutra sumatrana)* and dhole (*Cuon alpinus)*.

A.4. HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES (HCV) AND CRITICAL LAND AREAS

High conservation value (HCV 1 to 4)[30] areas in Jambi province have been identified as part of the baseline for the J-SLMP and are presented in **Table 8** below. There are at least four plantation areas that have been identified under the HCV assessment, which may contribute to the ERP performance in Jambi.

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[30] HCV 1: Areas that contain globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refuges);

Table 8. Areas Certified as HCV

Company	Type of Concession	District	Area (Ha)
PT Wirakarya Sakti	Timber Plantation (HTI)	Tanjung Jabung Barat	293,812
PT Rimba Hutani Mas	Timber Plantation (HTI)	Tanjung Jabung Barat	65,714.75
		Tanjung Jabung Timur	
		Batanghari	19,014.26
PT Tebo Multi Agro	Timber Plantation (HTI)	Tebo	19,770
PT Kresna Duta AgroIndo	Plantation	Merangin	Assessment in progress
PT Satya Kisma Usaha	Plantation	Bungo	Assessment in progress
PTPN VI	Plantation	Kerinci	Assessment in progress
		Batanghari	Assessment in progress
Grand Total			**398,311.01**

According to government regulation no.26/2020 concerning Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation, "Critical Land" is defined as land either inside or outside of forest area that has been damaged to the level that its expected and/or assigned function for production and/or watershed support is lost or has been reduced. Critical land has been identified and is the target for forest rehabilitation, which may contribute to the performance of Jambi Province under the ERP. **Table 9** below shows that 87 percent of areas in Jambi are categorised as critical land.

Table 9. Critical Land in Jambi Watershed (Batanghari)

District	Status	Area (ha)
Batanghari	Production Forest	132,931.03
	Other Use (APL)	258,801.26
	Conservation Forest	23,597.44
	Limited Production Forest	29,189.79
Muaro Jambi	Other Use (APL)	238,096.75
	Conservation Forest	47,475.67
	Production Forest	49,382.39
	Limited Production Forest	55,932.91
	Protected Forest	23,131.34
Tanjung Jabung Barat	Other Use (APL)	235,003.98
	Conservation Forest	11,068.80
	Protected Forest	15,993.61
	Production Forest	186,363.30

HCV 2: Areas that contain globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most, if not all, of a naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;

HCV 3: Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems; and

HCV 4: Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control).

District	Status	Area (ha)
	Convertible production forest	3,126.68
	Limited Production Forest	42,289.45
Tanjung Jabung Timur	Other Use (APL)	253,508.91
	Conservation Forest	122,988.78
	Production Forest	54,619.52
Tebo	Conservation Forest	30,815.29
	Production Forest	224,212.05
	Limited Production Forest	30,082.87
	Convertible Production Forest	468.61
	Other Use (APL)	292,252.15
	Protected Forest	8,042.55
Bungo	Other Use (APL)	325,350.36
	Conservation Forest	38,531.42
	Protected Forest	13,004.98
	Production Forest	101,980.94
Kerinci	Other Use (APL)	104,431.53
	Conservation Forest	145,652.70
	Production Forest	26,084.86
Merangin	Other Use (APL)	364,903.49
	Conservation Forest	79,025.08
	Protected Forest	29,581.44
	Production Forest	140,105.07
	Limited Production Forest	46,144.64
Sarolangun	Other Use (APL)	321,835.00
	Conservation Forest	13,394.68
	Protected Forest	50,398.40
	Production Forest	87,189.49
	Limited Production Forest	78,331.23
Grand Total		**4,335,320.44**

A.5. LAND TENURE

The conflict typology in Jambi Province can be generally categorized as follows: i) overlapping land claims and encroachments in forest areas especially in the upstream (conservation) zone; ii) conflict with palm oil and industrial timber plantations due to overlapping land claims and perceptions of inequitable benefit sharing in the middle (production) zone; and iii) a combination of inter-communal conflicts and conflict with concession companies, mostly palm oil in the east (distribution) zone. Such conflicts typically involve concession holders

(forest plantation and ecosystem restoration concessions), FMUs, national park managers, local communities including *Adat* communities, as well as in-migrants from other regions and a combination of these stakeholders. Tenurial conflicts in palm oil concessions are typically complex and may sometimes involve violence. Such due to multiple interests and stakeholders involved, often embroiled in local politics, length of such conflicts where they are allowed to fester, institutional silos and capacities to address such conflicts.

The majority of tenurial conflicts in the forestry sector were reported to have occurred in the production forest areas, with 104 cases being documented as of 2021 (or 90.43 percent of the total case in the sector), followed by the conservation areas with 11 cases. In response to overlapping tenurial claims in the forest areas, the government has embarked on an ambitious social forestry program as a tool to address such conflicts, by enabling forest dependent communities to secure access to land tenure and natural resources. As of 2021, 64 cases have been mediated through different schemes of the social forestry program facilitated by the Jambi Provincial Forestry Service Agency.

The following **Table 10** provides a snapshot of the category of tenurial in the forestry sectors and stakeholders involved.

Table 10. Tenurial Conflicts in the Forestry Sector

No	Claimants	Land Use							
		National Park	Natural Resource Unit	Timber Plantations	Social Forestry	Ecosystem Restoration	Logging	FMU	Private
1	**Forest smallholders**			52	4	11		5	
2	**Farmer groups**			1		2		2	
3	**Individual**			5					
4	**Adat communities**	3		2		1		1	
5	**Cooperative**			3	2				2
6	**Village governments**	4		5		5		1	
7	**Non-forestry license (HGU)**				4				
	Total	**7**		**68**	**10**	**19**		**9**	**2**

Outside the forest areas, conflicts were reported mostly in areas designated for oil palm concessions. In Jambi, the overall concession area allocated to oil palm plantations is estimated at 1,363,425 hectares, with production areas at 1,031,724.05 hectares managed by 186 companies. The production area represents a substantial proportion of non-forest areas in the province at 35.36 percent. However, actual production is only half of the allotted area at 541,926 hectares, suggesting that large swathes of land are not managed by permit holders, with conflicting claims with local communities.

As of 2021, there were 40 cases recorded in the oil palm sector. While conflict settlements were reported to have been mediated (10 cases), the majority of such conflicts are yet to be addressed. These conflicts typically involved local communities and farmer groups with plantation permit holders (38 out of 40 reported cases). Overlapping claims are reported to be the main cause (27 cases), followed by lack of clarity in partnership schemes with smallholders (11 cases) and disputes over issuance of permits (2 cases).

B. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

The ER Program's objective is to address the underlying drivers of emissions across relevant sectors, such as timber plantations, estate crops, subsistence agriculture, and unsustainable logging practices. By doing so, the Program seeks to facilitate consensus building amongst key stakeholders in their commitments to achieve emission reduction targets and hence, is expected to result in positive environmental and social outcomes at the local, national, and global levels. The ER Program is expected to lead to improved protection of ecosystem services, biodiversity, and habitats, including benefits to improved water quality, soil fertility, flooding, and erosion control, sustainable livelihoods, reduced tenurial conflicts, etc.

These will be achieved through a reduction of land-based carbon emissions, increased carbon storage, reduced land degradation and protection of globally threatened ecosystems and endemic biodiversity and access to sustainable livelihoods options amongst forest dependent communities. Over the long run, the Program aims to foster sustainability in land and natural resource management and community resilience, especially in the context of climate change. Potential environmental and social risks and impacts from the Program will likely stem from poor implementation practices, lack of capacity to enforce rules and regulations and oversight, lack of inclusive engagement and social license to operate, particularly amongst forest dependent communities, which may undermine the potentials of the Program in the overall emission reduction efforts. Small-scale and localized impacts may result from the support for sustainable production activities and physical investments to be financed under the BSP, particularly on aspects related to labour and occupational health and safety risks, exposure to chemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, and other agricultural inputs, introduction of invasive species, small-scale civil works, etc. Large-scale civil works, requiring involuntary land acqusition and mobilization of a large workforce imply highly negative environmental or social impacts are not eligible for financing under the BSP. Cumulative impacts, direct and indirect environmental and social impacts are mostly expected to be positive through reduction of emissions (reducing deforestation and land degradation) and improved land and natural resource governance.

The potential environmental risks are primarily considered based on the inherent characteristics of the ER Program's location, harboring natural and critical habitats. These habitats are home to critically endangered species. The baseline data and spatial analysis shows that the ER Program's areas (including forest and palm oil concessions) overlap with the key biodiversity areas, including habitat of the endangered Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), elephants and some migratory birds at Berbak National Park. The potential social risks under the ER Program are attributed to the following such as amongst others: i) the various social contexts within which the ER Program will be implemented and where carbon benefits will be distributed. The project will likely operate in areas where there is presence of Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable forest-dependent communities and ecologically sensitive ecosystems; ii) inclusion of potential activities to address poor natural management practices with downstream impacts on livelihoods, such as access restrictions, conflicts over land use and natural resources, iii) varying institutional capacities to address social issues of concerns particularly on aspects related to access to land/tenurial rights, lack of clarity over land tenure amongst forest dependent communities, overlapping concessions holders, smallholder agricultural expansion, illegal logging, etc. Lack of inclusive engagement and participation of affected stakeholders, particularly amongst those who may stand to lose (i.e., illegal occupants of forest land, illegal miners, recent in-migrants etc.) may heighten the risks associated with the Program's social license to operate.

Other social dimensions being considered include equity in access to the ER Program benefits, especially across communities where there has been a legacy of exclusion and gender inequities in land use, land rights and access to natural resources. Such inequities may stem from asymmetrical social and gender relations pertaining to land and natural resources and decision making processes, adoption of technology and machineries which may

exclude women and poor households, domestic obligations, cultural expectations and modality of engagement which may limit participation.

There may also be potential risks of reversals and/or displacements (leakages). These include expansion of commercial and smallholders' plantations into forested lands, changes in commodity prices (such as palm oil, coffee, rubber, etc.) which may incentivize opening of new lands, illegal logging and mining. Such factors are often attributed to weak policy and regulatory enforcement and transparency in licensing, limited oversight, overlapping land claims due to poor land management. Other factors include incidence of forest and land fire particularly during the dry season, potentially triggered by illegal burning and pest outbreaks which may be induced by landscape changes (i.e., loss of forest cover causing disruptions in the ecosystem). Such risks may stem from lack of broad and sustained stakeholder support and inter-sectoral coordination, including conflicting policies, prevalence of land conflicts, including limited capacity to address such conflicts and prevent further encroachments, and lack of long-term incentives beyond climate finance to decouple deforestation and forest degradation.

Further analysis of the potential environmental and social risks under the ER Program is presented in the following matrix.

Table 11. Environment and Social Risk Analysis

Typology of risk	Mitigation Measures	Instruments	Component
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts			
Lack of implementing capacities to ensure adherence to good environmental and social practices in land and natural resource management. These include technical capacity to implement internationally accepted standards in conservation and rehabilitation activities, oversight, law and regulatory enforcement, community facilitation, etc.	Enhancement in institutional capacity to adopt good practices in land and natural resource management, including adoption of ESCOPs, environmental and social assessments, oversight and relevant capacity building and technical support. Mobilization of resources, including financial, experts and community facilitators in priority sectors and villages to address underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.	To the extent possible, integration of good practices into activity planning and design, including relevant capacity building and technical assistance support, adoption of ESCOPs, preparation of standalone environmental and social assessments and instruments (i.e., UKL-UPL).	C. 2
Weak enforcement of environmental laws applicable to the sectors under the ER Program, leading to risks associated with reversals and displacements.	Stakeholder capacity building and coordination under Component 1.	Regulatory enforcement capacity strengthening, with corresponding inclusive stakeholder engagement as guided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) under Component 1.	C. 1
Overlapping land claims, where activities may potentially exacerbate conflicts	Implementation of an impact mitigation hierarchy, starting from avoidance of areas with ongoing large-scale disputes, technical support for conflict resolution mediation.	Integrated into activity design, inclusive stakeholder engagement as guided in the SEP.	C. 2
Downstream impacts of policy and regulatory development and enforcement, potentially attributed to lack of understanding of potential risks and stakeholder consultations. These include i) potential livelihoods impacts on vulnerable groups associated with changes in land uses and access, ii) conflicts, iii) leakages and displacements to other sectors and/or jurisdictions, etc.	Assessments of potential downstream environmental and social impacts through a consultative process, involving both potentially affected and interested parties, monitoring of regulatory enforcement, including use of innovative approaches to promote transparency and public participation.	As above	C. 1
ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions			
Poor working conditions, particularly for workers deployed to remote site, hazardous areas, such as during forest and land fire seasons, intertidal areas, etc.	Requirements for adequate and safe working conditions/ Relevant ESHS requirements in the ESCOPs to be incorporated into the TORs and bidding document (if applicable) works are to be outsourced. Technical facilitation if activities are being implemented by the community.	Site-specific ESMP and Environmental (where applicable) and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs), inclusion of ESHS requirements in the TORs and bidding documents.	C. 2

Typology of risk	Mitigation Measures	Instruments	Component
	Oversight and application of sanctions and/or remedial measures in the context of poor performance.		
Child labour, particularly for activities involving community labour	Establishment of an age verification mechanism where the minimum age for employment under the project is 18 years old. In the event that the decision is made to allow employment between above the minimum age of 14 and 18, relevant provisions under the ESS2 (para. 17 – 19) shall prevail and additional resources will be made available, including for supervision, communication, and outreach, FGRM, etc. to ensure duly adherence to the ESS2 and the national labour law.	Labour Management Procedures (LMP)	C.2
Discriminatory practices at workplace, including hiring, employment terms and conditions, termination, etc.	Adoption of relevant employment terms and conditions as applicable to project workers in line with ESS2. Relevant provisions include equal pay, no discrimination policies, and zero tolerance to child labour (including for third parties if activities in the field would be organized through a third party), workers' grievance mechanisms, etc.	Labour Management Procedures (LMP)	C.1, C.2 and C.3
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) accident, including exposure to natural disasters, COVID-19 risks, use of heavy equipment (i.e., hydrological repairs, re-grading, tidal channel creation, dredging, peatland canal blocking, forest planting, etc.).	Integrate OHS management into site-specific ESMPs (where applicable) and adoption ESCOPs, including provisions of capacity building, PPE, and relevant equipment for project workers. Provisions of monitoring, including use of supervision consultants for field activities Enforcement of COVID-19 Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures as contained in the ESCOPs.	Inclusion of OHS requirements and ESCOPs in TORs and bidding documents where applicable. Site-specific ESMPs, ESCOPs Regular monitoring of OHS	C.2
Workplace-related Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) or involving act of violent i.e., physical, verbal, and emotional/ bullying	Adoption of Codes of Conduct, covering SEA/SH and Respectful Behaviour for all project workers (including community workers), and relevant awareness training and sensitization	Code of Conduct for Respectful Behaviour and SEA/SH in the Labour Management Procedure (LMP)	C.1, C.2, and C.3
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention			

Typology of risk	Mitigation Measures	Instruments	Component
Waste generation associated with ER Program activities such as site repairs, peatland hydrological infrastructure, planting activities and maintenance, with potential risks on biodiversity due to noise pollution, generation of solid wastes, water turbidity, etc.	Integrate waste handling procedure in the ESCOPs. Where applicable, waste transporters will need to be engaged to dispose of wastes in designated areas, manifest tracking particularly for hazardous wastes. Collaborate with relevant local government agencies responsible for waste handling.	Integration of ESCOPs into technical design and planning of activities in the work plan (R*encana Kegiatan*) prepared by the implementing agencies	C. 2
Excessive use of pesticide and herbicides	Screening of chemicals used and/or purchased against the negative list and the list of prohibited chemicals as included in the ESCOPs. Periodic monitoring and provisions of technical facilitation to support adoption of alternative options (i.e., organic materials).	Negative list, ESCOPs	C.2
ESS4: Community Health and Safety			
Water and soil pollution from hydrological infrastructure development, with potential risks of contaminating water sources used by surrounding communities	Use natural material to build hydrological infrastructure and installation protective measures to prevent risks of leakages and contamination	Site-specific ESMPs, ESCOPs	C.2
Public health risks associated with COVID-19	Implementation of COVID-19 infection prevention protocol and relevant training and sensitization	COVID-19 infection prevention protocol	C.1, C.2, C.3
Traffic safety due to transportation of heavy equipment especially in rural access with limited road networks and road quality	Implementation of traffic management safety	ESCOP	C.2
Poor quality of structural elements with risks on community safety	Involvement of technical experts to advise and monitor delivery of sub-project activities which require expert engineering measures (i.e., public infrastructure, infrastructure in disaster prone areas, etc.)	Detailed designs, site-specific ESMP and ESCOP	C.2
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) or involving act of violent i.e., physical, verbal, and emotional/ bullying to local communities	Adoption of Codes of Conduct for the prevention of SEA/SH and Code of Conduct for the promoting Respectful Behaviour and preventing violent act for all project workers and relevant awareness training and sensitization	Code of Conduct for Respectful Behaviour, covering SEA/SH prevention	C.1, C.2, and C.3
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement			

Typology of risk	Mitigation Measures	Instruments	Component
Access restrictions to land use and natural resources with livelihoods impacts	Implementation of the Process Framework, to guide participation of affected communities in the design of project activities, mitigation measures, and monitoring of their implementation. Targeted livelihoods support for the affected households and communities.	Process Framework, with relevant mitigation measures to be integrated into village mangrove management plans. Potential financing resources for livelihoods restoration may be mobilized under Component 3	C.2
Land acquisition is expected to be minor and will be handled through a willing-buyer and willing-seller scheme and voluntary land donation	Implementation of land acquisition protocols, adopting a willing-buyer and willing-seller scheme and voluntary land donation (i.e., nursery, infrastructure, etc.)	Land Acquisition Framework	C.2
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources			
Biodiversity disturbance, introduction of invasive species	Ensure the selection of tree, and plant species in accordance with environmental conditions/initial ecosystems so as not to disturb the habitat of animals in the ecosystem. Engagement with local experts and use of local wisdoms. Identification and monitoring of invasive species during activity life cycle.	Integration of biodiversity management measures into technical planning and workplan (*Rencana Kegiatan*), based on prior assessments and/or expert advice.	C. 2
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples			
Access restrictions to land use and natural resources	As above under ESS5 through implementation of a Process Framework. Free, Informed and Prior Consent (FPIC) protocol will be required under circumstances warranting FPIC as guided in the IPPF.	As above under ESS5	C. 2
Social exclusion risks, elite capture (i.e., access to carbon and non-carbon benefits, land tenure, etc.)	Inclusive participation and community engagement including with vulnerable groups	SEP elements to be integrated into project design, affirmative measures in the BSP	C.1, C.2
Lack of social and cultural acceptance associated with commercialization of cultural heritage for eco-tourism activities	FPIC and fair and equitable benefit sharing in agreement with the communities concerned	IPPF, SEP and BSP	C.2
ESS8: Cultural Heritage			
Discovery of tangible cultural heritage during project activities	Implementation chance-find procedures for tangible heritage and relevant management procedure	Chance Find Protocol in the ESCOP	C. 2

Typology of risk	Mitigation Measures	Instruments	Component
Use of cultural heritage for commercial purposes under community-based livelihoods activities (i.e., ecotourism)	Integration of due consultations and community engagement to inform the affected communities: i) their rights under national law; ii) the scope and nature of the commercial development and the potential impacts; and iii) the potential options for community-managed ecotourism and the like (to generate income for the local communities) while still upholding conservation principle and activities	SEP, IPPF	C.2
Temporary access restrictions to cultural heritage (sacred groves, coastal areas) during site preparation and implementation of forest conservation and land rehabilitation activities	Integration of mitigation measures such as provisions of alternative access considering personal safety into site-level ESMPs	Site-level ESMPs, ESCOPs	C.2
ESS9: Financial Intermediaries – not relevant			
ESS10: ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure			
Social exclusion, particularly amongst vulnerable groups	The ER Program's SEP includes provisions for outreach and facilitation to vulnerable groups, including provisions of women-safe space, affirmative measures for people with mobility restrictions and disability, the elderly, poor households, etc. Implementation of community FGRM and feedback management	Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with elements being incorporated into project design	C.1, C.2, C.3
Lack of meaningful consideration on social and economic conditions and socio-culturally acceptable engagement approaches	Implementation of inclusive stakeholder engagement approaches, including recruitment of local facilitators from the target communities, consultations, and community-level assessments to understand engagement needs, opportunities and challenges as part of planning processes	SEP	C.1, C.2, C.3
Lack of community buy-in into the ER Program	Development of incentive systems to foster community participation, and buy-in as encapsulated in the BSP, inclusive engagement and outreach as guided in the SEP.	BSP	C.1, C.2
Poor multi-stakeholder coordination	Establishment of multi-stakeholder forums and/or steering committee at the sub-national level to foster inter-agency coordination and collaboration	Integrated as part of the ER Program institutional arrangement	C.1, C.2, C.3

CHAPTER 5: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

This section outlines the ESMF implementation processes and how environmental and social management is conducted in accordance with the ESMF that also incorporates the Government of Indonesia's requirements. Such processes cover: i) environmental and social screening and scoping of potential risks and impacts of the proposed ER activities under each component; ii) preparation of applicable environmental and social instruments and/or adoption of environmental and social management tools such as ESCOPs into activities; iii) review and approval processes; iv) monitoring of environmental and social aspects; and v) grievance management. The annexes of the ESMF provide relevant tools and guidelines to support the ESMF operationalization.

Implementation of the environmental and social management will follow a risk and impact mitigation hierarchy, covering four broad principles that are designed to be implemented sequentially: i) avoid; ii) minimize; iii) remediate; and iv) offset. The first process is to exclude activities classified as high risk from the environmental and social perspectives, acknowledging the required capacity, resources and complexity to manage potential risks and impacts associated with such activities. Each activity under the ER Program will also be screened against the negative list.

Under the ER Program, there are two categories of activities subject to the provisions of the ESMF:

a. ER activities included in the Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD), covering activities described in Chapter 2 on ER Program description.
b. Potential activities to be financed by ER payments under the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP). Under this scheme, carbon benefits can be in the form of both monetary and non-monetary (such as goods, services, agricultural inputs and programs) and other in-kind support. Such benefits shall be used to finance programs and/or activities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, such as curbing deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation and enhancements, sustainable management of forests, etc.

The ER Program seeks to strengthen stakeholder engagement and required processes to receive and respond to citizen feedback and ensure timely responses. The ER Program will put in place a strategy to ensure effective stakeholder engagement in line with the SEP and that the FGRM is widely communicated, accessible and affordable. Furthermore, adequate resources and efforts will be mobilised to support community engagement, including use of community dispute settlement processes, in a culturally and socially acceptable manner.

The GoI is a signatory of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) where broad community support or hereafter referred to as Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is required from participating communities. FPIC will be built on iterative consultations and engagement at the community level. FPIC will need to be obtained from target communities for implementation of the ER Program. FPIC represents a sequential process as a result from meaningful consultations and community board support required under ESS 7 and these consultations shall precede any activities under the ER Program that may impact these communities. A full scope of its application is described in the IPPF (**Annex 8**).

The following sections will describe step-by-step processes for the environmental and social management addressing both categories of activities above.

A. RISK SCREENING AND SCOPING

An early screening of potential environmental and social red-flags including checking against the negative list (**Annex 1**) will be conducted by each implementing agency under supervision and technical support of the PMU environmental and social team. The ER Program is not envisaged to support sub-project activities categorized as high risk and this has been established as part of the initial risk screening process. As part of the workplan review and approval processes, each implementing agency shall self-assess their proposed activities along the classifications below:

Table 12. Sub-project Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Risk Classification	Description	Instrument(s)
High*	Wide range of significant adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment including i) long term, permanent and/or irreversible and impossible to avoid entirely due to the nature of the project; ii) high in magnitude and/or in spatial extent; iii) significant adverse cumulative impacts or transboundary impacts; and iv) a high probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.). Some of the significant adverse environment and social risks and impacts of specific activities cannot be mitigated, or specific mitigation measures require complex and/or unproven mitigation, compensatory measures or technology, or sophisticated social analysis and implementation.	Not applicable. Note: High risk sub-projects will not be permitted under J-SLMP (refer Negative List).
Substantial	The activities may not be as complex as High-Risk Projects, its E&S scale and impact may be smaller (large to medium) and the location may not be in such a highly sensitive area, and some risks and impacts may be significant. This would take into account whether the potential risks and impacts have the majority or all of the following characteristics: i) mostly temporary, predictable and/or reversible and the nature of the project does not preclude the possibility of avoiding or reversing them; ii) adverse social impacts may give rise to a limited degree of social conflict, harm or risk to human security; iii) medium in magnitude and/or spatial extent; iv) there is medium to low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.), and there are known and reliable mechanisms available to prevent or minimise such incidents. Mitigatory and/or compensatory measures may be designed more readily and be more reliable than those of High-Risk activities.	Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Equal to AMDAL and UKL-UPL in Indonesia regulation system (Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012).
Moderate	Potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are not likely to be significant. This is because the activities are not complex and/or large, does not involve activities that have a high potential for harming people or the environment, and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. As such, the potential risks and impacts and issues are likely to have the following characteristics: i)	Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Equal to UKL-UPL in Indonesia regulation system (Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012).

Risk Classification	Description	Instrument(s)
	predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible; ii) low in magnitude; iii) site-specific, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the activities; and iv) low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., do not involve use or disposal of toxic materials, routine safety precautions are expected to be sufficient to prevent accidents, etc.). Potential risks and impacts can be easily mitigated in a predictable manner.	
Low	Potential adverse risks to and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are likely to be minimal or negligible. Such activities with few or no adverse risks and impacts and issues, do not require further environmental and social assessment following the initial screening.	Code of Environmental and Social Practice. Equal to SPPL in Indonesia regulation system (Minister of Environment Regulation No 5/2012).

Examples of potential activities within specific risk classification is presented as follows:

Table 13. Risk Classification based on Types of Investments

Project-Type	Low Risk	Medium to Substantial Risk	High Risk*
Forest management and agroforestry measures	• Sawmilling & timber processing (<2,000 m³) • Small-scale NTFP production and processing (no threshold defined) • Processing of rattan (preservation and heating) • Rice milling • Processing of plantation crops • Processing and packaging of crops, forest products, and NTFPs	• Sawmilling & timber processing (2,000-6,000 m³) • Timber utilisation business operation in community plantation forests (≤10,000 ha) • Development of plantation areas on non-state forest land or state forest land planned for forest conversion (seasonal: <3,000 ha, perennial: <3,000 ha) • Medium-scale NTFP production and processing (no threshold defined) • Breeding of natural plants and/or wildlife in captivity for trading (any size)	• Sawmilling & timber processing (>6,000 m³) • Timber utilisation business operation in plantation forests (>5,000 ha) • Timber utilisation business operation in natural forests (any size) • Development of plantation areas on non-state forest land or state forest land planned for forest conversion (seasonal: >2,000 ha, perennial: >3,000 ha) • Large-scale NTFP production and processing (no threshold defined) • Projects involving earth-moving activities (>500,000 m³ of earth moved)
Construction, operation and maintenance of small-scale facilities and buildings (ecotourism, processing, commercial and/or administrative)	• Construction of ecotourism facilities (building size: <5,000 m²) • Construction of processing facilities (building size:<5,000 m²) • Construction of commercial/administrative buildings (building size:<5,000 m²)	• Construction of ecotourism facilities (building size: 5,000–10,000 m²) • Construction of processing facilities (building size: 5,000–10,000 m²) • Ecotourism in protection/production forest (all sizes)	• Construction of ecotourism facilities (building size: >10,000 m² or land area: >5 ha) • Construction of processing facilities (building size: >10,000 m² or land area: >5 ha); and

Project-Type	Low Risk	Medium to Substantial Risk	High Risk*
		• Development of (non-theme) recreational parks (<100 ha) • Tourist/visitor accommodation (all sizes)	• Development of (non-theme) recreational parks (>100 ha).
Other	• Furniture production • Small handicraft production	• Water bottling (any size) • Water consumption (e.g., for bottling) in production/protection forest (<30% of water discharge) • Water consumption/drinking water (50-250 l/sec from river/lake 2.5-250 l/sec from water spring 150 l/sec from groundwater) • Water processing installation (50-100 l/sec) • Fishponds with (semi) advanced technology (<50 ha) • Handicraft industry (>30 employees)	• Water bottling (freshwater extraction rate: >250 l/sec, groundwater extraction rate: >50 l/sec in area < 10 ha) • Fishponds with (semi) advanced technology (>50 ha)

Technical thresholds:
AMDAL: Based on Minister of Environment Regulation No. 5/2012
UKL-UPL: Based on Circular Letter B-5362/Dep I-1//LH/07/2010 from the Ministry of Environment to all Governors, Bupatis, and Heads of Environmental Agencies in Provinces and Districts (based on Minister of Environment Regulation No.13/2010 on UKL UPL SPPL) and Ministry of Public Works Regulation No. 10/PRT/M/2008

*Activities under this category are not eligible for financing under the project

In the event that the risk screening identifies that ER Program activities may potentially escalate existing risks (e.g., conflicts and/or disputes), such activities may be considered as high risk from social perspectives. Hence, necessary measures must be in place before the activities in question start and/or continue to ensure that the proposed activities fall under the risk threshold. Such measures may range from strengthening community engagement, alternative siting, mediation, FGRM, etc. Commencement and/or continuation of such activities will be subject to the PMU's clearance.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

On the basis of the initial screening, further environmental and social risk scoping and assessment (i.e., on the ground verification and consultations), relevant decisions will be made with regards to the required environmental and social management. Prior to the implementation of the ERP, relevant environment and social capacity building and ESMF training will be delivered to implementing agencies and development partners. On-going coaching and monitoring will be provided by provincial E&S specialists supported by the safeguard committees at the provincial and district levels.

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS

Component 1 aims to strengthen enabling policies and institutions to improve management of the AFOLU sectors. It seeks to address issues concerning the lack of institutional capacity to strengthen forest and land-use

governance and relevant institutions and instruments for enforcing such policies. This component will include policy and regulatory development, peatland moratorium policy, acceleration of One Map policy, recognition of customary land claims, capacity building, etc. Under this component, environment and social management will adopt the following approach:

1. *Supporting the formulation of policies and regulations or legal frameworks*

    Policies and regulations supported by the ER Program may have potential downstream environmental and social implications when enforced during the Program implementation and in the future beyond the Program life cycle. As part of policy formulation and regulation, responsible implementing agencies shall:

    a. Integrate environmental and social objectives into policy and regulatory development process. Relevant TOR and/or assessments shall include analysis of downstream environmental and social implications performed by qualified experts and in consultations with potentially affected stakeholders. This also includes systematic and comprehensive analysis of alternatives where there are potential significant environmental and social trade-offs.

    b. Promote transparency through stakeholder participation and information disclosure as part of policy and regulatory development and enforcement processes. Incorporate provisions of stakeholder engagement and transparency as part of the regulatory products.

    c. Promote environmental and social capacity building as further elaborated below.

2. *Capacity Strengthening*

    While capacity building activities themselves have minimal or no direct anticipated social or environmental impacts, such activities may involve providing support to agencies and institutions in carrying out or overseeing activities that may potentially have significant social and environmental implications. Capacity building support may provide an opportunity to build institutional capacity by integrating environmental and social concerns into relevant roles and responsibilities. This could be achieved through training, support for operations, technical standards setting and legal framework, monitoring, and reporting, etc. to the responsible agencies and their counterparts.

COMPONENT 2: SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

Component 2 includes potential field investments to tackle deforestation and forest degradation stemming from lack of sustainable natural management practices. Potential activities include forest and peatland conservation and restoration, forest and land fire prevention, HCV protection, alternative livelihoods for forest independent communities, strengthening value chains of estate crop commodities, including land use intensification, post-harvest value additions, ISPO/RSPO certification, climate-smart agricultural practices, etc.

Environmental and social processes under Component 2 shall follow the decision tree as outlined in **Figure 4**. Each implementing agency shall screen their respective activities against the negative list at the initial consultations and site-selection process. Such activities will be further assessed through field assessments and sub-national consultations where applicable. Relevant mitigation measures shall be integrated into the design and implementation of specific activities. Based on the risk screening and classification, relevant decisions will be made on the following:

a. Site-specific environmental and social assessments and ESMPs such as UKL-UPL may be prepared if the screening identifies inclusion of substantial risk activities and/or specific risks warranting standalone management (i.e., biodiversity sensitive areas, hazardous sites due to the topography, natural disaster

risks, etc., or the nature of project activities). Where specific risks are envisaged such as access restrictions, potential adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples, etc., preparation of separate instruments in line with the Process Framework and IPPF may be warranted.

b. For moderate to low-risk activities, identification and adoption of relevant ESCOPs and other risk management guidelines as well as relevant capacity building for implementing agencies.

c. Integration of environmental and social management measures into activity design and implementation, such as community engagement, engineering design, capacity building, site selection, choice of technology, etc.

d. Risk monitoring and supervision and remedial measures in the event of non-compliances

The ER Program seeks to integrate environmental and social awareness and capacity building, by ensuring participation of the broader communities including vulnerable groups. On-going monitoring and mid-course corrections shall also incorporate environmental and social aspects and shall be performed in a participatory manner.

The following chart describes required environmental and social management under Component 2 of the ER Program.

Figure 4. ESMF Implementation Flowchart
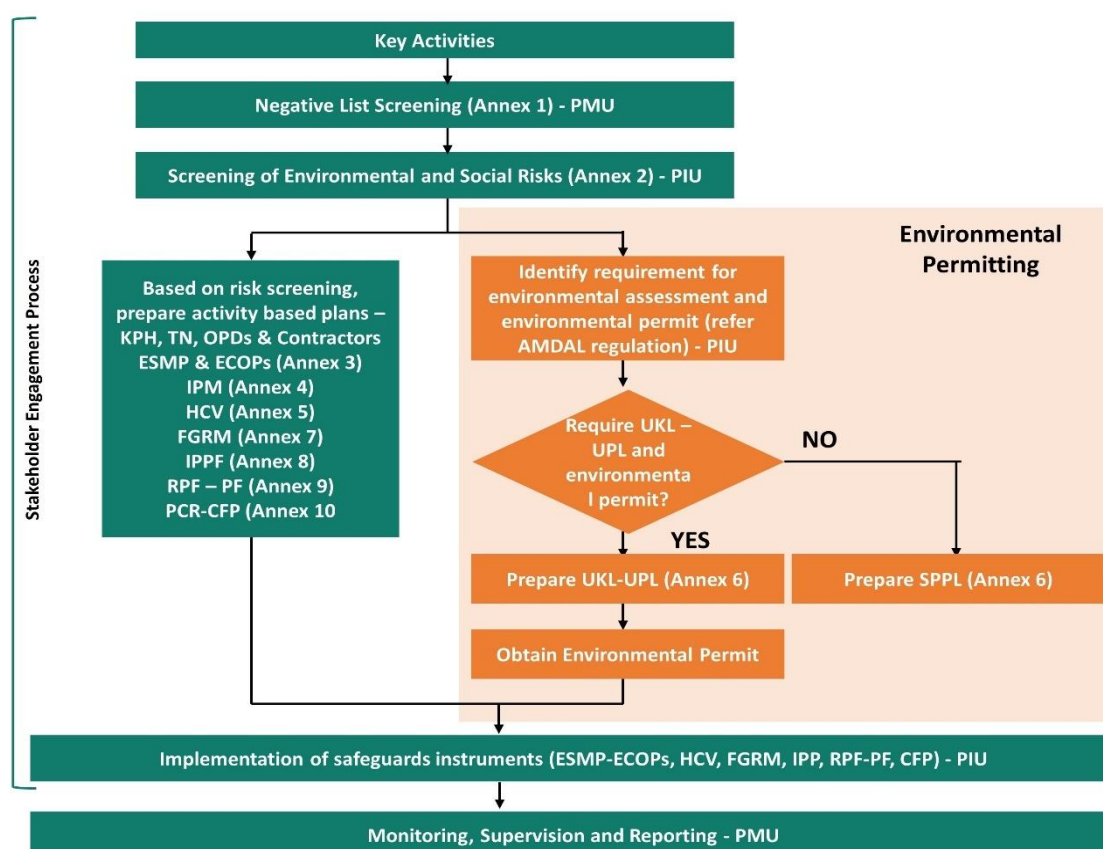
Environment and Social Management Approach for BSP Implementation

As with the ER Program itself, the above environmental and social management processes will be applied to activities financed under the BSP in a manner proportional to the potential risks and impacts. Following measurement of emission reductions by the MAR system at the subnational level and determination of an initial benchmark for benefit allocation, eligible beneficiaries are required to develop proposals for financing under the BSP.

Potential activities include those that have been earmarked to emission reduction (40 percent) and sustainable livelihoods activities (60 percent). For this purpose, the environmental and social management processes for BSP implementation will be similar to those under Component 2, with the exceptions of the roles and responsibilities of parties managing the BSP.

a. At the community and/or village level, proposal development will be supported by their respective management units, such as FMUs, DPMDes in District, Environmental Agency in District (as a Safeguard committee) and conservation park managers. Communities will submit their proposals to the management units, who will review and screen against the negative list and classify environmental and social risk of the proposed activities. High risk activities and/or components of such activities with high-risk classification will not be financed. Proposals may be returned for revisions prior to submission to the sub-national PMU (SPMU).

b. The BSM Division of the SPMU will verify and validate the consolidated proposals from the management units, ensuring all relevant environmental and social requirements are addressed. This includes whether standalone environmental and social management instruments are required and whether required resources have been allocated as part of the proposals.

c. The BSM Division of the SPMU will consolidate community proposals with other proposals from government agencies (including FMUs and conservation units), CSOs, universities and research institutions and will apply the same process as above with regards to screening, risk classification and determination of environmental and social management measures.

d. Overall monitoring and technical assistance for environmental and social compliance will be coordinated by the environmental and social management team at the SPMU, with implementation support from TBD.

e. The LPs as part of the IEF with FMUs and DPMDes in District as well as safeguard committees will conduct screening on proposals submitted by Villages or communities, ensuring all relevant environmental and social requirements are addressed.

By ensuring that the above processes at the ER Program level are in place and adequately resourced, Potential environment and social risks and subsequent impacts resulting from ER Program's individual activities are expected to be minimised and reduced with application of mitigation measures. A critical objective of the ER Program is to prevent and reduce existing tenure conflicts and disputes as one of the ER Program's objectives. For this purpose, the ER Program is equipped with the following:

a. A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) for ER Program implementation, which is presented as a separate annex to the ESMF (**Annex 7**). The FGRM proposed under the Program seeks to set out relevant measures to address grievances and emerging disputes and incorporate additional steps to strengthen the existing Grievance Redress Mechanisms across project and subproject levels. Relevant measures to strengthen the FGRM are being proposed in the environment and social management roadmap.

b. Addressing risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples, and customary communities through an IPPF which forms part of this ESMF. The IPPF is provided as **Annex 8**. The ER Program includes activities to support recognition of Indigenous Peoples within the ER target areas.

c. In addressing potential access restrictions, a Process Framework (PF), has been developed as part of this ESMF as a precautionary measure. This framework establishes a process to promote inclusive engagement with the affected parties with regards to the design of specific activities and mitigation measures to address access restriction risks.

The overview of the institutional arrangement outlining the roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions in the overall environmental and social management is presented in TBD. The institutional chart will be further refined following formal assignment of project personnel through the Jambi Governor's Decree.

C. REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The safeguard committee at the district level will review the proposals and/or annual workplans submitted by the implementing agencies (OPDs, FMUs, National Park Authority) as well as communities for activities under the BSP. Clearance of the environmental and social requirements will be made on the basis of screening of the negative list, risk classification and the required institutional capacity to manage relevant activities commensurate to the complexity and risk levels.

Verification on the quality of the proposals and environmental and social review provided by the district safeguard committee will be led by the SPMU environment and social team at the provincial level.

Where standalone ESMPs and other planning instruments, such as action plans to address access restrictions, land acquisition plans, etc., are required during activity implementation, the SPMU environment and social team will coordinate relevant review and clearance processes in line with the respective mandates of responsible institutions. UKL-UPL will be reviewed and cleared by the respective Environmental Service Agencies (district or provincial), depending on the scope of the assessment and potential risks.

Other plans, where needed, will be reviewed and cleared by the SPMU manager, based on technical advice from the SPMU environmental and social team.

Low risk activities will follow the guidance provided in the ESCOPs and hence no separate ESMPs required. Environment and social instruments that have been approved by these responsible agencies will be provided to the World Bank as part of their periodic review.

D. MANAGEMENT OF EMISSION DISPLACEMENT AND REVERSALS

In the context of the ER Program activities, indirect risks such as displacement/leakages and reversals are considered in the following ways:

a. Displacement/leakages may emerge as risks attributed mainly to governance risks (i.e., regulatory aspects) that cannot restrict the expansion of timber/palm oil/mining concessions to compensate for HCV allocation. Conventional practices (rather than sustainable ones) in expansion areas of forest or palm oil concessions may constitute a risk of leakages; and

b. Reversals may be produced as the results of governance risks such as lack of regulation enforcement to ensure sustainable forestry or plantation management, and lack of regulations on benefit sharing mechanism. Other issues that may constitute reversals are lack of participation in controlling fire, and tenurial conflicts (e.g., overlapping land use).

Successes in reducing impacts on forests in Jambi Province may lead to indirect environmental and social risks such as leakage and reversals of these impacts to other areas. The indirect risks around leakage and reversal prevention will be addressed in conjunction with:

a. Support to community welfare and livelihoods through social forestry and conservation partnerships (including potential benefit sharing mechanism), access rights to use of land and natural resources, protection of local wisdom, and gender equality and social inclusion (e.g., participation of Indigenous Peoples and Customary communities, as well as marginalized and vulnerable groups). Addressing these

issues is expected to feed into and subsequently enhance the BSP implementation, forest governance, including prevention of leakage and reversals, transparency, and accountability.

b. Strengthening synergy and coordination between national, provincial and district levels for environmental and social management will continue to be defined and strengthened as the ER Program is being implemented.

c. Strengthening law enforcement capacities, including moratorium on the utilization of primary natural forests and peatlands, as re-enacted in 2019.

d. The ESMF considers tracking and monitoring of key environmental and social indicators for displacement/leakages and reversals as the ERP is being prepared.

E. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

The following section describes relevant roles and responsibilities for the overall management of environmental and social aspects under i) the ER Program and ii) BSP implementation. Each is described in the following:

E.1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE ER PROGRAM

The institutional arrangement of environmental and social management mirrors the broader ER Program institutional arrangement, built on a tiered system starting from district/municipal, provincial and national levels. Roles and responsibilities for environmental and social management will fall under the respective agencies implementing specific activities under the ER Program.

At the national level, MoEF through the Directorate General of Climate Change (DGCC) will be the primary agency managing coordination with other relevant directorates and regional offices within MoEF[31] as well as other line ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Development Planning Ministry (BAPPENAS), as well as with different levels of sub-national governments in the Jambi Province (provincial and district/municipality). The national PMU will be hosted under the DGCC and will be responsible for the overall reporting on environmental and social management and quality assurance.

At the sub-national level, the overall supervision, coordination, and reporting of the environmental and social management will be coordinated by the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA)/BAPPEDA as the coordinator of the SPMU and led by the Provincial Environmental Service Agency (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi*) with support from the District/Municipal Environmental Service Agencies at each participating district and/or municipality. Their respective key functions for the environmental and social management will be supported by the Provincial Forestry Agency (*Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi*) and relevant experts and/or consultant specialists hired under the on-going J-SLMP project. To promote multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination for the overall environmental and social management, a safeguards committee will be established at the provincial level and will include representatives from the Provincial Forestry Agency, Plantation Service Agency as well as relevant agencies from both the provincial and district/municipal level, as well as representatives from NGOs and local universities.

The committee will work under the guidance of the Provincial Environmental Service Agency as the coordinator of the environmental and social management under the ER Program and will have the following responsibilities:

● Organising and facilitating capacity building activities for environment and social management.

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[31] Examples include the Sectoral and Regional Resources Mobilization (Dit. M2SR), Sumatera Region Office of Land and Forest Fire and Climate Change Management (Balai PPI Karhutla), and Green House Gases Inventory (Dit. IGRK).

- Quality assurance and quality control of the risk screening and analysis performed by ER implementing agencies.
- Overall oversight of the environmental and social management with regards to the compliance with the ESMF.
- Provisions of technical assistance and advisory services on relevant aspects of the ESMF, such as FGRM, community consultations and FPIC.
- Reporting and verification of environmental and social compliance against the ESMF requirements across ER Program activities.
- Responsible for data entry on environmental and social compliance to the SIS-REDD+

The safeguards committee will report to the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA) and/or BAPPEDA.

Further, during the ER Program implementation, a Joint Secretariat (SEKBER), which is a multi-stakeholder forum for REDD+ planning and implementation will provide advisory services.[32]

At the district/city level, the ER Program implementation will be coordinated by the District Secretary Office overseeing the Program implementation at the district level. The District Environmental Service (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten*) will be responsible to oversee environmental and social management across ER activities being implemented by district agencies as well as villages in their respective jurisdictions. Each target district/municipal government will be responsible for the implementing of the ER Program in their respective jurisdictions, building mainly on the role of FMUs and National Park Authorities to implement the ER Program at the field level. At the village level, the village government, including the local community, is responsible for emission reductions in their respective villages.

The safeguards committee is chaired by the Environmental services Jambi Province and supports the Vice **Coordinator Environmental Services Jambi Province, also secretary, also** the eleven members from the government sectors, NGOs, and Academicians. In other words, Environmental Services is responsible for the overall coordination, supervision, and reporting of the Safeguards section.

The members of the Safeguard Committee consisted of the following representatives (See Figure A1.1):

1. Environment Agency Jambi's Province
2. Forest Agency Jambi's Province
3. Plantation Agency Jambi's Province
4. Communication and Information Agency Jambi's Province
5. Village Government & Community Empowerment Agency Jambi's Province
6. Development Partner Representatives (Working on Safeguards Issues)
7. Private Association Representative
8. Experts from Universities related to Social, Biodiversity, Ecology, environment
9. Environment Agency District / city
10. Forest Management Units
11. Village Government & Community Empowerment Agency District/city

The Safeguard Committee has developed institutional arrangements for decision-making procedures, institutional responsibilities, and monitoring and reporting procedures in line with the ESMF. It is currently

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[32] The SEKBER is a multi-stakeholder organisation that has coordinated the planning and implementation of low-emission development (mainly in forestry/land-use sector) in Jambi Province. It has significant experience (as well as operational infrastructure) in the management of donor development funding.

implemented under the ISFL BioCF Program. In addition, specific responsibilities for FGRM management are outlined in the FGRM framework, which is an integral part of the ESMF.
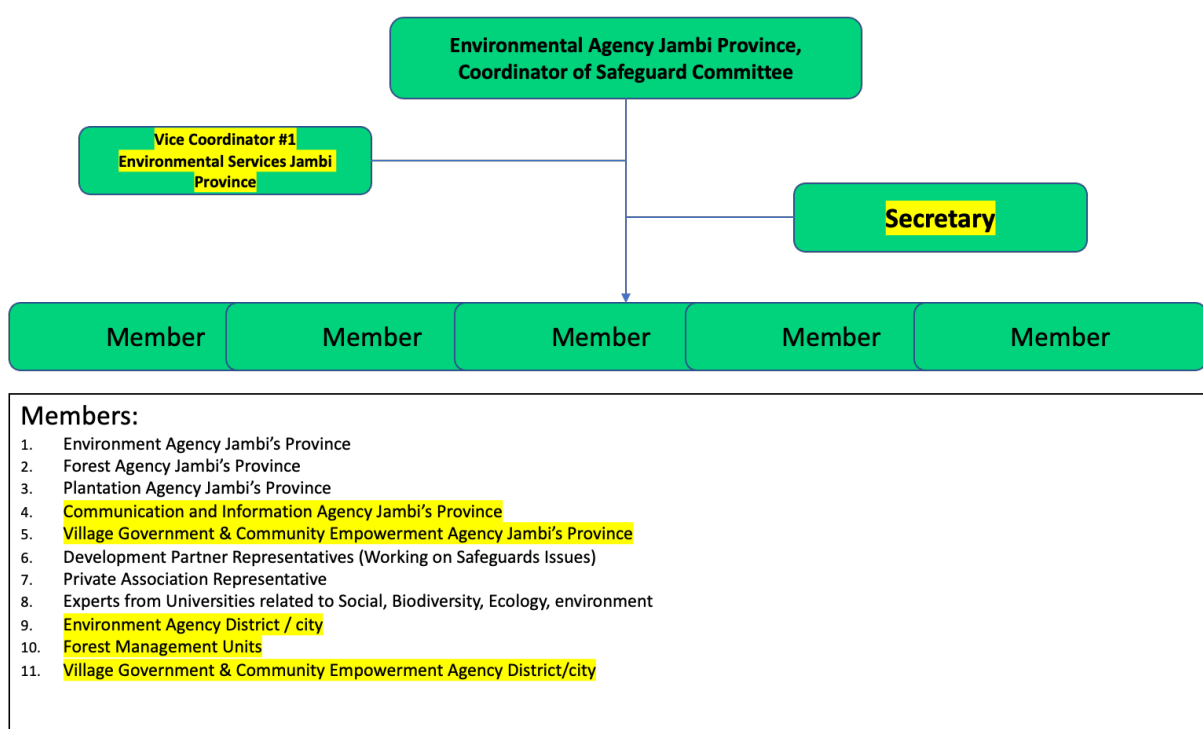
The Safeguards committee has prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure the safeguards plan is properly implemented. This preparation involves the central and provincial governments, KKI Warsi, Universities, the private sector, and NGOs. For example, a set of procedures for FGRM was prepared to allow affected and interested stakeholders to raise their concerns and suggestions. In addition, the SOPs also include instructions on how such concerns and recommendations will be followed up. Three methods are used to lodge complaints; the first is done in person or face-to-face, the second by sending a message or email, and the third by using a complaints application developed by Safeguard with MAR teams.

To ensure adequate implementation of safeguards requirements by relevant implementing agencies/entities, the committee facilitates discussions, provides technical support, and reviews safeguards documents, including applicable environmental and social management plans such as AMDAL/RKL-RPL, UKL-UPL, SPPL, Forest Management Plans, or other equivalent plans prepared by these entities.

The committee will assign a team of specialists with expertise in Environmental and Social Safeguards, gender, and FGRM to ensure effective oversight of ERP safeguards. The working group will compile all safeguards documents, including relevant site-specific ESMPs, into a single provincial safeguards document on the ER program and submit it to the National REDD+ Secretariat through the Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU).
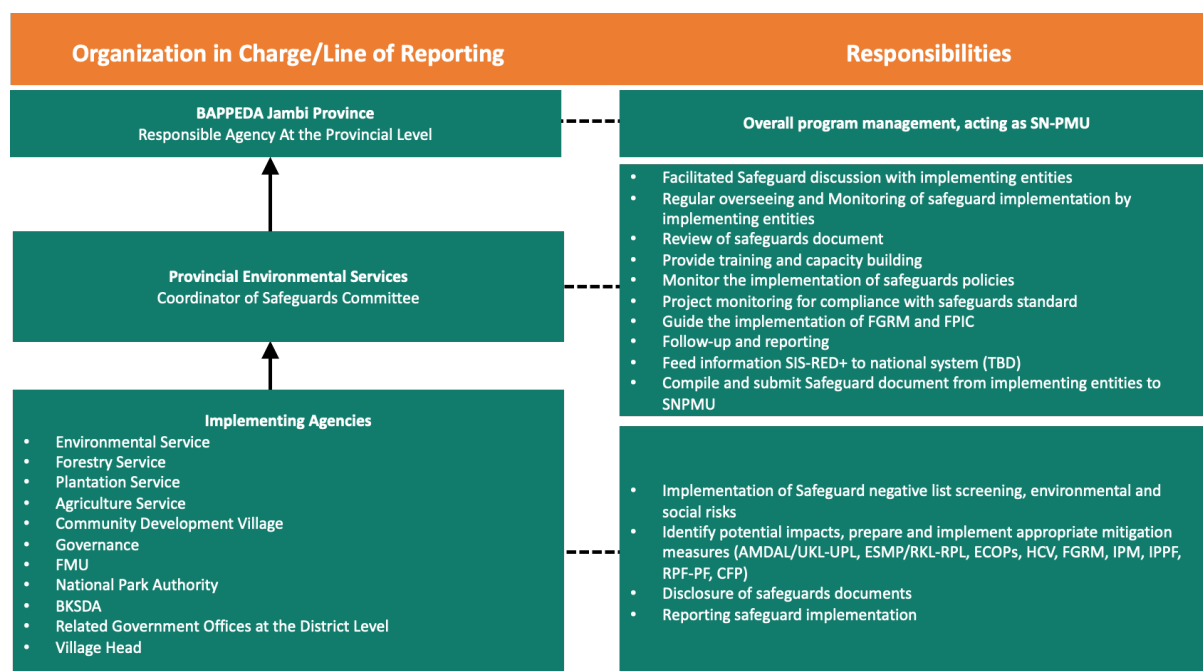
The roles and responsibilities of the Safeguards Working Group, project management unit, and implementing entities in managing safeguards for the ERP are provided in Figure 4.

figure 4 Safeguard Institutional Arrangement

Members:
1. Environment Agency Jambi's Province
2. Forest Agency Jambi's Province
3. Plantation Agency Jambi's Province
4. Communication and Information Agency Jambi's Province
5. Village Government & Community Empowerment Agency Jambi's Province
6. Development Partner Representatives (Working on Safeguards Issues)
7. Private Association Representative
8. Experts from Universities related to Social, Biodiversity, Ecology, environment
9. Environment Agency District / city
10. Forest Management Units
11. Village Government & Community Empowerment Agency District/city

A detailed institutional arrangement for environmental and social management under the ER Program can be found in **Figure 5**.

Figure 5. Main Roles of Implementing Entities and Safeguards Committee in implementing, monitoring, and reporting the implementation of environmental and social aspects of the ISFL Program

The following table outlines respective roles and responsibilities pertaining to the environmental and social management for each implementing institution, which are embedded as part of the ER Program activities.

Table 14. National Agencies Involved in the Implementation of the J-SLMP

Agency	Status	Roles
National Level		
Secretary General of Ministry of Environment and Forestry	MoEF Representative	● Submission of ERPD ● Chairman of Steering Committee ● Signing ERPA
Director General Climate Change (MoEF)	National Focal Point of REDD+ and Technical Advisory	● Project Design ● Consultation for Methodologies (technical assistance) ● Preparation for agencies for field implementation ● Consultation and Communication with Facility Management Team ● A member of Steering Committee ● Management of the National Registry ● Development and management of the FREL ● Management of the Monitoring, Measurement and Reporting (MMR) system ● Finalization and implementation of safeguards plans ● Finalization and implementation of the FGRM ● Technical Assistance ● Recommendation for Payment (BSM)
Ministry of Agriculture		● Project Design ● Consultation for Methodologies (technical assistance) ● Preparation for agencies for field implementation ● A member of Steering Committee

Agency	Status	Roles
National Development Planning Ministry (Bappenas)		● Project Design ● A member of Steering Committee
Ministry of Finance (DG BLU)	Financial Authority	● Oversees the BPDLH (BSM) ● Channels funds to the BPDLH and government agencies (BSM) ● A member of Steering Committee
Sub-national Level		
Provincial Secretary (SEKDA)/BAPPEDA (Tbd)	Executing Agency at Province Level	● Responsible for implementation and achievement of the J-SLMP and future ER Program at the provincial level ● A member of the Steering Committee ● Overseeing ESMF and safeguards application and reporting by implementing agencies
Jambi Environment Service (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup), looking after Povincial Safeguards Committe	Implementing agency Coordinatively overseeing safeguards at the provincial and district level	● Local responsibility for Safeguards and possibly[33] REL and MAR the J-SLMP and future ERP implementation ● As coordinator of safeguards committee at the provincial level, overseeing ESMF and safeguards application and reporting by implementing agencies
Joint Secretariat for Forest Resource Management (SEKBER)	Advisory	● Providing advice and inputs to local government in relation to ER Program ● A Member of Steering Committee
Jambi Forestry Agency	Implementing Agencies	● Coordination of FMUs, as well as supporting the provincial government for institutional strengthening and capacity building
Other Provincial Government Services (OPD)	Implementing Agencies	● J-SLMP and future ERP implementation ● Leading consultation processes within their respective Jambi Sub National ● Applying ESMF and safeguards instruments
Provincial Planning Board (BAPPEDA) Jambi Province	Coordinative implementation at provincial level	● Coordinate all activities of OPD in relation to the J-SLMP and future ERP ● Possible future responsibility for REL and MMR
Development Partners (Prov. & *Kab/Kota*)	Partner	● Provide supporting funds and technical advice to SEKBER or District/City Government
University/NGOs (Prov. & *Kab/Kota*)	Partner	● Provide scientific supports and facilitation to SEKBER and District/City Government ● A Member of the Steering Committee (observer)
District/City Secretary	Executing Agency at District/City Level and Feld Site	● Responsible for Implementation and achievement of J-SLMP and ERP in the District and Field Site
BAPPEDA District/City	Coordinative implementation at district/city level and field site	● Coordinate all activities done by OPD in relation to J-SLMP and ERP at the District/City level
Environment Service (DLH)	Coordinatively overseeing safeguards at the district level	● Coordinate Safeguard Committee at the distrct level in implementing ESMF and safeguards compliance
OPD District/City	Implementing Agencies	● Implementing J-SLMP and future ERP in the District/City and Field Site ● Applying ESMF and safeguards instruments

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[33] As of now, the negotiation is still taking place to put this office to manage the REL and MMR.

Agency	Status	Roles
Village Government	Implementing Agencies – Field Activities	• Implementing J-SLMP and future ERP in the District/City and Field Site

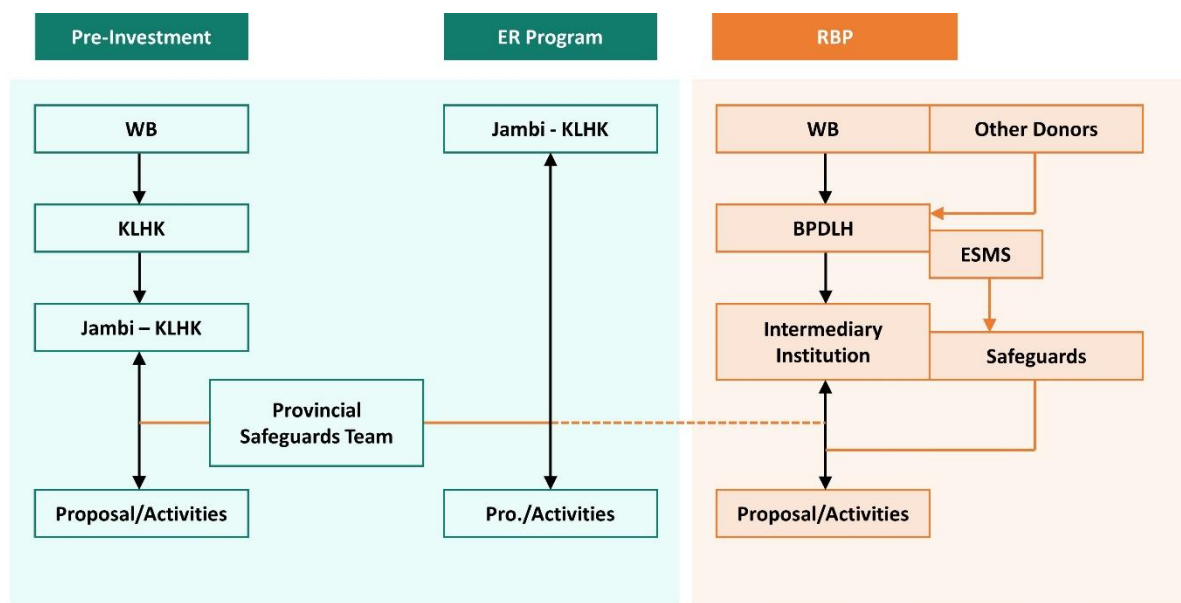## E.2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BSP

Figure 6. Safeguards Role based on Fund Management System

F. CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

The ER Program recognises that capacity for implementing environmental and social requirements stipulated in the ESMF vary across participating agencies. Acknowledging such constraints, the DGCC of MoEF and the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA)/BAPPEDA with technical support from the Provincial Safeguards Committee will be responsible to ensure that capacity building activities are integral to the ER Program design, and gradually build on previous and on-going efforts to leverage understanding and awareness of safeguards amongst key stakeholders through the J-SLMP project.

Key areas where enhancement of institutional capacity across participating agencies are envisaged include:

a. Community Participation Approaches, particularly processes to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from participating communities
b. Identification of potential environmental and social issues, starting from risk screening, scoping and development of mitigation measures in line with the ESMF
c. Overview of policy and regulatory frameworks related to the ER Program activities and relevant processes and procedures to obtain environmental approvals for specific activities as per the country regulation.
d. Implementation of environmental and social provisions to address specific risks associated with Indigenous Peoples, access restrictions, biodiversity, land acquisition, etc. This includes development

of ESMPs and implementation of ESCOPs, integrating provisions of land and resource management, pest management, PCRs, community participation, and meaningful consultations.

e. Reporting and overall coordination for the environmental and social management.

Capacity building activities under the ER Program will take the following forms:

a. Coaching and ad-hoc implementation support provided by technical specialists, including environmental and social consultants hired under the on-going J-SLMP and other funding sources, including government budget.

b. General workshops and information dissemination will be targeted to implementing agencies and the broader stakeholder groups interested in the ER Program, including participants from the national and sub-national levels, media, researchers, public forums, NGOs etc. Sessions will include introduction of the ER Program and its technicalities, including MAR, BSP, non-carbon benefits, etc. SESA, and environmental and social requirements in the ESMF (and its associated frameworks), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

c. Thematic workshops and trainings will be implemented based on the need assessment at the project activity level. Thematic workshops for each component of the ER Program includes relevant topics where additional support is required to meet environmental and social requirements. Examples include managing livelihoods risks associated with access restrictions, tenure conflict settlements, biodiversity, HCV management, fire prevention and suppression, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), community health and safety, etc. The safeguards committee will consult with relevant implementing agencies in the identification of such thematic workshops and modality of delivery.

The capacity building program for the ER Program, which may be combined with the on-going J-SLMP including the objectives, relevant indicators, tentative timeline and target audience are provided in the following **Table 15** and **Table 16**.

Table 15. Indicative Capacity Building Program Plan

NO.	TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET AUDIENCE	TIMELINE	PIC
1.	**Basic Training** on Environmental and Social Awareness The general material will be related to the potential environmental and social risks of the J-SLMP and ERP. The scope of the training covers relevant assessments and development of risk mitigation instruments, including consultations (Annex 12 of the ESMF)	Disseminate information related to the environmental and social risks of the J-SLMP and ERP. Foster stakeholders' buy-in and understanding of the ESMF as a reference for the management of environmental and social aspects of the J-SLMP and ERP.	All stakeholders, specifically the implementing agencies/OPDs understand the basic environmental concepts, existing issues and applicable regulations.	Project management units at national and sub-national levels, Economy Bureau, Village Development Agency Implementing agencies (OPDs), FMUs National Parks Field facilitators	In the beginning of the project and annual refresher trainings for all ER Program stakeholders.	Safeguards specialist at national or sub-national level
2.	**Technical / Thematic training**: Training materials will be specific to the theme at the project activity level, which include the safeguards tools, contained in the ESMF including negative list screening, ESCOPS, HCV, IPPF, FGRM, RPF/PF and also hands on guidelines on how to utilise existing SIS-REDD system for safeguards reporting of the J-SLMP and ERP	Implementing agencies have fuller understanding of the use and implementation of the environmental and social requirements and tools in the ESMF at the project activity level.	Documented plans on how to implement the safeguard tools at the project activity level. SIS-REDD+ is updated regularly with credible information	PMU, Economy Bureau, Implementing agencies (OPDs), FMUs, National Parks, Field facilitators	Early stage of the project and every quarterly during ER Program implementation.	Safeguards specialist at national or sub-national level SIS-REDD administrator
3.	**Public Workshops**: Training material will broadly include basic information on the J-SLMP and ERP components, the benefits and how the ESMF can mitigate the potential environmental and social risks.	Provide outreach on J-SLMP and ERP components to a wider audience and obtain support for the implementation of the ESMF.	Improved understanding and support from the public on J-SLMP and ERP activities leading to overall success of the J-SLMP and ERP.	Economy Bureau Implementing agencies (OPDs), field facilitators, targeted villages and communities, media, public forums, NGOs	Semi - annually	DGCC, Project management units at national and sub-national levels, safeguards specialists
4.	**Safeguards Coaching/Mentoring**: technical support to ERP implementing agencies on the	Provide hands-on skills enhancement and awareness of environmental and social	Improved understanding and awareness amongst implementing agencies and	Project management units at national and sub-national levels, implementing agencies (OPDs),	During ER Program implementation	SPMU environmental

NO.	TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET AUDIENCE	TIMELINE	PIC
	application of environmental and social safeguards within project activities.	good practices, develop cadreship of environmental and social champions and/or local experts within implementing agencies.	enhanced in-house skills for the management of environmental and social aspects.	field facilitators		and social specialists
4.	**Thematic Workshops**: discussions on managing resolution of potential and/or existing J-SLMP and ERP cases at the project activity level such as access restrictions, tenure conflicts to facilitate sharing of information on implementing the safeguards tools.	Sharing of information and good practices to enable discussions in implementing the safeguards tools in the ESMF to manage the environmental and social risks of the J-SLMP and ERP.	Implementing agencies (OPDs) and field facilitators at the project activity level can share information, raise constraints in project implementation and identify possible solutions.	Economy Bureau, implementing agencies (OPDs), SIS REDD administrator, field facilitators, FMUs, NPs, safeguards specialists	Quarterly	SPMU environmental and social specialists, implementing agencies (OPDs), field facilitators

Table 16. Target Group and Participants

No.	Target Group	Basic Training	Technical/ Thematic Training	Public Workshop	Thematic Workshop
1.	Project team and staff (PMU)	√	√	√	√
2.	Consultant and technical advisors	√	√	√	√
3.	Economy bureau	√	√	√	√
4.	Implementing agencies (OPDs) and Implementing entities (FMUs, NPs)	√	√	√	√
5.	District and village governments	√	√	√	√
6.	Targeted village communities and forums	√	√	√	√
7.	Field facilitators	√	√	√	√
8.	Media			√	
9.	NGOs			√	
10.	Academic community/researchers			√	
11.	Environmental office/agencies	√		√	
12.	National Land Agency (BPN)	√		√	

The indicative financial requirements per year for conducting the above capacity building programs including outreach to the various stakeholders and communities, and also safeguards staffing, monitoring and supervision activities, and FGRM strengthening is provided in the following **Table 17**.

G. INDICATIVE BUDGET ALLOCATION

Relevant budget allocation for the management of environmental and social risks and impacts under each ER activity shall be borne by the respective implementing agencies. The following budget allocation includes additional technical support in the form of capacity building, supervision and just-in-time technical assistance, including remedial measures in the event of non-compliance and related operational costs for the safeguards committee.

Table 17. Indicative Financial Requirements for Safeguards and Capacity Building Programs

Six Years' Implementation of Safeguards Program for J-SLMP

No	Safeguards Program	Number of Program	Estimated cost (IDR)	Total Cost (IDR
1	**Basic Training/Public Workshop: Screening system and UKL/UPL**	3	100.000.000,00	300.000.000,00
2	**Technical/thematic training/workshop**	5	100.000.000,00	500.000.000,00
3	**Safeguards staffing (consultant): Environment and social**	2	720.000.000,00	1.440.000.000,00
4	**Monitoring and supervision, including operational of safeguards team in Jambi**			
	4.1 Safeguard Secretariat and operationalization	6	120.000.000,00	720.000.000,00
	4.2 Meetings	24	10.000.000,00	240.000.000,00
	4.3 Field visit	132	27.000.000,00	3.564.000.000,00
	4.4 Reporting	132	2.500.000,00	330.000.000,00
5	**FGRM**			
	5.1 FGRM strengthening	1	300.000.000,00	300.000.000,00
	5.2 FGRM operationalization	11	50.000.000,00	550.000.000,00
6	**Continuation of FPIC Consultation**			
	6.1 Institutional setup	1	200.000.000,00	200.000.000,00
	6.2 Implementation	11	60.000.000,00	660.000.000,00
7	**Provincial Environmental Management and Protection Plan (RPPLH)**	1	700.000.000,00	700.000.000,00
8	**Indigenous People**			
	8.1 Village Meetings	24	5.000.000,00	120.000.000,00
	8.2 Participation mapping	24	30.000.000,00	720.000.000,00
	8.3 Facilitation of agreement	24	10.000.000,00	24.000.000,00
	8.4 Facilitation of village regulation	24	30.000.000,00	720.000.000,00
	8.5 Facilitation of Conservation permit	24	6.500.000,00	156.000.000,00
9	**Smart Agriculture and SLA Schemes**			
	9.1 Capacity Building	6	75.000.000,00	450.000.000,00
	9.2 Field Schools	12	50.000.000,00	600.000.000,00
	TOTAL			**12.294.000.000,00**

Note: Estimated costs per component are currently being calculated and negotiated between DG PPI and Jambi Government.

H. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The proposed arrangements for the monitoring of the environmental and social performance under the ER Program are provided in the following:

H.1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING

The DGCC and the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA)/BAPPEDA as the coordinator of the Provincial Task Force will be responsible for the overall monitoring and reporting of the environmental and social performance of the ER Program, including relevant mitigation measures and plans prepared by agencies implementing ER activities. Such functions will be supported by the Provincial Safeguards Committee and relevant environmental and social specialists in the SPMU. Relevant performance review will be held on a periodic basis (i.e., bi-annually) and prior to submission of ER payments. Environmental and social review shall focus on the performance of the environmental and social system, including:

a. Overall planning, resource management, institutional arrangements, and coordination across levels for the implementation of the ESMF.
b. Stakeholder engagement, consultations, and outreach. This includes record of FPIC processes and evidence of broad community support for ER Program. Review is based on the quality of community decision making processes, enabling environments including affirmative measures to enable meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups.
c. Implementing the agency's capacity to manage environmental and social aspects of their activities, starting from screening, risk analysis, development of mitigation measures and their implementation. These includes preparation and implementation of environmental and social mitigation plans, including environmental approvals by law (i.e., UKL-UPL), resource allocation, oversight, stakeholder engagement, etc.
d. FGRM system and their records at both the ER Program and activity level, including proposed measures to enhance those systems.
e. Emerging risks associated with the ER Program implementation, such as agrarian conflicts, restrictions of access to land and natural resources, use of hazardous chemicals (i.e., pesticides, herbicides, etc.), OHS and community health and safety risks, child and forced labour, etc.

Table 18 provides relevant indicators that can be used as a reference to the environmental and social performance review under the Program. The World Bank may decide to mobilize a third-party audit to support the overall compliance monitoring during the ER Program implementation.

Environmental and social performance monitoring and compliance assessments will be performed through a combination of approaches. First, a self-assessment and reporting will be required from each agency implementing the ER Program. Information generated from this self-assessment will inform whether relevant additional information and/or site inspection are warranted. A periodic site supervision will also be undertaken and will prioritize activities with substantial risks and/or where institutional capacity is weak. The World Bank may hire a third-party audit to assess the overall ER Program environmental and social capacity and compliance to the ESMF.

The above indicators are monitored through a specific schedule. Timeline for reporting the ESMF implementation on Environmental and Social Indicators and summary of issues is provided in **Table 18**.

Table 18. Summary of Relevant E&S Indicators to Monitor/ Track during the J-SLMP Implementation

E&S Risk Watchlist	ERP Comp.	Relevant Indicators to be Assessed	Data Sources	Timeline for Reporting	Compliance Documentation
ER activities being implemented in ecologically sensitive environments such as conservation areas, peatlands, etc. warranting preparation of standalone ESMPs, such as UKL-UPL	C2	● Implementing agency's capacity to handle relevant risks, including oversight and enforcement capacity. ● Integration of environmental and social planning instruments into design of activities and/or intervention, including required stakeholder engagement. ● FGRM records from implementation of the activities concerned, including the implementing agency's capacity to resolve grievances.	● Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. ● Activity implementation reports ● Environmental and social documentation, including instruments prepared and their implementation reports. ● FGRM records, including those submitted through SIS-REDD+.	Bi-annually	Environmental and social instruments (i.e., UKL-UPL, SPPL), or ESCOP implementation reports
Resolution of conflicts and disputes (e.g., conflict resolution activities, measures to curb forest encroachments, etc.) and whether the ER Program exacerbates the existing conflicts.	C2	● Required planning and design of the proposed interventions, including capacity requirements to address conflicts and/or disputes and stakeholder engagement. ● Conflict morphology and the Program's capacity to adapt and adjust to changing circumstances to curb and prevent escalation. ● Program-level interventions to address underlying causes of conflicts, such as measures to address overlapping allocation and concessions for oil palm and forestry plantations, unclear border of FMUs, conflicting licenses, conflicting licenses, and lack of transparency in licensing, etc. ● Implementation of stakeholder engagement activities, including engagement with conflicting parties into de ● Existing gaps in the current institutional capacity to handle land conflicts and/or disputes, including: i) conflicting licenses; ii) lack of cross sectoral conflict resolution	● Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. ● Activity implementation reports ● Minutes of consultations . ● Informant interviews, including with relevant village administrations, community representatives, FMUs, national park managers, etc. ● FGRM records, including those submitted through SIS-REDD+. ● Media monitoring .	Bi-annually. Frequency can be increased in case of escalating conflicts	Environmental and social monitoring report, including report on IPPF implementation when parties affected involve Indigenous Peoples

E&S Risk Watchlist	ERP Comp.	Relevant Indicators to be Assessed	Data Sources	Timeline for Reporting	Compliance Documentation
		mechanisms (e.g., plantation, forestry sectors and environmental disturbances); and iii) lack of formal designation for FGRM institution(s).			
Access restriction to land use and natural resources due to implementation of ER activities and related policy development	C1, C2	● Nature and scale of restrictions to land use and natural resources due to implementation of the ER activities based on the previous and existing land uses by local communities, including Indigenous Peoples. ● A process how the affected parties will be engaged in the design and implementation of such activities and relevant measures to mitigate potential impacts on livelihoods. ● Alternative options such as siting, engineering designs, alternative livelihoods, etc. to avoid and/or mitigate potential impacts ● Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups, i.e., women, landless households, poor households, people with disability, Indigenous Peoples, etc. ● Implementing agencies' capacity to implement provisions in the Process Framework, FGRM, and IPPF (where applicable).	As above	Bi-annually. Frequency can be adjusted based on risk levels.	Environmental and social monitoring report, covering implementation of Process Framework, FGRM and/or IPPF (where applicable)
Use of and exposure to hazardous materials, such as prohibited pesticides, herbicides, etc.	C2	● Existing agricultural practices, including use of prohibited materials due to their risks to human health and environment. ● Availability of alternative options including safe technology, agricultural inputs, etc. ● Implementing agencies' capacity to monitor and enforce relevant requirements in the ESCOPs.	● Annual workplans of the ER implementing agencies. ● Activity proposals submitted for financing under the BSP. ● Environmental and social monitoring reports.	Bi-annually	Environmental and social monitoring report, including implementation of ESCOPs
Activities being implemented in areas where there is presence of Indigenous Peoples	C1, C2	● Assessment of potential impacts (both direct and indirect) on Indigenous Peoples, particularly concerning on land tenure, access to land use and natural resources.	● Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. ● Stakeholder engagement reports.	Bi-annually	IPPF and Process Framework implementation report,

E&S Risk Watchlist	ERP Comp.	Relevant Indicators to be Assessed	Data Sources	Timeline for Reporting	Compliance Documentation
and/or areas with potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples		• Engagement activities, including affirmative measures to promote participation and social inclusion • Processes to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	• IPPF implementation report, covering monitoring of relevant environmental and social risks. • Informant interviews with FMUs, National Parks, forum of Indigenous Peoples (e.g., Forum Luhak 16 in Merangin). • FGRM records.		evidence of FPIC (where applicable)
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	C2	• Specific activities with OHS risks and risk management capacity and whether there are systems to prevent and mitigate such risks. Examples include fire suppression activities, deployment to remote areas (i.e., forest patrol), etc.	• Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. • OHS management plan and/or protocol, incident reports, activity monitoring report.	Bi-annually	Environmental and social monitoring report, covering implementation of measures to manage OHS risks.
Potential impacts on cultural heritage	C2	• Specific activities with potential impacts on cultural heritage, such as commercialization of such heritage for tourism activities, access restrictions to cultural heritage due to changes in land uses and/or functions (i.e., conservation activities) • Accidental cultural heritage discoveries	• Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. • Environmental and social monitoring reports. • Informant interviews, including with affected communities, sub-national agencies, etc. • FGRM records.	Bi-annually	Environmental and social monitoring report, covering implementation of measures to protect cultural heritage, equitable benefit sharing, community engagement, IPPF implementation report (where applicable) chance find procedure.
Community Health & Safety, including COVID-19 risks	C1, C2	• Activities requiring face-to-face interaction • Activities with potential risks on community health and safety, such as forest and land fire suppression, small-scale public infrastructure with potential hazards due to its location and/or quality of construction, activities with potential risks of water pollution, etc.	• Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. • Environment and social monitoring report.	Bi-annually	Environmental and social monitoring report, covering implementation of relevant measures to prevent and mitigate risks associated with community health and safety, COVID-19 prevention, Integrated

E&S Risk Watchlist	ERP Comp.	Relevant Indicators to be Assessed	Data Sources	Timeline for Reporting	Compliance Documentation
		• Implementing agencies' capacity to prevent and minimize potential risks and exposure of risks associated with community health and safety.			Pest Management (IPM) plans (where applicable).
Child and forced labour	C2	• Existing practices and risks of child and forced labour in key sectors, such as agriculture, including commercial plantation, forestry, and how the ER activities may potentially heighten such risks.	• Screening of annual workplans submitted by implementing agencies. • Environment and social monitoring report. • FGRM records.	Bi-annually	Environmental and social monitoring report, covering implementation of age verification mechanisms and OHS in line with the Labour Management Procedures, stakeholder engagement and dissemination of zero tolerance to child and forced labour.
Gender and social inclusion	C1, C2	• Affirmative measures to promote gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, as well as implementing agencies' capacity and resource allocation to implement such measures under the ER Program, including BSP implementation	• ER activity implementation reports, capturing gender and social inclusion targets. • Media monitoring and FGRM records. • Informant interviews (i.e., women empowerment and child protection agency, village government and community representatives, village empowerment agency and other relevant government agencies).	Bi-annually	Environment and social monitoring covering implementation of affirmative measures to promote gender and social inclusion.
Forest encroachments	C2	• Assessment of encroachment risks and illegal activities in forest areas, protected and conservation areas which may be attributed to misuse of BSP funds by beneficiaries and weak oversight and law enforcement	• Informant interviews with the FMUs, national parks, concession holders, village stakeholders. • FGRM records. • Environmental and social monitoring, including forest patrol implementation.	Bi-annually	Environment and social monitoring covering forest encroachment risks.

E&S Risk Watchlist	ERP Comp.	Relevant Indicators to be Assessed	Data Sources	Timeline for Reporting	Compliance Documentation
Fire hotspots occurrences	C2	● Assessment of ER Program activities which may fund agricultural activities in the context of prevailing use of burning methods, combined with weak oversight and law enforcement.	● Informant interviews with the FMU, Provincial Forestry Agency, village governments, Private companies, community representatives, and other related stakeholders. ● FGRM records. ● Environmental and social monitoring, including forest patrol implementation. ● NASA satellite hotspot data.	Bi-annually	Environment and social monitoring covering forest and land fire risks attributed to implementation of activities.
Risks on natural habitat and biodiversity	C2	● Activities being proposed in ecologically sensitive areas, such as protected zones, peatlands, etc. and implementing agencies' capacities to apply mitigation hierarchy and monitor potential risks. ● Institutional capacities to implement HCV management	● ER activity implementation reports, covering risk management in ecologically sensitive areas. ● Informant interviews with BKSDA, National parks, FMUs, MoEF Law Enforcement DG, village and community representatives, etc. ● FGRM records.	Bi-annually	Environment and social monitoring covering measures to protect natural habitats and biodiversity
Leakages and reversals	C1, C2	● Access to alternative livelihood program to address communities' economic needs (can be developed from Village Funding/DD/ADD). ● Institutional capacities for law enforcement, risk oversight, stakeholder engagement and coordination to prevent leakages and reversals.	● ER monitoring, covering leakage and reversal risks ● Media monitoring and FGRM records ● Informant interviews with BAPPEDA/SEKDA, FMUs, National Parks, BKSDA, Provincial Forestry Agency, DPMD, village government and community representatives, etc.	Bi-annually	Environment and social monitoring report, covering monitoring of leakage and reversal risks.

H.2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REPORTING

The results of monitoring are used as the basis for bi-annual environmental and social management reports which will include the overall ESMF implementation and corrective actions for risk management and relevant improvements. MoEF and Provincial SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA will coordinate and consolidate the overall reporting with technical support from the Provincial Safeguards Committee. The reports will cover relevant environmental and social indicators, including a risk watchlist and how relevant risks and impacts are being managed under the Program. The reports will also include the overall environment and social management under activities funded by the BSP.

The above reports may take stock of the self-reporting by the implementing agencies participating in the ER Program through the national SIS-REDD+ platform. Relevant indicators from the SIS REDD+ relevant to the regular environmental and social reporting are:

a. Policy development and enforcement: assessment whether relevant policies to support safeguards (policy, legal and institutional frameworks) have been developed and implemented.
b. Safeguards mechanisms: assessment whether safeguard mechanisms are properly designed and implemented by each implementing agency; and
c. Environmental and social risks: a set of indicators to monitor overall environmental and social risks and impacts across ER activities and whether they are adequately addressed.

In addition, the environmental and social reporting will also take stock of the overall performance and capacity of the provincial team, including the safeguards committee in the overall management of environmental and social aspects at the Program level. Relevant indicators to be reported include:

a. Whether the institutional arrangements, including roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by relevant agencies and whether they are being followed.
b. Whether the safeguards committee and agencies responsible for environment and social management are equipped with clear legal and operational frameworks as well as resources and expertise to perform their respective functions.
c. Whether relevant environmental and social risks are regularly monitored and whether there is a clear process and coordination to enforce relevant environmental and social requirements across the ER Program activities and whether there is capacity to address emerging risks, including troubleshooting.
d. Whether technical support is available to relevant participating agencies to address the ESMF requirements, including screening, scoping of risks, preparation of environmental and social instruments and their implementation.
e. Whether the FGRM is functional and responsive, and whether systematic records of grievances are available and whether there is a tracking mechanism to assess FGRM performance.
f. Whether stakeholder engagement and outreach activities are adequately implemented, including whether affirmative measures are developed to ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups.
g. Whether the BSP is implemented as planned and whether distribution of benefits is performed in a transparent and equitable manner and whether environmental and social measures are adequately implemented across activities funded by the BSP.

Other relevant aspects which may reflect on the environmental and social performance under the ER Program may also be included based on specific needs and range of potential investments under the BSP.

Relevant information about system performance for the environmental and social management will be reported in Program's ERMR and will be used as the main reference for the World Bank to assess the ER Program's compliance with applicable ESSs.

H.3. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING THROUGH THE SIS-REDD+

SIS-REDD+ requires REDD+ implementers to independently assess and report on safeguards implementation. Under the national REDD+ framework, the SIS-REDD+ requires participating agencies to independently assess and report on their safeguard implementation. The system has been developed to promote transparency and accountability, as well as compliance with relevant environmental and social regulations and standards, including international conventions, across implementation levels. For this purpose, MoEF has developed an application namely APPS (*Alat Penilai Pelaksanaan Safeguards* or Safeguards Implementation Appraisal Tool), to support the overall monitoring and reporting of safeguards compliance across ER activities. The APPS provides a checklist of supporting documents required as evidence of REDD+ safeguards implementation (http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/). Relevant safeguards indicators in SIS-REDD+ cover various issues, including transparency of national forest governance structures, effective participation of stakeholders, respect for knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Under the ER Program, the on-going environmental and social monitoring through the existing SIS REDD+ system will be maintained and enhanced, with additional indicators being introduced to align with the ESMF. The BioCF-ISFL has rolled out the SIS REDD+ implementation in Jambi Province. Such reporting indicates 60-70 percent of completeness, but further efforts shall be mobilised under the ER Program to ensure quality of the reports and accuracy of the information provided.

To ensure efficiency, an institutional structure and distribution of tasks and responsibilities for the information system starting from the site to the national level has been established. Further refinement is currently underway to achieve a well-established and functioning SIS-REDD+. The responsibility to further develop, implement and manage SIS-REDD+ is currently under the REDD+ Division of MoEF.[34] Two components were created to promote transparency and ease access to safeguards information provided in SIS-REDD+:

a. A database, to manage data and information on safeguards implementation; and
b. A website, tracking progress on safeguards implementation

The SIS-REDD+ website provides public access to REDD+ implementers or users to report their activities by filling in the checklists and uploading necessary documents as required by the APPS. Stakeholders can find a summary of both general REDD+ activities data and specific information on REDD+ safeguards. The REDD+ Division at MoEF is also considering several options to link the web-platforms to other forestry instruments with REDD+ relevant safeguards elements.

The SIS-REDD+ website is designed to provide comprehensive and up to date information on safeguards implementation under REDD+, as wel l as other details of REDD+ (project names, locations, implementers, partners, duration, scope of activities, key achievements as well as challenges and supporting factors). As more data are gathered, the website will eventually be able to provide a summary of REDD+ activities in Indonesia in a more precise manner, for both general and detailed information. Further user-friendly and more integrated data and information presentation, such as maps, and graphics can be generated.

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[34] The responsibilities were previously under Pustanling of the former Ministry of Forestry, which changed to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).

The National SIS Management Agency (PSIS-Nas) placed under the MoEF's REDD+ Division is assigned as the administrator and manager and is mandated to maintain and further refine the system as well as providing guidance to PSIS at sub-national levels. Including in PSIS-Nas roles and generating analytical information (such as maps and graphics) on safeguards implementation. PSIS Nas, serving as the national information focal point, is responsible in preparing information for the MoEF, to be integrated into the National Communication and/or Biennial Update Report for submission to the UNFCCC.

With respect to Safeguard Information System reporting for Jambi, it is still being discussed on who will be reporting it to the national system. The current thinking is that there will be three options as shown under **Figure 7**. This figure also shows the safeguard monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

- Direct reporting from FMU and NP to the national SIS-REDD+
- Indirect reporting through District Safeguard Committee
- Indirect reporting through Provincial Safeguard Committee

Figure 7. Safeguards Reporting through SIS REDD+
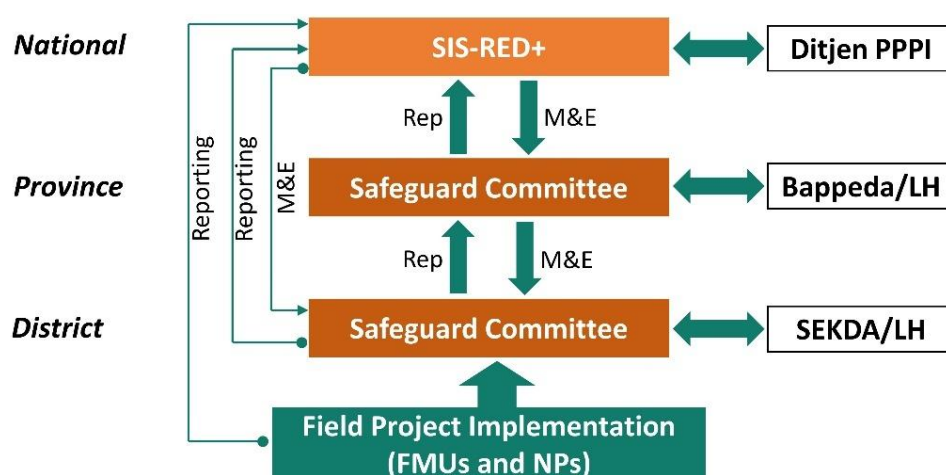
I. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

MoEF and Provincial Government under SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA commit to maintaining high-quality reliable documentation, as well as transparency through provisions of access to information to the public relating to the ER Program, environmental and social management, and overall stakeholder engagement activities.

The ESMF (both in Indonesian and English) and its associated frameworks and SEP will be publicly disclosed in DG PPI's websites (http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/peraturan-perundangan.html) and the World Bank. In addition to website-based disclosure of information, relevant information pertaining to ER Program, including environmental and social management and benefit sharing will be consulted and made accessible to the public, including the target communities. The on-going and planned community level consultations have also been used as an avenue to disseminate relevant information about the ER Program as well as to obtain stakeholders' inputs to inform the design of the Program.

J. FEEDBACK GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The ER Program's FGRM is a mechanism for the initial identification, assessment and resolution of any complaints associated with the proposed interventions under the ER Program.

The FGRM has been developed with the following objectives:

a. To provide easy access to the public, especially members of the affected community to file complaints and / or concerns about certain activities, including distribution of ER Program benefits.
b. To identify and assess the nature of complaints and agree on solutions as early as possible so that positive and constructive input can be considered in the design of an activity.
c. To foster social license to operate and minimize non-technical risks due to lack of ownership and conflicts, which may be costly to address.
d. To enable continuous improvement and learning through systematic identification of issues and public aspirations.

The design and development of complaint handling mechanisms are critical to ensure that relevant responses and suggestions delivered during the preparation and implementation of the ER Program can inform the necessary adjustments and hence, by doing so minimize adverse impacts. The FGRM under the ER Program is built on the existing FGRM prepared under the J-SLMP pre-investment project and will seek potential enhancements, including strengthening collaboration across participating agencies and promoting inter-operability with the existing systems to enable systematic tracking and minimize overlaps. The FGRM mechanism proposed under the ER Program is presented in **Annex 7**.

LIST OF ANNEXES – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL TOOLKITS

ANNEX 1. NEGATIVE LIST

The ER Program will be screened against the negative list below and any activities falling under the following categories will not be included within the ER Program's scope, nor financed under the BSP.

No	Negative List	Yes	No	Remarks
1	Activities contributing to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (illegal logging, overlogging, uncontrolled burning and mining).			
2	New settlements or expansion of settlements within conservation forests, protected areas and parks.			
3	Any activity that can potentially lead to and/or result in destruction and/or relocation of physical cultural resources.			
4	Any activity that can potentially lead to and/or result in conversion of primary forest and/or natural habitats, including adjacent critical natural habitats.			
5	Purchase and/or use of hazardous chemicals including but not limited to pesticide and insecticides that are that are classified as IA or IB by WHO and GOI's regulations and activities with potential exposure to health risks due to interaction with such chemicals.			
6	Any activity associated with political campaigns and election.			
7	Poaching and/or trade of protected species and animals;			
8	Removal or alteration of any physical cultural property.			
9	Use of child and forced labour.			
10	Purchase of weapons and other law enforcement equipment.			
11	Activities requiring involuntary land acquisition and resettlement.			
12	Activities or subprojects that contravene applicable international environmental agreements and/or conventions.			
13	Activities warranting high risk classification (Category A) as elaborated in the ESMF, such as those requiring AMDAL as per the government regulation.			

ANNEX 2. SCOPING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

Following screening against the Negative List, agencies participating in the ER Program and BSP beneficiaries shall assess potential environmental and social risks caused by and/or associated with their respective activities. This scoping exercise is intended to identify whether standalone environmental and social instruments are

warranted to address specific risks and impacts, such as access restrictions, occupational and community health and safety, biodiversity, etc. and where such instruments are required by law (such as UKL-UPL and SPPL).

Risk scoping shall also include recommendations and measures to integrate environmental and social management as part of the design and implementation of activities. These include stakeholder engagement, impact mitigation hierarchy, capacity building, technical assistance and oversight to strengthen risk management.

The following is a suggested format which can be adapted to accommodate specific needs on the ground and scope of activities.

Proposed Activities/ Sub-Activities	Implementating Entities/Partners	Potential Risks		Are the risks manageable (context, geographic, capacity, commitment, etc.)		Do implementing entities/ partners have capacity to monitor and manage risks?		Does the proposal include adequate resources for risk management?		Recommendation for inclusion and/or exclusion in the proposals, including capacity building and additional resources if needed.
		Environmental	Social	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	

ANNEX 3. ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL CODES OF PRACTICES (ESCOPS)

ESCOPs provides a guideline for the management of environmental and social aspects of the ER Program operations where standalone instruments are not required. The ESCOPs cover potential sectors to be supported by the ER Program, including future activities to be financed under the BSP.

The ESCOPs shall not replace the government safeguards system such as the application of UKL/UPL or SPPL as currently regulated by Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation and Government Regulation No 22/2021 and MoEF Regulation no. 4/2021 on the Implementation of Environment Protection and Management for business activities requiring environmental approvals. Therefore, the application of the ESCOPs shall be read in conjunction with the prevailing regulations on environmental management.

The ESCOPs will adopt the following general principles where applicable and will be further elaborated under each potential sector under the ER Program.

Environmental and social effects	Possible mitigation measures
Soil degradation associated with intensive agriculture	● Measures to reduce erosion and conserve soils (such as soil amendment, live hedges and ● agroforestry, anti-erosion structures) ● Appropriate crop rotation ● Use of locally adapted crop species or those that can restore nutrients to soil ● Environmental awareness or training in such measures or in organic agriculture techniques
Negative health effects from surface water degradation (both in quantity and quality) associated with agriculture activities near water bodies	● Measures to protect water bodies (such as monitoring water quality and flow, rehabilitating banks with vegetation, creating buffer zones, collecting garbage) ● Locating pollution sources away from water bodies and steep slopes ● Avoiding the creation of stagnant water ponds to reduce risks of water-borne diseases ● Environmental/sanitation awareness or training
Water/soil pollution and human health concerns associated with solid waste generation (i.e., eco-tourism)	● Environmentally friendly waste management practices (such as re-using paper and other products, recycling, source separation of biomedical wastes and their proper disposal) ● Composting organic wastes and use as a fertilizer ● Environmental awareness or training
Adverse health and safety effects associated with the use of harmful or dangerous products (i.e., agrochemicals)	● Minimize use of dangerous materials by seeking out alternatives to dangerous products ● Environmental awareness or training in the safe and rational use of dangerous products ● Proper storage of dangerous products
Social conflict/jealousy due to program implementation	● Ensure robust consultation proses at the community level ● Identify social issues prior activity implementation and foster community acceptance. Avoid activities where there is no social license. ● Obtain support from trusted local leaders
Lack of women participation in program implementation	● Ensure women participation at the planning and implementation stages by ensuring enabling environments to promote their participation. ● Development of affirmative measures, such as women targeted livelihoods activities.
Community health and safety risks due to COVID-19	● Adequate PPEs, including social distancing measures.

The following section provides simple guidelines for ER activities where standalone environmental and social management plans are not required (i.e., low risk activities). These guidelines may be tailored to ensure their fit-for-purpose use to address specific environmental and social risks at the activity level during the ER Program.

A. Small-Scale Forest Plantations and Agroforestry

The codes of practice for small-scale forest plantations and agroforestry including intensification of land use have been prepared to ensure that such activities achieve the highest level of productivity and financial viability to support income generation and conservation, while at the same time, minimize potential negative impacts on people and the environment.

Key elements of good practices in this sector include the following:

- Expected outcomes in terms of levels of productivity, rotation age and final products
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of land productivity
- Soil and watershed protection
- Habitat conservation and restoration; and
- Community participation and improved livelihoods.

Environmental protection measures are incorporated into the following plantation management activities, covering site selection and landscape level planning and plantation design, site preparation, plantation establishment, tending, pest management, fire prevention and control, harvesting, and access tracts improvement and maintenance.

A.1.   Site Selection

Areas for commercial plantation forests and agroforestry must be carefully selected to ensure high productivity and profitability to farmers, and to avoid adverse impacts to the local community and to the natural environment. The forest plantation and agroforestry areas must be consistent with the spatial plan. The criteria for site selection are shown in the matrix below.

Criteria	Description
Forestland classification	Production forestland
Vegetative cover	1. Only bare lands will be used for plantations 2. Forest plantations of low quality 3. Avoid projects in HCV forest or areas with important ecosystem services.
Slope	Not more than 25^0 in slope
Accessibility	Plantation sites must be within 2 km of existing all-weather roads.
Soil conditions	Soil type other than laterite or sterile coastal sand, soil depth above 30 cm, pH above 4, and soil composed of less than 40 percent stones and coarse fragments.
Existing land use	Not used for food production, grazing of livestock, production of non-timber forests so as not to compromise food security and other critical household needs. Area has no cultural or spiritual significance.
Land allocation	Land categorized by the spatial plan (national or local/regional) as land specified for other use (*Area Penggunaan Lain*/APL).

A.2   .   Planning

Landscape planning will be used for all forest plantation and agroforestry areas. This is to ensure that stream banks are protected, and access tracts, fire breaks and fire lines are planned to benefit plantation projects. The landscape plan:

a. Defines areas for biodiversity conservation, stream bank protection, access tracts, fire breaks and poor areas that are unsuitable for commercial forest plantations

b. Guides plantation owners on appropriate plantation models, suitable species, intercropping and other information necessary to prepare simple and practical individual forest plantation management plans

c. Can be used to obtain forest certification.

The landscape plan must include the following basic considerations, and which are properly delineated on a plantation and agroforestry plan map:

● *Slope and plantation operability*
No production plantations and agroforestry shall be allowed on slopes exceeding 25º for reasons of both slope instability and low productivity. Slopes between 20º-25º should have lower than normal planting densities, 4x2 m or 1,100 trees per ha, to limit site disturbance during site preparation, planting, tending, and harvesting. Where site is suitable, such areas may be planted to valuable timber species.

● *Buffer zone protection*
Buffer zone protection of reservoirs, entrenched streams, drainage canals where natural vegetation will be retained, no clearing or ground disturbance will be allowed during plantation establishment, and no clear cutting of trees will be allowed. Native vegetation in the buffer zone may be established through Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) techniques supplemented by the planting of ecologically important trees and other plants such as those eaten by birds and other wild animals or economically important species like bamboo (for poles), *Canarium album* (nuts), *Areca cathechu* (nuts), *Tricanthera gigantea* (forage for pigs, cattle, goats, rabbits), *Flemingia macrophylla* (forage) and *Caliandra calothyrsus* (forage).

The recommended buffer zone protection for rivers that have no embankments, and located at rural areas (outside of cities) will refer to the Ministry of Public Works No. 28/PRT/M/2015 regarding Buffer Zone Protection for Rivers and Lakes, Article 6, as follows:

  i. Large rivers having watershed area of > 500 km^2, at least 100 m of buffer zone from the edges of the river along the length of the river.

  ii. Small rivers having watershed area of ≤ 500 km^{2,} at least 50 m of buffer zone from the edges of the river along the length of the river.

● *Eroded areas*
Badly eroded areas characterized by deep gullies and land slips in road cuts and plantations will be stabilized using appropriate vegetative and structural soil control measure.

● *In-plantation biodiversity*
Plantations are not forests. They are much more like agricultural systems and have many of the same risks and uncertainties. Plantations can be made more like natural systems by incorporating diversity (of genetic materials, species, age classes and spatial structure at the landscape-level) to improve the ecological stability and resilience that limit the risk of failure and reduce the necessity for artificial inputs to these simplified ecosystems. All plantations over 50 ha should consist of several sub-compartments, the size and number of which will depend on the scale of the plantation, comprising

different tree ages (to promote structural diversity), different species of indigenous and exotic trees, different genotypes within species, and residual indigenous natural vegetation types. Wherever practical given the scale of the plantation, design and layout should promote the protection, restoration, and conservation of natural communities. This can be accomplished by utilising wildlife corridors, retention of native tree species, stream protection corridors, sanitation and fire breaks of native vegetation and a mosaic of different age and rotation periods to mimic the landscape patterns of natural forest communities.

- *Access provisions*

    Landscape plantation design must show the location of existing roads, access tracks and trails that may be used for transporting seedlings and other plantation inputs, as well as in fire prevention and control. Additional access tracks may need to be constructed for eventual product extraction.

- *Fire breaks*

    The Landscape Plantation Design must provide for the location, specifications, construction and maintenance of fire breaks and fire lines. The design must maximize the use of the buffer zones in streams and drainage canals, other native vegetation, as well as roads and access tracks.

- *Poor sites*

    Poor sites within the plantation block such as those with very shallow topsoil, very stony areas, or areas with over 25 degrees slopes that are unsuitable for commercial plantation forests, should be delineated and earmarked for rehabilitation using assisted natural regeneration and other afforestation techniques that promote the growth of native species. This may be supplemented by planting leguminous species such as Tephrosia candida and other local species.

A.3 . Site Preparation

Site preparation are activities done before planting to improve existing site conditions and enhance survival and promote fast initial growth of planted seedlings. This includes vegetation clearance to reduce competition and fire risks, hole digging to improve soil structure and enhance root growth, and basal fertilization to increase soil fertility.

- *Vegetation clearance*

    Environmental protection guidelines to be followed are the following:
    - Broadcast burning cannot be used as a tool of site clearing and site preparation; vegetation must be cleared by hand or machine.
    - Avoid comprehensive vegetation clearance on sloping areas. Clear vegetation in strips or on spots.
    - Debris in vegetation clearance should be retained on site as source of nutrients and to provide soil cover and help in reducing soil erosion.
    - Mechanical extraction of tree stumps and roots will not be allowed on sloping areas and are allowed only on flat terrain.
    - Full cultivation will be allowed only on flat or slightly sloping terrain below 15 degrees. Between, 16 to 20 degrees slope, cultivate in alternate strips. No cultivation is allowed beyond 20 degrees.

- *Digging of planting holes*
    - Planting holes should not be excavated during the period of heavy rainfall.
    - Back-fill the hole immediately as soon as possible to keep the loosened soil inside the hole and minimise soil erosion.

- In sloping terrain, dig planting holes along the contour and in fish scale-like patterns.
- ***Basal fertilization***
  - Apply basal fertilizer on the hole; broadcast application is not allowed.
  - Use a container not bare hands in handling fertilizer.
  - Record the kind, dosage and date of fertilizer application.

A.4 . Intercropping

Any intercropping activities on sloping plantation sites should be carried out along the contour. No intercropping will be allowed on slopes over 20 degrees and intercropping of root or tuber crops will not be permitted over 15 degrees.

A.5. Tending

Weeding should be limited to what is absolutely necessary to maintain high survival and fast growth of planted seedlings, employing spot weeding around the base of the seedlings, and slashing of vegetation in other areas, so as to maintain ground cover. Vegetation debris from weeding and slashing should be left on site as mulch.

Conduct singling during the dry season, when trees are about 4–6-month-old and stems are still small. Do not conduct singling without the proper tools.

Pruning is required only on plantations that aim to produce saw logs. It is not necessary if the final product is pulpwood. It is also not necessary on species with good natural self-pruning characteristics like Eucalyptus urophylla. It will be applied only on selected trees that will constitute the final crop (saw logs). As in singling, prune only with the proper pruning equipment, never a knife. Make a clean and straight cut at the outer edge of the branch collar. The branch collar must not be injured since this is where the healing process starts. Cut pruning debris into shorter pieces and spread them evenly in the plantation.

Thinning, as in pruning, is performed only on plantations where the objective is to produce saw logs. Moreover, thinning is recommended only on good sites where the yield is high enough to warrant additional investments in thinning and pruning. Conduct thinning when canopy begins to close and competition for light begins. After selecting the trees to be retained, cut all others but with care so as not to injure the retained trees.

After removing any usable stems, chop the thinning debris into shorter pieces and spread evenly on the area.

A.6 . Fire Prevention and Control

Forest fire prevention and control activities must be an integral part of the operational plan for the plantation area. Such plans should establish a fire control organisation, defined roles and responsibilities, and detailed prevention, public education, patrolling, enforcement and fire response programs.

In each plantation area, reduce amount of fuel in the plantation through timely and effective weed control. Cut debris in weeding, pruning and thinning to small pieces and pile them in between tree rows. Compress the pile low by pressing or stepping on it.

If plantation is adjoining grassland or other fire prone areas, construct fire breaks of at least 10 meters wide along the boundaries, at the onset of the dry season.

A.7 . Access Tracks

Access within plantation blocks will be limited to that necessary to transport planting materials to the site and to extract products from primary landings in the plantations to secondary landings at the road. Such tracks should be wide enough for motorcycles and or small tractors. Plantation block plans must show how the site is to be accessed including details on location, design, construction and maintenance.

All roads and access tracks must be properly located, designed, constructed and maintained. Roads and trails must be constructed according to acceptable engineering standards and shall have regular maintenance. Detailed access guidelines should be prepared early in subproject implementation and may include design considerations such as the following:

1. Primary extraction from felling site to the first landing at trackside will be by human labor or draft animals, depending on the size of product (i.e., fuel/pulp wood vs sawlogs).
2. Density of secondary extraction tracks shall be the absolute minimum consistent with the practical distances of primary extraction.
3. Tracks will be permitted to encroach into stream protection corridors only at points of crossing, which must be in areas of stable, moderate terrain.
4. Stream crossings should be rock-stabilized drifts; culverts should be employed only in extreme cases where drifts are not practical.
5. Tracks shall have a maximum width of 3 m, a maximum favorable grade of 15 degrees and a maximum adverse grade of 10 degrees.
6. Cut and fill slopes must be avoided wherever possible.
7. No yarding of logs or other products will be permitted on the surface of tracks.
8. Track rights-of-way will be lightly slashed and vegetation cover will be maintained on the running surface wherever possible.
9. All tracks on side-slopes shall be out-sloped or equipped with water-bars to disperse water onto stable areas down slope; and
10. Tracks will be inspected regularly during rainy periods in the first three years after construction and during periods of active use, and immediate maintenance action taken to correct problems of drainage or erosion.

A.8 . Plantation Harvesting

Harvesting of trees and other products shall not result in long-term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality and watershed hydrology. For slopes over 15 degrees, logging coupes shall not exceed 10 ha with at least 60 m between adjacent coupes logged the same year. For slopes less than 15 degrees, logging coupes shall not exceed 20 ha, with at least 30 m between adjacent coupes felled the same year. Ground vegetation shall be preserved as far as possible during logging and the site shall be re-planted in the year following logging.

B. SMALL CONSTRUCTION WORKS

This ESCOP is to be applied for projects involving small works, such as community-level infrastructure, applying a community-driven approach, small-scale canal blocking, coastal protection, etc.

This ESCOP is prepared to manage small environmental impacts involving construction works. If the works are contracted to a third-party, such as civil work contractors, the ESCOP will be a mandatory part of construction contract or bidding documents so that contractor complies with environmental and social requirements. If the works are being implemented by the community, the ESCOP will serve as a guideline for the required capacity building, technical supervision, and audit.

The implementing agencies, and/or where applicable, supervision engineers/technical facilitators will be responsible for monitoring of compliance with ESCOP and preparing the required reports.

The agencies implementing civil works under the ER Program will be responsible to ensure effective implementation of the ESCOP. These agencies will assign a qualified staff to be responsible for checking implementation compliance of the following aspects: (a) compliance with the environmental requirements, including community health and safety for public infrastructure; (b) remedial actions in the event of non-

compliance and/or adverse impacts; (c) identification of complaints, evaluating and identifying corrective measures; (d) required improvements, awareness, proactive pollution prevention measures; and (e) technical support and facilitation of on-the-job training to the community and field engineers on various aspects to avoid/mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts.

Implementing agencies responsible for the civil works shall inform the SPMU, including the safeguard committee about construction plans and risks associated with civil works. These agencies are required to obey other national relevant legal regulations and laws, including if standalone environmental and social management plans and environment approvals (i.e., UKL-UPL) are required by law.

The following matrix is an example and is not necessarily a full treatment of all requirements for a specific subproject. For example, there might be requirements for developing an environmental impact assessment and securing an environmental approval (UKL-UPL) as required by the Indonesian law.

ISSUES/RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURE
Dust generation/air pollution	Implementation of dust control measures to ensure that the generation of dust is minimised and is not perceived as a nuisance by residents, maintain a safe working environment, such as: ● Water dusty roads and construction sites. ● Covering of material stockpiles. ● Loads covered and secured during transportation to prevent the scattering of soil, sand, materials, or dust. Exposed soil and material stockpiles shall be protected against wind erosion.
Water pollution	● Portable or constructed toilets must be provided on site for construction workers. Wastewater from toilets as well as kitchens, showers, sinks, etc. shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from the site or discharged into municipal sewerage systems; there should be no direct discharges to any water body. ● Wastewater over permissible values set by Government of Indonesia standards/regulations must be collected in a conservancy tank and removed from site by licensed waste collectors. ● At completion of construction works, water collection tanks and septic tanks shall be covered and effectively sealed off.
Drainage and sedimentation	● The contractor and/or contract managers shall follow the detailed drainage design included in the construction plans, to ensure drainage system is always maintained cleared of mud and other obstructions. ● Areas of the site not disturbed by construction activities shall be maintained in their existing conditions.
Solid waste	● At all places of work, the contractor, and/or contract managers shall provide litter bins, containers and refuse collection facilities. ● Solid waste may be temporarily stored on site in a designated area approved by the technical facilitators and/or supervision engineers and relevant local authorities prior to collection and disposal. ● Waste storage containers shall be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof. ● No burning, on-site burying or dumping of solid waste shall occur. ● Recyclable materials such as wooden plates for trench works, steel, scaffolding material, site holding, packaging material, etc. shall be collected and separated on-site from other waste sources for reuse, for use as fill, or for sale. ● If not removed off site, solid waste or construction debris shall be disposed of only at sites identified and approved by the technical facilitators and/or supervision engineer and included in the solid waste plan. Under no circumstances shall the contractor and/or communities dispose of any material in environmentally sensitive areas, such as in areas of natural habitat or in watercourses.

ISSUES/RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURE
Chemical or hazardous wastes	● Used oil and grease shall be removed from site and sold to an approved used oil recycling company. ● Used oil, lubricants, cleaning materials, etc. from the maintenance of vehicles and machinery shall be collected in holding tanks and removed from site by a specialized oil recycling company for disposal at an approved hazardous waste site. ● Unused or rejected tar or bituminous products shall be returned to the supplier's production plant. ● Store chemicals in safe manner, such as roofing, fenced and appropriate labelling.
Disruption of vegetative cover and ecological resources	● Areas to be cleared should be minimised as much as possible. ● The contractor and/or workers shall remove topsoil from all areas where topsoil will be impacted on by rehabilitation activities, including temporary activities such as storage and stockpiling, etc; the stripped topsoil shall be stockpiled in areas agreed with the technical facilitators and/or supervision engineer for later use in re-vegetation and shall be adequately protected. ● The application of chemicals for vegetation clearing is not permitted. ● Prohibit cutting of any tree unless explicitly authorised in the vegetation clearing plan. ● When needed, erect temporary protective fencing to efficiently protect the preserved trees before commencement of any works within the site. ● The contractor and/or workers shall ensure that no hunting, trapping shooting, poisoning of fauna takes place.
Traffic management	● Before construction, carry out consultations with local government and community and with traffic police. ● Significant increases in number of vehicle trips must be covered in a construction plan previously approved. Routing, especially of heavy vehicles, needs to take into account sensitive sites such as schools, hospitals, and markets. ● Installation of lighting at night must be done if this is necessary to ensure safe traffic circulation. ● Place signs around the construction areas to facilitate traffic movement, provide directions to various components of the works, and provide safety advice and warning. ● Employing safe traffic control measures, including road/rivers/canal signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions. ● Avoid material transportation for construction during rush hour. ● Signpost shall be installed appropriately in both waterways and roads where necessary.
Interruption of utility services	● Provide information to affected households on working schedules as well as planned disruptions of water/power at least two days in advance. ● Any damages to existing utility systems of cable shall be reported to authorities and repaired as soon as possible.
Restoration of affected areas	● Cleared areas such as disposal areas, site facilities, workers' camps, stockpiles areas, working platforms and any areas temporarily occupied during construction of the subproject works shall be restored using landscaping, adequate drainage and re-vegetation. ● Trees shall be planted at exposed land and on slopes to prevent or reduce land collapse and keep stability of slopes. ● Soil contaminated with chemicals or hazardous substances shall be removed and transported and buried in waste disposal areas.
Worker and public Safety	● Training workers on occupational safety regulations and provide sufficient protective clothing for workers in accordance with applicable Government of Indonesia laws and regulations. ● Install fences, barriers, dangerous warning/prohibition site around the construction area which showing potential danger to the public.

ISSUES/RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURE
	● The contractor and/or contract managers shall provide safety measures as installation of fences, barriers warning signs, lighting system against traffic accidents as well as other risk to people and sensitive areas.
Communication with local communities	● The contractor shall coordinate with local authorities (leaders of local communes, leader of villages) for agreed schedules of construction activities at areas nearby sensitive places or at sensitive times (e.g., religious festival days). ● Copies in Indonesian language of these ESCOPs and of other relevant environmental safeguard documents shall be made available to local communities and to workers at the site. ● Disseminate subproject information to affected parties (for example local authority, enterprises and affected households, etc) through community meetings before construction commencement. ● Provide a community relations contact from whom interested parties can receive information on site activities, subproject status and subproject implementation results. ● Inform local residents about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, blasting and demolition, as appropriate. ● Notification boards shall be erected at all construction sites providing information about the subproject, as well as contact information about the site managers, environmental staff, health and safety staff, telephone numbers and other contact information so that any affected people can have the channel to voice their concerns and suggestions.
Chance find procedures	If the contractor discovers archaeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the contractor shall: ● Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find. ● Delineate the discovered site or area. ● Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities, or the Department of Culture and information takes over. ● Notify the technical facilitators and/or supervision engineers who in turn will notify responsible local or national authorities in charge of the Cultural Property. ● Relevant local or national authorities would oversee protection and preservation of the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require an evaluation of the findings to be performed. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values. ● Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage. ● If the cultural sites and/or relics are of high value and site preservation is recommended by the professionals and required by the cultural relic authority, the implementing agencies will need to make necessary design changes to accommodate the request and preserve the site. ● Decisions concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant authorities. ● Construction works could resume only after permission is granted from the responsible local authorities concerning the safeguard of the heritage.

C. HOME INDUSTRY

The ESCOP seeks to ensure that the relevant measures address potential use of natural resources and associated environmental and social impacts. Issues that must be addressed include:

● Information on the area, scope, and location of activity.

- Raw materials (namely, wood, drinking water, and fuel) and required storage facility.
- Types and distance of contaminating disposal.
- Evaluation of impacts of industrial activities
- Temporary storage and disposal of solid waste.
- Availability of safe waste disposals
- Prevention of the use, produce, store, or relate to hazardous substances (toxic, rust or explosive) or substances resulting in "B3" waste (Toxic and Hazardous Substances) (as recorded in the list of Negative Protection regulations).

D. SMALL-SCALE FARMING

Animal droppings can maintain the fertility of soil and replace soil nutrition when collected and treated accordingly. On the contrary, uncontrolled droppings can pollute water and endanger human's or animal's health. For instance, dropping bacterial organisms can pollute drinking water supplies with nitrate. Animals' droppings can be managed by:

- Preventing the rainfall from entering, irrigation and surface water nozzle into animal pen and storage facilities.
- Preventing keeping too many animals in a pen.
- Shovelling/removing droppings from the breeding pens.
- Covering droppings with absorbent materials.
- Removing lumps of droppings/animal droppings.

Complaints of odour from a farm can be minimised by:

- For a sensitive environment, choosing a location and design of a farm prudently with adequate distance between supports.
- Taking into consideration the existing direction of the wind, especially during dry season.
- Optimizing frequency of cleaning of pens.
- Maintaining dust at low level since the odour is absorbed and carried by granules of dust.
- Number of animals should not exceed the recommended density.
- Ventilation that can maximally shed the odour during cleaning of pens.
- Utilising solid vegetation as support partition to circulate air flow (to disintegrate odour), filter dust and relocate odour from sensitive areas.
- Placing halls of pens thoroughly, in relation to the direction of disposal of odour.
- Collecting droppings and manure under a weather-resistant cover, before relocating the droppings and manure from the location; and
- Utilising healthily formulated livestock feed.

E. FISHERY

The ESCOP sets forth good practices in fish cultivation, including food safety associated with farmed fish harvesting and transport.

Characteristics of good fish:
- Shape: Good shape
- Colour: Bright and glossy
- Scale: No sign of loss of scale
- Movement: Active and showing normal movement

- Reflex: Trying to escape when touched
- Feeling: Slick texture

Transportation of fish:
- Fish can be transported in a plastic or polyethylene container and open container such as drum, aluminium filled with oxygen.
- Containers and/or bags depend on:
  - Size and health conditions of the fry.
  - Distance and time used.
  - Water temperature.
  - Availability of dissolved oxygen.
- Normally 8,000–10,000 fry (10 and 5 cm) can be transported in a drum (200 litre) for 12–14 hours.
- The following matrix can help plan the transportation of fry for 5–6 hours

Size	Type of material of container			
	30 liter capacity		Drum (200 liter)	
	Total	Per liter	Total	Per liter
Spawn	50000	1700	-	-
1 – 2 cm	3000	100	20000	100
2 – 3 cm	200	30	10000	50
10 – 15 cm	100	3	1400	7

Ways to keep fish alive:
- Check the quality of soil and water of the embankment before releasing the fry
- Ensure the embankment is free from:
  - Grass and predator fish
  - Molluscs/barnacle
  - Predators such as snakes, frogs, birds, insects, and so on
- Ensure that fry is placed in different ponds according to age and size groups.
- Ensure the availability of fish natural fodder.
- Use healthily formulated additional fodder.

Conditions for equipment to catch fish:
- Type and size of the equipment must follow the regulations of Government of Indonesia (Minister of Marines and Fishery Affairs Regulation No. 71/PERMEN-KP/2016 regarding Fishing Areas and Placement of Fish Catching Devices in Indonesia Fisheries Management Zone)
  - *Jaring lingkar* (surrounding nets)
  - *Pukat tarik* (seine nets)
  - Pukat hela (trawls)
  - *Penggaruk* (dredges)
  - Jaring angkat (lift nets)
  - Alat yang dijatuhkan (falling gears)
  - *Jaring insang* (gillnets and entangling nets)
  - Perangkap (traps)
  - *Pancing* (hooks and lines)
  - *Alat penjepit dan melukai* (grappling and wounding)
- The equipment shall not cause damages to the environment; and
- The equipment shall be made from environmentally friendly materials

F. TREE SAPLINGS AND VEGETATION SEEDS

Tree saplings/vegetation seeds should be:
- Healthy (free from diseases, fungus, bacteria, and virus)
- Buds and roots are well grown
- Local original species
- Legalized from its known origin or local source (if possible)

Storing of seeds should meet the following:
- It should use bales/polybags for packaging
- Moss bales/polybags need to be kept wet until usage
- It should be stored in a cool storage with adequate ventilation
- Cultivation may be immersed in cultivation solution prior to transportation
- It should protect the seeds from overly hot or cold weather
- To know the number of trees to be planted, one must know the following:
    - Areas that need to be planted; and
    - Placement of distance of seeds

G. SMALL-SCALE COMMUNITY TIMBER ACTIVITIES

The ER Program may support small-scale commercial harvesting operations only when, on the basis of the applicable social and environmental screening and assessment by the SPMU, it is determined that the areas affected by the harvesting are not critical forests or related critical natural habitats and that are no land use conflicts with local communities or indigenous peoples. Harvesting operation by local communities under forest community management or under joint forest management arrangements are eligible to project support if: i) have achieved a standard of forest management developed with meaningful participation of locally affected communities in a manner consistent with the principles outlined below; or ii) adhere to a time-bound action plan to achieve such standard:

- Compliance with relevant Indonesian laws
- Recognition of and respect for any legally documented or customary land tenure and use rights as well as the rights of indigenous peoples and workers
- Measures to maintain or enhance sound and effective community relations
- Conservation of biological diversity and ecological functions
- Measures to maintain or enhance environmentally sound multiple benefits accruing from the forest
- Prevention or minimisation of the adverse environmental impacts from forest use
- Effective forest management planning
- Active monitoring and assessment of relevant forest management areas; and
- The maintenance of critical forest areas and other critical natural habitats affected by the operation.

The ER Program will not finance industrial scale-harvesting, i.e., carried out by firms (in opposition to local communities and forests operating under joint forest or community management). The SPMU, with support from the safeguards committee, will monitor all such operations with meaningful and documented participation of participating communities. All of the above requirements should be assessed, documented and reflected in the progress implementation reports of participating communities.

H. ECOTOURISM

The ER Program may support development of ecotourism managed by FMUs, national parks, and/or communities and shall seek to follow the following principles:

- Strengthen the conservation effort for and enhance the natural integrity of the ecotourism areas.
- Respect the sensitivities of local cultures.
- Be efficient in the use of natural resources (water, energy).
- Ensure waste disposal has minimal environmental and aesthetic impact.
- Develop a recycling program.
- Keep abreast of current environmental issues, particularly of the local area.
- Network with other stakeholders (particularly those in the local area) to keep each other informed of developments and encourage the use of this Code of Practice.
- Endeavour to use distribution networks (e.g., catalogues) and retail outlets to raise environmental awareness by distributing guidelines to consumers.
- Support ecotourism education/training for guides and managers.
- Employ tour guides well versed and respectful of local cultures and environments.
- Give clients appropriate verbal and written education (interpretation) and guidance with respect to the natural and cultural history of the areas visited.
- Use locally produced goods that benefit the local community, but do not by goods made from threatened or endangered species.
- Never intentionally disturb or encourage the disturbance of wildlife or wildlife habitats.
- Keep vehicles to designated roads and tracks.
- Abide by the rules and regulations of natural areas.
- Commit to the principle of best practice.
- Comply with Government of Indonesia Regulation's requirements.

I. VILLAGE SPATIAL PLANNING

The following provides a simple guideline to integrate environmental and social considerations in village planning process.

The village planning development may also generate indirect negative environmental and social impacts such as:

- Affect access to land tenure and natural resources amongst vulnerable groups.
- Potential conflicts due to lack of legitimacy of village decision making processes.
- Unsustainable use of natural resources (i.e., excessive extraction of groundwater, massive sand mining).
- Lead to the increase of greenhouse gases emissions (i.e., poor planning of the energy use or preference to fossil fuel).
- Poor siting and village-level investments in hazard zones (i.e., landslides, earthquake, tsunami, etc.).
- Lead to mismanagement of solid wastes and wastewater (i.e., the absence of allocation for local landfill and local wastewater treatment).

Specific for land use planning at the village level, the following aspects are recommended to be considered and integrated into the planning process:

- Has the village spatial plan identified land with legacy issues and sought to address those through participatory process (i.e., tenure conflicts, natural resource disputes)?
- Will the views of vulnerable groups i.e., women, youth, poor households, Indigenous Peoples, be sought as part of planning processes?
- Does village spatial planning identify areas of vulnerability such as informal land use, unsustainable dependence on natural resources, unrecognized land claims, etc. which warrant affirmative measures to protect the interests and rights of vulnerable people?

- Has the development plan identified the presence of HCV, forests, ecologically sensitive areas, buffer zones, watersheds, etc. where protection is required? How communities will be consulted and engaged to agree on conservation and how impacts will be mitigated (i.e., access restrictions and livelihoods impacts)?
- Has the development of village spatial plans identified the areas vulnerable to climate-related hazards and other natural hazards (i.e., landslides, earthquake, tsunami)?
- Is information related to key decisions in village spatial plans widely disseminated and accessible to all groups, including vulnerable people? Are their concerns and suggestions heard and accommodated as part of decision-making processes?

J. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

All implementing agencies are obliged to protect the health and safety of all workers. This section provides guidance and examples of reasonable precautions to be implemented in managing the key risks to occupational health and safety.

Preventive and protective measures should be introduced according to the following order of priority:

- Eliminating the hazard by removing the activity from the work process. Examples include substitution with less hazardous chemicals, using different manufacturing processes, etc.
- Controlling the hazard at its source through use of engineering controls. Examples include local exhaust ventilation, isolation rooms, machine guarding, acoustic insulating, etc.
- Minimising the hazard through design of safe work systems and administrative or institutional control measures. Examples include job rotation, training safe work procedures, lock-out and tag-out, workplace monitoring, limiting exposure or work duration, etc; and
- Providing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in conjunction with training, use, and maintenance of the PPE.

The application of prevention and control measures to occupational hazards should be based on comprehensive job safety or job hazard analyses. The results of these analyses should be prioritised as part of an action plan based on the likelihood and severity of the consequence of exposure to the identified hazards.

Several considerations for OHS mitigation, amongst others, that are of relevance to the ERP sub-project typologies include the following:

- **First Aid Facility**. Qualified first aid can always be provided. Appropriately equipped first-aid stations should be easily accessible throughout the place of work. Where the scale of work or the type of activity being carried out so requires, dedicated and appropriately equipped first-aid room(s) should be provided. First-aid stations and rooms should be equipped with gloves, gowns and masks for protection against direct contact with blood and other body fluids. Remote sites should have written emergency procedures in place for dealing with cases of trauma or serious illness up to the point at which patient care can be transferred to an appropriate medical facility.

- **OHS Training.** Provisions should be made to provide OHS orientation training to all new employees to ensure they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at/on the site and of personal protection and preventing injury to fellow employees. Training should consist of basic hazard awareness, site specific hazards, safe work practices and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation and natural disasters, as appropriate.

- **Rotating and Moving Equipment.** Injury or death can occur from being trapped, entangled, or struck by machinery parts due to unexpected starting of equipment or unobvious movement during

operations. Protective measures include designing machines to eliminate trap hazards and ensuring that extremities are kept out of harm's way under normal operating conditions. Where a machine or equipment has an exposed moving part or exposed pinch point that may endanger the safety of any worker, the machine or equipment should be equipped with, and protected by, a guard or other device that prevents access to the moving part or pinch point. Guards should be designed and installed in conformance with appropriate machine safety standards.

- **Chemical Hazards**. Chemical hazards represent potential for illness or injury due to single acute exposure or chronic repetitive exposure to toxic, corrosive, sensitizing or oxidative substances. They also represent a risk of uncontrolled reaction, including the risk of fire and explosion, if incompatible chemicals are inadvertently mixed. Chemical hazards can most effectively be prevented through a hierarchical approach that includes replacement of the hazardous substance with a less hazardous substitute; implementation of engineering and administrative control measures to avoid or minimise the release of hazardous substances into the work environment; keeping the level of exposure below internationally established or recognised limits; keeping the number of employees exposed, or likely to become exposed, to a minimum; communicating chemical hazards to workers through labelling; and marking according to national and internationally recognised requirements and standards, including Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or equivalent, and training workers in the use of the available information (such as MSDSs), safe work practices and appropriate use of PPE.

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).** PPE provides additional protection to workers exposed to workplace hazards in conjunction with other facility controls and safety systems. PPE is considered to be a last resort that is above and beyond the other facility controls and provides the worker with an extra level of personal protection. Recommended measures for use of PPE in the workplace include active use of PPE if alternative technologies, work plans or procedures cannot eliminate, or sufficiently reduce, a hazard or exposure; identification and provision of appropriate PPE that offers adequate protection to the worker, co-workers and occasional visitors, without incurring unnecessary inconvenience to the individual; and proper maintenance of PPE, including cleaning when dirty and replacement when damaged or worn out. Proper use of PPE should be part of the recurrent training programs for employees, and selection of PPE should be based on the hazard and risk ranking described earlier in this section and selected according to established criteria on performance and testing.

K. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR COVID-19 PREVENTION

The following provides guidance on COVID-19 prevention measures when face-to-face interactions are required for the implementation of activities under the ER Program.

K.1   .   Protocol for Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The implementing agencies shall determine the specific channels of communication that should be used while conducting stakeholder consultation and engagement activities. The following are some considerations while selecting channels of communication, in light of the current COVID-19 situation:

- Conducting virtual meeting as much as possible and implementing physical distancing for direct meetings.
- If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings. If not permitted, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including webex, zoom and skype.

- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders.

Where direct engagement is necessary, these measures may be required:

- **Planning and Preparation.** The implementing agencies will need to review project activities to confirm that projects are taking adequate precautions to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19. Suggestions on how to do this are set out below:
  - o Identify and review planned activities under the project requiring direct stakeholder engagement, public consultations, and training activities.
  - o Review the country COVID-19 spread situation in the project area, and the restrictions put in place by the government to contain virus spread.
  - o Assess the level of proposed direct engagement with stakeholders, including location and size of proposed gatherings, frequency of engagement, categories of stakeholders (international, national, local).
  - o Assess how restrictions that are in effect in the country and proposed area for direct engagement would affect these activities.
  - o Coordinate and inform the local health agencies on proposed engagement, location, and number of participants.
  - o Appoint a focal point who will be responsible for coordinating preparation of engagement activities and ensuring that the COVID-19 prevention measures are communicated to all participants. It is also advisable to designate co-focal point as back-up person; in case the main focal point becomes ill.
  - o The result of these assessment should be taken into account by the implementing agencies in identifying the appropriate COVID-19 prevention measures.
- **Protocols for attending face-to-face meetings**
  - o Define and secure entry and exit points to the meeting room. Participants and trainers must be checked for body temperature before entering the room where only participants with a body temperature <37.5°C is allowed entry.
  - o All participants and trainers will need to present a non-reactive rapid test result that was taken 2 (two) days before the meeting. Costs for the rapid test will be covered by the implementing agencies.
  - o All participants and trainers are required to wash their hands with soap for at least 20 seconds or apply hand sanitizer with at least 70% of alcohol content before entering the meeting room.
  - o All participants and trainers must wear at least masks throughout the meeting and is required to bring their own eating utensils and praying mats.
  - o Committees will be required to communicate health protocols that are applied throughout the meeting.
  - o Always apply social distancing by sitting/standing 1 meter apart from each other during the event.
  - o Seats, tables, and microphones will need to be sanitized before the meeting.
  - o Food shall not be served in a buffet. Caterers will serve food directly to the participants.

K.2. Protocols for Field Works

- **Assigning focal point** in the implementing agencies who will be responsible for coordinating preparation on site and ensuring that the COVID-19 prevention measures are communicated to all project participants.

- **Assess workforce characteristics**. The implementing agencies will be required to assess the profile of the project participants, work activities and schedule, and external field workers who resides at home or lodges within the local community (if any). Where possible, vulnerable group of COVID-19 to also be identified, including elderly people and those with underlying health issues. This vulnerable group is more susceptible to contracting the COVID-19 during project implementation.

- **Adjust work practices** based on workforce assessments which may include:
    o Conducting virtual meeting as much as possible and implementing physical distancing for direct meetings and field works.
    o Decreasing the size of work teams and limiting the number of workers on site at any one time.
    o Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)[35] to prevent COVID-19, using masks at minimum.
    o Continuing with the usual environmental and social management trainings, adding self-hygiene and COVID-19 related trainings as appropriate.
    o Assess the extent to which work schedule needs to be adjusted (or stopped) to reflect prudent work practices, potential exposure of both workers and the community and availability of supplies, taking into account Government advice and instructions.

- **Define enter and exit of project site and characteristic of commencement.** Possible measures may include:
    o Establishing a system for controlling entry/exit to the site, establishing, and securing entry/exit points. Entry/exit to the site should be documented.
    o Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources required to document entry of workers, conducting body temperature checks, and recording details of any worker or other parties that is denied for entry.
    o Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work by setting maximum body temperature allowed to enter site, checking, and recording workers' temperatures or requiring self-reporting. Special attention should be given to vulnerable group of COVID-19.
    o Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and physical distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods and remind workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor and the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell.
    o Preventing workers coming from COVID-19 affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from entering or returning to the site for 14 days or isolating such worker for 14 days. If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g., fever, dry cough, fatigue) and/or tested positive, the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated at home/transferred to the nearest health facilities.

- **General hygiene** should be communicated and monitored, to include:
    o Training workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms.[36]
    o Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages.

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[35] For further information, refer to WHO interim guidance on rational use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for COVID-19.

[36] For further information see WHO COVID-19 advice for the public.

- o Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, food distribution, or provision of drinking water; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Alcohol based sanitizer (60-95% alcohol) can also be used.

- **Regular cleaning and waste disposal.** Conduct regular and thorough cleaning of all site facilities and provide staff with adequate cleaning facilities (such as soap, hand sanitizers, disinfectants, etc.). Disposable PPEs and any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be collected safely in designated containers or bags and disposed of following relevant requirements (e.g., national, WHO). In the case where COVID-19 cases are found on site, extensive cleaning with high-alcohol content disinfectant should be undertaken in the area where the worker was present, prior to any further work being undertaken in that area. Tools used by the worker should be cleaned using disinfectant and PPE disposed of.

- **Identify accessible local medical facilities**. Preparation for this includes:
  - o Obtaining information on resources and capacity of local medical services and selecting which medical facilities to be referred to for specific level of illness.
  - o Discuss with specific medical facilities, to agree what should be done in the event of ill workers needing to be referred, and method of transport for sick workers.
  - o Establishing an agreed protocol for communications with local emergency/ medical services.
  - o Agreeing with the local medical services/specific medical facilities the scope of services to be provided and the procedure for in-take of patients.
  - o If testing for COVID-19 is available, worker suspected with COVID-19 should be tested on site. If a test is not available at site, the worker should be transported to the local health facilities to be tested (if available).
  - o An emergency response procedure should also be prepared for when a worker ill with COVID-19 dies in coordination with relevant local authorities, including any reporting or other requirements under national law.

- **Communication and contact with the** community should be carefully managed. The following good practice should be considered:
  - o Communications should be clear, regular, based on fact and designed to be easily understood by community members through forms of communication other than face-to-face, posters, pamphlets, radio, text message, electronic meetings. The means used should take into account the ability of different members of the community to access them. Existing grievance redress mechanism should be utilized to manage feedbacks and grievances from the communities.
  - o The community should be made aware of all measures being implemented to limit contact between workers and the community, procedure for entry/exit to the site, the training being given to workers and the procedure that will be followed by the project if a worker becomes sick.
  - o If project representatives, contractors or workers are interacting with the community, they should practice social distancing and follow other COVID-19 guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national and international (e.g., WHO).

L. FOREST AND LAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND SUPPRESSION

Safety is a core value and is a critical part of all activities, from planning through restoration. One of the most common reasons for establishing a fire management organisation is to protect firefighters and communities

from unwanted fires. Firefighter safety begins with the provision of the proper safety equipment and training to each personnel in fire suppression.

This sub-section is prepared to provide guideline for fire prevention managers in managing health and safety aspects of firefighters and community volunteers. This guideline has been adapted from the FAO Fire Management: Voluntary Guidelines.

L.1.　　Fire prevention

Key actions for fire prevention include but are not limited to:

- In areas in which objectives require minimising the number of fires and the area burned, a comprehensive prevention plan should be developed.
- Prevention plans take into account traditional uses of fire, be based on laws or regulations restricting fires and involve local community leaders and organisations.
- Data collected on a monthly and annual basis on frequency, specific causes and locations of human-caused fires, reasons for starting the fires and area burned in order to establish an effective prevention program.
- Fire prevention programs include information on the need to use and manage fire in certain situations.
- The appropriate use and management of fire can promote sustainable livelihoods.

L.2.　　Fire preparedness, including technical training

Fire preparedness includes training, equipping and staffing prior to the start of a fire. Safety training includes education in the local weather and terrain, as well as in the flammability of fuels. Firefighters, who may also involve community volunteers, must be trained to recognise the characteristics of fire behaviour, such as intensities, spread rates and when a smouldering fire can re-ignite and begin to spread. Firefighting crews need to understand how to monitor fires and to estimate potential changes to avoid becoming trapped by an unanticipated change in spread or intensity. Training in the effective use of equipment and fire suppression techniques is also important, and providing personal protective equipment such as helmets, gloves, fire-resistant clothing, and safety boots should be done.

Key actions for fire preparedness include but are not limited to:

- Preparedness plans should include all activities to be undertaken prior to the start of a fire.
- Safety considerations, both for firefighters and the public, be part of preparedness plan.
- Plans and implementation should be based on an effective and cost-efficient mix of resources and organisations.
- Plans should take ecological considerations into account, such as the impact of suppression actions on the environment and the role of fire in the ecosystem or in cultural areas.
- Plans should include processes and procedures to assess risk and hazard and to determine appropriate response and mitigation actions.
- Plans should be based on predicted fire risks and capacities, including staffing and resources identified that correspond to the level of risk.
- Plans should assess the capabilities of remote communities and individuals living in outlying areas to protect their own assets and assist fire services in all phases of fire management.
- All training should be appropriate to local ecological, social, and political conditions and should be delivered to the same standard for full-time, paid, volunteer or other rural workers for the expected fire characteristics.

L.3.　　Fire detection, communications and dispatching

Key actions for fire detection, communications and dispatching include but are not limited to:

- A robust fire detection system should use an appropriate combination of remote sensing, established land- or water-based locations, aerial routes and private citizen and rural community networks.
- A public communications system should be in place for the reporting of fires by private citizens and agency personnel and for alerting managers, supervisors, landowners and citizens.
- A dispatch and communications system should be in place to determine the appropriate response to a reported fire, mobilize and support initial-attack and backup fire suppression resources, and provide appropriate information to responders, volunteers, landowners and others involved in the incident response. A communications plan should be developed and translated into local languages to inform the public of threats and potential severe conditions and to provide prevention messages.

L.4. Initial Response

Key actions for initial attack/action include but are not limited to:

- The initial-attack groups should be properly trained, equipped, supported, and staffed to meet local requirements.
- All initial-attack actions should be based on the resource, cultural, economic and ecological objectives and policies for the area, including the appropriate use of tactics and equipment.
- The initial-attack groups should utilise local resources, if possible, in order to build support within the community for fire management policies and plans and to gain from local knowledge and experience.
- The initial-attack groups should have access to communications systems to receive timely information on fire starts, locations and status from official sources and from the public.
- The initial-attack groups should be trained and prepared for the transition activities required when fires escape and become larger, requiring large-fire suppression strategies and tactics to be formulated and applied across the incident.
- The initial-attack organisation should be prepared for non-fire activities, such as protecting private citizens and directing evacuation, and should be trained in rescue and emergency medical procedures.

L.5. Large fire suppression and management

Key actions for large-fire suppression and management include but are not limited to:

- Plans and procedures should be established for large-fire suppression based on expected size, duration and complexity.
- An extensive process should be in place to gather intelligence and information on all aspects of a large fire in order to ensure effective planning, strategy formulation and community involvement.
- A versatile and expandable management system, such as Incident Command System (ICS), should be used to manage fires of all sizes and complexities in order to minimise confusion and risk during transition periods.
- Pre-fire-season agreements should be prepared that provide for assistance during large fires when local resources are fully committed.
- A process of review, evaluation and training should be in place so that personnel recognise the conditions under which a large fire is likely to occur and ensure that responsible agencies take prompt and adequate steps in anticipation of the event.
- Plans should contain provisions for evaluating large fires to determine if some or all of the fire can be managed in a manner that benefits the ecosystem, reduces the risk to fire suppression personnel and minimises costs.
- Plans should include risk analysis of the probability and consequences of failure in meeting plan objectives.

L. 6.   Managing multiple incidents

Key actions for managing multiple incidents include but are not limited to:
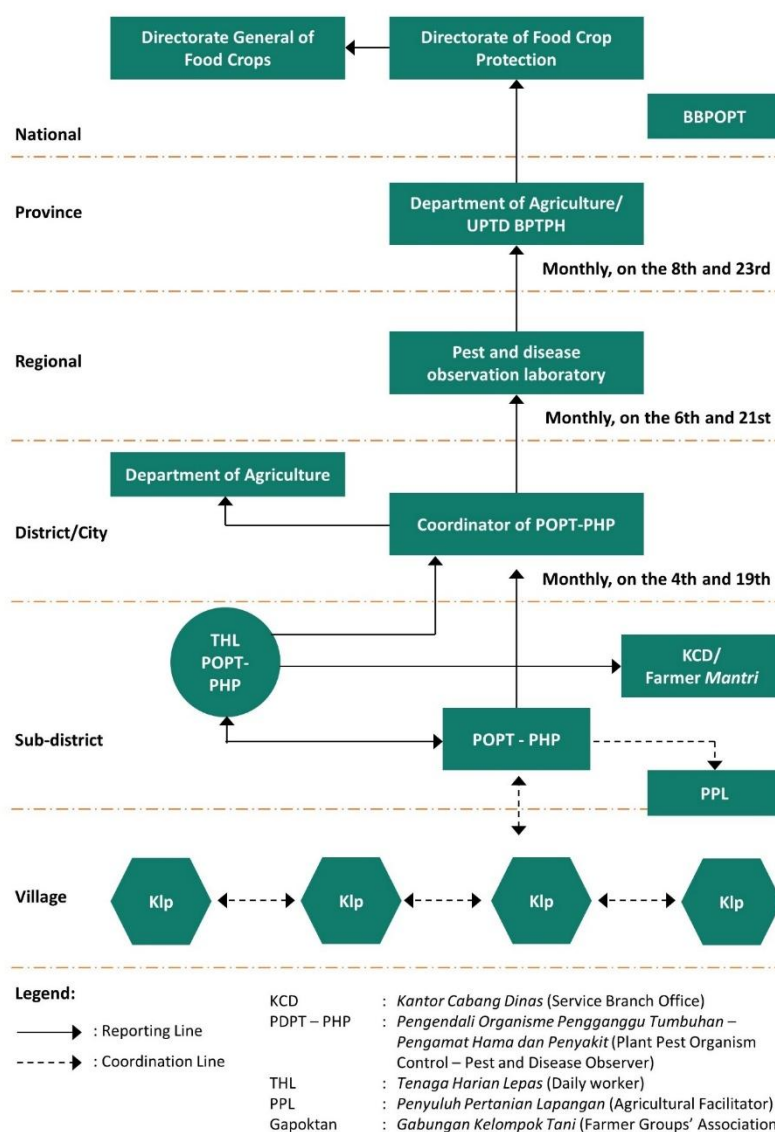
- Prior to the start of the fire season, plans should be developed that provide for the management, resource-allocation, prioritisation, and other transboundary actions required during multiple incidents.
- Consideration should be given to the possibility that additional fires will start and to the allocating of suppression resources so as to reduce the potential of additional large and damaging fires occurring in critical areas.
- Through the use of incident command system in all Jambi Sub National and in response to any type of fire or other emergency, the agencies, groups and other organisations involved will acquire the experience to effectively use the system in transboundary and multiple fire situations.

ANNEX 4. GUIDANCE NOTE FOR INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) refers to "the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms". ERP recognises local wisdoms in managing pests and will support communities to mainstream such local knowledge into the ESMP. IPM is not a single pest control method, but rather a series of pest management assessments, decisions and controls.
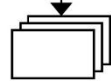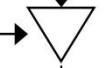
Two Provincial Agencies in Jambi, Agriculture (Dinas TPHP) and Plantation (Disbun) have aready had detailed procedures for dealing with pest outbreaks. Not only that, they have established institutional set up to deal with agriculture and plantation pest issues and to also provide natural pesticide to control agriculture and plantation crop pests. Below are the reporting and surveillance procedures for pest management in Jambi.

POPT-PHP AND THL POPT-PHP REPORTING STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

No	ACTIVITY	IMPLEMENTING UNIT				Waktu
		Fuction	Co. PHP	Head of RPTPH	Admin Staff	
1	Start					
2	Getting information of endemic areas					1 hour
3	Submit request of Assignment Letter to the UPTD head to conduct surveillance activity					30 minutes
4	Signing the SPPD					10 minutes
5	Prepare observation materials and forms					1 day
6	Conduct field observation					2 – 4 days
7	Collect observation data					2 – 4 days
8	Observation data processing and analysis					2 days
9	Prepare controlling recommendation					1 day
10	Submit the recommendation to the UPTD head for acknowledgement and get signature					1 hour
11	Procurement process based on the recommendation document					30 minutes
12	Archiving					10 minutes
13	Completed					

Source: Food Crop, Horticulture and Livestock Services

Currently Jambi has already actively participated in the efforts to reduce pest attacks through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agriculture and plantation sectors. Up to now there are 16 Information and Service Units for Natural Pesticides (IPAH) across the province. These Units provide information and services to farmers on how to use and get natural pesticides. In line with this, Plantation Agency of Jambi has already developed Centre

for Plantation Crop Protection (BPTP)[37] that supervise 23 Plantation Crop Protection Unit across Jambi. These units are responsible for monitoring cases of pest attacks and report back to BPTP for further advice on actions to be taken. Both agencies also provide field schools for farmer on Integrated Pest Management.

The following elements of the IPM will need to be established in the development of the ESMP as part of the UKL-UPL (please see **Annex 6**):

1. **Identify and Monitor Pests**. Not all insects, weeds and other living organisms require control. Many organisms are innocuous, and some are even beneficial. IPM work to monitor for pests and identify them accurately, so that appropriate control decisions can be made in conjunction with action thresholds. This monitoring and identification remove the possibility that pesticides will be used when they are not really needed or that the wrong kind of pesticide will be used;

2. **Set Action Thresholds**. Before taking any pest control action, IPM first sets an action threshold, a point at which pest populations or environmental conditions indicate that pest control action must be taken. Sighting a single pest does not always mean control is needed. The level at which pests will either become an economic threat is critical to guide future pest control decisions;

3. **Prevention**. As a first line of pest control, IPM work to manage the crop, lawn or indoor space to prevent pests from becoming a threat. In an agricultural crop, this may mean using cultural methods, such as rotating between different crops, selecting pest-resistant varieties and planting pest-free rootstock. These control methods can be very effective and cost-efficient and present little to no risk to people or the environment;

4. **Control**. Once monitoring, identification and action thresholds indicate that pest control is required, and preventive methods are no longer effective or available, IPM then evaluate the proper control method both for effectiveness and risk. Effective, less risky pest controls are chosen first, including highly targeted chemicals, such as pheromones to disrupt pest mating, or mechanical control, such as trapping or weeding. If further monitoring, identifications and action thresholds indicate that less risky controls are not working, then additional pest control methods would be employed, such as targeted spraying of pesticides. Broadcast spraying of non-specific pesticides is a last resort. The project will not procure or use pesticides and chemical fertilizers that are classified as IA or IB by WHO and GOI's regulations. ERP will encourage use of organic (or readily biodegradable) fertilizers for activities related to agriculture and agroforestry. However, since small quantities of eligible pesticides may be procured and used, the project will screen at the project level and when justified, assess the potential environmental and social impacts associated with use, storage and disposal. The project will not finance any pesticide without clear guidance and monitoring of safeguard specialists, without targeted training on use, storage and disposal, or without the right equipment and installations necessary for the products to be used safely and appropriately. In the event pesticides must be used for project activities, the following criteria apply:
   a. They must have negligible adverse human health effects.
   b. They must be shown to be effective against the target species.
   c. They must have minimal effect on non-target species and the natural environment. The methods, timing and frequency of pesticide application are aimed to minimise damage to natural enemies. Pesticides used in public health programs must demonstrate to be safe for inhabitants and domestic animals in the treated areas, as well as for personnel applying them.
   d. Their use must take into account the need to prevent the development of resistance in pests.

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[37] Established through Governor of Jambi Regulation No.18/2018.

Relevant specialists and/or local agricultural extension officers will provide technical assistance for implementing stakeholders and target communities in the event of pesticide use. For each ERP component, the environmental mitigation plan (EMP) should include an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) that:

1. Lists the banned pesticide use by the Government of Indonesia.
2. Provides an assessment of current relevant pest management practices.
3. Identifies specific practices and conditions that could and should be improved (e.g., calendar-based spraying, use of overly toxic or otherwise inappropriate pesticides, failure to apply available non-chemical methods, insufficient access of farmers to information about IPM, policy biases towards chemical control, deficiencies in institutional capacity to implement IPM and control of pesticide use, etc.).
4. Provides measures and activities to be taken under the project to improve the situation; and
5. Provides a monitoring scheme to determine the effectiveness of these measures and enable correction where necessary.

MINIMAL OUTLINE FOR IPMP

A well-written, easy-to-follow IPM plan provides staff and management with a written document on IPM procedures and policies for the facility. The plan should be a living document that is continually updated as new pest situations and new procedures or activities within the facility arise. This allows the facility to maintain a historical record of pest management procedures so the IPM coordinator can act on pest issues, with noted positive and negative experiences of their predecessors. The IPMP should be unique to each project activity, and minimally have the following sections:

1. Project description: Describe the project and its salient features that will likely require pest management measures.
2. Existing and anticipated pest problems: Prepare an overview of the crops cultivated/managed in the project and the key pest and diseases problems experienced, especially by small holder farmers. Provide estimates (preferably based on local studies) of the crop/economic losses that can be attributed to the key pests, diseases, and weeds.
3. Existing and proposed measures for pest control: Describe the current and proposed methods for pest or vector management practiced in the country/region. Describe the non-chemical pest control methods, IPM approaches that are available in the country. Describe monitoring/sampling protocols, action thresholds and monitoring procedures. Assess if envisaged pesticide use under the project is justified by (a) explaining the IPM approach and the reason why pesticide use is considered; (b) providing an economic assessment demonstrating that the proposed pesticide use would increase farmers and FMUs' revenues and provide evidence that the proposed pesticide use is justified from the best available (preferably WHO-supported) public health evidence.
4. Roles and Responsibilities: Define who in the KPH will be in charge of the data collection and storage, reporting on IPM implementation. In the case of the use of chemical pesticides, assign responsibilities for the procurement, application and disposal of pesticides and the proper record keeping.
5. Monitoring and evaluation: Define a reporting mechanism on the IPMP implementation, emphasizing its efficiency and efficacy.
6. Capacity building: Define any capacity building measures necessary for KPH management, staff and beneficiaries to implement the IPMP.

NOTE: If any pesticides are required by the IPMP, and procured by the project, pesticides must be manufactured, packaged, labelled, handled, stored, disposed of and applied according to acceptable standards.[38] The project does not finance formulated products that fall in WHO classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II.[39]

LIST OF BANNED PESTICIDES USE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

The following is a list of banned pesticides according to Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 39/Permentan/SR.330/7/2015:

1. Pesticides classified as Class Ia and Class Ib according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).
2. Active ingredients and/or additives that have carcinogenic effect (Category I and IIa according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), mutagenic and teratogenic according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the WHO.
3. Active ingredients and/or additives that cause medicinal resistance to humans; and
4. Active ingredients and/or additives that are classified as POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) according to the Stockholm Convention.

There are at least 70 pesticides that are banned for use in Indonesia:

No.	Active Ingredient	CAS Number
1.	2,4,5-T	95-95-4
2.	2,4,5-T including its salts and derivative esters	93-76-5
3.	2,4,6-T	88-06-2
4.	Aldicarb	116-06-3
5.	Aldrin	309-00-2
6.	Alachlor	15972-60-8
7.	Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6
8.	All Tributiltin compounds (tributyltin) including: - Tributyltin oxide - Tributyltin fluoride - Tributyltin methacrylates - Tributyltin benzoate - Tributyltin chloride - Tributyltin linoleate - Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2
9.	1,2-dibromo-3-chloroprophane/DBCP	96-12-8
10.	Beta hexachlorcyclohexane	319-85-7
11.	Binapacryl	485-31-4
12.	Cyhexatin	13121-70-5

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[38] For pesticides application, storage and disposal guidelines please refer to http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Old_guidelines/ Ground_application.pdf, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/obsolete_pesticides/docs/small_qties.pdf.

[39] For reference on the substances please consult the World Health Organisation. Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazards and Guidelines refer http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard_rev_3.pdf.

No.	Active Ingredient	CAS Number
13.	Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6
14.	Dichloro diphenyl trichlrooethane/DDT	50-29-3
15.	Dicofol	115-32-2
16.	Dieldrin	60-57-1
17.	2,3-dichlorophenol	576-24-9
18.	2,4-dichlorophenol	120-83-2
19.	2,5-dichlorophenol	583-78-8
20.	Dinozeb	88-85-7
21.	Dinitro-ortho-cresol/DNOC with its salts: - Ammonium. - Potassium; and - Sodium	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7
22.	Dichlorvos	95828-55-0
23.	Ethyl p-nitrophenyl benzenethiophosponate (EPN)	2104-64-5
24.	Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2
25.	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8
26.	Endrin	72-20-8
27.	Endosulfan	115-29-7
28.	Endosulfan low grade (Campuran antara alfa dan beta endosulfan)	115-29-7
29.	*Etilen dibromida* (EDB) (ethylene dibromide)	72-20-8
30.	*Fluoroasetamida* (fluoroacetamide)	640-19-7
31.	*Formaldehida* (formaldehide)	50-00-0
32.	*Fosfor kuning* (yellow phosphorus)	7723-14-0
33.	*Heptaklor* (heptachlor)	76-44-8
34.	*Heksaklorobenzena* (hexachlorobenzene)	118-74-1
35.	*Kaptafol* (captafol)	2425-06-1
36.	*Klordan* (chlordane)	57-74-9
37.	*Klordekon* (chlordecone)	143-50-0
38.	*Klordimefon* (chlordimefon)	19750-95-9
39.	*Leptofos* (leptophos)	21609-90-5
40.	*Heksakloro Siklo Heksan* (mixed isomers) (hexachlorocyclohexane)	608-73-1
41.	Gama Heksakloro Siklo Heksan (gamma HCH/lindan)	58-89-9

No.	Active Ingredient	CAS Number
	(Gamma hexachlorocyclohexane)	
42.	*Metoksiklor* (metoxychlor)	72-43-5
43.	*Mevinfos* (mevinphos)	26718-65-0
44.	*Monosodium metil arsenat* (monosodium methylarsenate)/MSMA	2163-80-6
45.	*Monokrotofos* (monocrotophos)	6923-22-4
46.	*Natrium dikromat* (sodium dichromate)	7789-12-0
47.	*Natrium klorat* (sodium chlorate)	7775-09-9
48.	Natrium tribromofenol (Sodium trybromophenol)	591-20-8
49.	*Natrium 4-brom-2,5-diklorofenol* (natrium 4-brom-2,5-dichlorophenol)	4824-78-6
50.	*Metil paration* (methyl parathion)	298-00-0
51.	*Halogen fenol* (halogen phenol) (including Penta) Kloro Fenol (pentachlorophenol)/PCP dan garamnya	87-86-5
52.	*Paration* (parathion)	56-38-2
53.	Salmonella based	
54.	*Penta kloro benzena* (pentachlorobenzene)	608-93-5
55.	Arsen dan senyawa arsen (arsenic compound)	1327-53-3, 007440-38-2
56.	Merkuri dan senyawa merkuri (mercury compound)	10112-91-1, 7546-30-7, 7487-94-7, 21908-53-2
57.	*Striknin* (strychnine)	57-24-9
58.	*Telodrin* (telodrin)	297-78-9
59.	*Toksafen* (toxaphene)	8001-35-2
60.	*Mireks* (mirex)	2385-85-5
61.	*Asam sulfat* (sulphur acid)	7664-93-9
62.	Asam perfluoroktana sulfonat and its salts (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid/PFOS, its salt)	1763-23-1
63.	Perflurooktana sulfonil fluorida (perfluorooctane sufonyl fluoride)	307-35-7
64.	Klorometil metil eter (Bis(chloromethyl) chloromethyl methyl ether (technical grade)	542-88-1, 107-30-2
65.	*Kadmium dan senyawa kadmium* (cadmium and cadmium compounds)	7440-43-9
66.	*Senyawa kromium* (VI) (Chromium (VI) compounds)	18540-29-9
67.	*4,4'-metilenbis(2-kloroanilin)* (4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4

No.	Active Ingredient	CAS Number
68.	Tris(2,3-dibromopropil) fosfat (Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate)	126-72-7
69.	*Prokarbazin hidroklorida* (Procarbazine hydrochloride)	366-70-1
70.	Antibiotics	

Forest type project activities involving pest control measures must consider four aspects, namely:

1. Biological aspects of pest (insect, nematodes, fungi, etc.) to decide the right time to control.
2. Technical aspects by using simple but effective means.
3. Economical aspect is the inexpensive cost of control or equal to the maximum value of the loss that will be saved; and
4. Ecological aspects are the controlling measures which avoid environmental pollution.

Pest control techniques can be applied naturally or artificially. Natural control is the ability to rely on natural pest control components that live in environments without involving the human role. In the contrary, artificial control techniques require human's role and can be physical-mechanical, in silviculture, biological basis, per-laws and regulations, chemical and integrated pest management (IPM).

Pest control in standing forest conducted chemically are ecologically very dangerous for the environment and economically very costly, However, this method may be done in nurseries with controlled environments. Biological pest control, by using predators and parasites as well as planting superior pest-resistant species has become priority alternative in the future because it has competitive advantages and promising prospects.

THE BASIC FRAMEWORK

Framework for Integrated Pest Management

Narrative Summary	Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
Objective: Increasing the awareness of all stakeholders on IPM approaches to crop management, and train the facilitators, farmers and plant foresters.	Members and stakeholders understand the importance of IPM approach	• The increased application of IPM in the field. • Reducing the use of harmful pesticides in the field.	Regulations, the provisions concerning the application of IPM are consistently implemented by the Government.
Activity1 **Launch awareness programs**	Stakeholders become more aware of the dangers of pesticides. **Benchmarks:** Electronic media, printed materials, distributed brochures to the stakeholders in the field	• Reduced accidents in the handling, use, storage, and disposal of pesticides • The increasing use of bio-pesticides • IPM practices adopted	KPH institution regularly active in information dissemination program
Activity 2 **The introduction of IPM**	Increased use of organic fertilizers **Benchmarks:**	• In the Demonstration Area in different pilot KPHs the usefulness of IPM is demonstrated. • Financial incentives are provided for farmers.	Provincial governments is convinced of the need to introduce environmentally friendly practices in the forestry sector.

Narrative Summary	Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
	At project level, introduction to IPM is launched	• Monitoring results of the pilot project.	
Activity 3 **Strengthening Institutional Capacity in IPM**	All KPH officials are following the development of IPM **Benchmarks:** Course on IPM for Forestry and district government facilitator so they stay updated of the latest developments	• Evidence of improved • official's knowledge about IPM Agriculture	The provincial government is committed to encourage and enable the officials to follow IPM training courses

EXAMPLES OF FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT

Research and Development Centre on Forest Productivity Enhancement has been successfully controlling pests and diseases in Sengon, Jabon and gmelina tree species are as follows:

Type of forest pest and disease control

No.	TYPE	CONTROL
	PEST	
1	*Eurema* **sp. (yellow butterfly)**	• Insecticide with active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis* at a dose of 0.5 to 2 grams per liter of water and spray directly to the larval body • Parasitoids Apanteles sp. (Hymenoptera) • Phyto-pesticides from suren leaves soaked for 24 hours then squeezed, later the juice is sprayed.
2	**Boktor/Xystrocera festiva (borer pest on sengon stem)**	• The *Beauveria bassiana* fungus is obtained by blending 200 grams of fungal inoculum then added to 8 liters of water (25gram per liter of water) • Insecticide with active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis* at a dose of 0.5 to 2 grams per liter of water and spray directly on the larval body.
3	**Pocket worm**	• The *Beauveria bassiana* fungus is obtained by blending 200 grams of fungal inoculum was added 8 liters of water (25gram per liter of water) • Phyto-insecticides from *gadung* yam juice 125g per liter of water, mahogany seeds juice 150g per liter of water by spraying, bacok oles and infusion • Insecticide with active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Systemic insecticide with active ingredient imidacloprid Confidor), methamidophos + boron or borax (1: 10).
4	**Uret**	• Using entomopathogenic fungi metarrhizium - insecticide with active ingredient fipronil (reagent).
5	**Grayak worm**	• Insecticide with active ingredients such as *Bacillus thuringiensis*, BPMC (Baycarp) and imidacloprid

No.	TYPE	CONTROL
6	Leaf-eater worm	• Insecticides with active ingredient BPMC and • imidacloprid
7	Locust	• Insecticides with active ingredient BPMC and • imidacloprid
8	White lice	• Using wood vinegar + Bacillus thuringiensis,
9	Kepik renda pest	• Insecticide with active ingredient imidacloprid
	DISEASE	
1	Karat tumor disease	• Materials used; lime, sulfur and salt (sulfur: limestone + 1:1; brimstone salt = 10:1; lime: salt = 10:1; sulfur: limestone: salt 10: 10:1). Treatments include spraying and coating (materials to spray is more liquid and hence, needs to be filtered first, while coating materials are more viscous). Before the spraying and coating, first step is to eliminates gall on attacked sengon plants, galls were collected and buried in the ground so as to not contagious. After the galls removed, stem will be coated and sprayed.
2	Spotting leaves disease	• Using wood vinegar 40cc per litre of water • Fungicide with active ingredients benomil and active ingredients sulphur
3	Rotten root, tumbled sprout and wilt disease	• Using antagonist fungicides Trichoderma and • Gliocladium • Fungicides with active ingredient triadimefon (Bayleton)
4	Embun tepung disease	• Using fungicide with active ingredient benomil

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PESTICIDES USE TO PROTECT WATER RESOURCES

- Avoid overspray and chemical drift, especially when surface water is in close proximity to treatment area. Avoid applications if wind speed favors drift beyond the intended application area. Increasing nozzle size and/or lowering boom pressure will increase droplet size and help reduce drift. Always recalibrate following equipment adjustments or modifications.
- Time pesticide application in relation to soil moisture, anticipated weather conditions and irrigation schedules to achieve the greatest efficiency and reduce the potential for off-site transport. Avoid pesticide application when soil moisture status or scheduled irrigation increases the possibility of runoff or deep percolation. After application, manage irrigation to reduce the possibility of erosion, runoff and/or leaching, which may transport pesticide from the target site.
- Establish buffer zones so pesticide is not applied within 50-100 feet of wells and surface water.
- Apply pesticides in a manner that will minimise off-target effects.

ANNEX 5. BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND GENERAL GUIDELINE FOR HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE ASSESSMENTS

A. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Biodiversity Management framework is to define the approach that will be adopted by the ERP in relation to the assessment, mitigation and management of potential biodiversity issues and impacts.

B. BIODIVERSITY GOALS

The ERP seeks to ensure that the biodiversity in Jambi is not adversely impacted by the implementation of sub-project activities. This goal is aimed to be achieved over the life of the sub-project activities in the region.

To achieve this goal, the ER Program commits to:

- Identifying important biodiversity features through identification of High Conservation Values (HCVs) of relevance to the sub-project activities.
- Developing an HCV management strategy and action plans (i.e., Biodiversity Action Plan) to maintain and/or enhance biodiversity features/HCVs.
- Developing a monitoring program on implementation of HCV management measures capable of providing feedback and any required adjustments to the management strategy and biodiversity action plan; and
- Engaging and consulting with experts on biodiversity and relevant stakeholders at all stages of the program and build cross-sector partnerships with local communities, various levels of national government, non-government organisations and academic institutions.

B.1. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND HIGHT CONSERVATION VALUE

The ERP sub-project activities will undertake assessment of potential impacts on biodiversity features and ecosystem services to meet national permitting requirements, and the World Bank ESS 6 on Natural Habitats. All proposed sub-project activities will be subject to an appropriate level of environmental assessment commensurate with the nature and scope of the proposed activities. The guidance for the environmental assessment and permitting of sub-project activities will take account the requirements of the ERP ESMF and include the national requirements for environmental assessments.

Critical habitats are essentially those areas with high biodiversity values (HCVs) that are identified as government protected forest areas and those considered important for endangered and endemic species, migratory species, threatened and unique ecosystems and areas associated with key evolutionary processes. The HCV process will identify and assess the existence of any HCVs (critical habitats) at the sub-project sites and prepare the required HCV management strategy and action plans, and monitoring program.

B.2. GENERAL GUIDELINE FOR HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE (HCV) ASSESSMENTS

The HCV process essentially comprises of several phases: i) HCV area identification phase; ii) Development of management strategies and actions; and iii) Monitoring impacts of operations. The J-SLMP should be oriented on the attempt to prevent or reduce declining rate of biodiversity conservation, by not causing interference to

the sustainability which support the success of local community efforts and also to potential supporting values of successful value-added development, shapes, and usage patterns of sustainable biodiversity

a. HCV Area Identification Phase

The identification and determination of High Conservation Value (HCVs) areas aims at understanding the existence, condition, status and policy management in each administrative district governments. Hence the policy on area utilisation in the landscape management in each district is based on the values of the determining elements of environmental preservation. Elements include structure and function of the biodiversity conservation value in a landscape.

HCV identification processes include six stages: i) Desk study; ii)) Preparation of field verification; iii) Field verification; iv) Analysis, evaluation and delineation; v) Public consultation; and vi) Socialisation and the determination of management typology. In summary, the work flow process of defining and managing the valued areas is presented below.

Stage 1: Desk study (data and information study

This stage is the early identification, aims at determining the status of the region and the potential biodiversity, the data or information obtained from BAPPEDA, the related planning offices including BAPEDALDA, NGOs, universities, LIPI and other related parties. Outcomes of desk study stage are the draft of delineation areas of valued biodiversity conservation area. Activities at this stage include the following activities:

1. Interpreting satellite imagery maps
2. Overlaying the maps; interpretation of satellite imagery, zoning, land-use agreement, agro ecological zones, biodiversity hotspots, topography, climate, and other related maps
3. Analysis of historical land cover and space usage
4. Analysis of the stability of the region
5. Data collecting from public in relation to biodiversity at ecosystems, species, and genetic level.

If there is no indication of valued areas for biodiversity conservation in the Jambi Sub National of a district government, the identification will be stopped at this stage. Meanwhile, if there is any indication of the valued region for biodiversity conservation in the work area, then the identification continues to the later stage. The results of this study become the first step. Furthermore, the results of this initial study are used as a reference by departments/agencies to prepare field verification.

Stage 2: Preparation of verification/field studies

This is the stage where in-depth studies were conducted based on the data or information from various sources, including data or reports from departments/agencies. Outcome of this stage is knowledge of the conditions of ecosystems, species and genetic resources in areas suspected to have valued biodiversity conservation. Then field verification methods are compiled as described in the table framework below and the preparation of tally sheet/data collection form.

Stage 3: Field verification

Field verification activity is performed by agencies in accordance with the scope of their work and the methods and tally sheet/form that has been designed on Stage 2 activities.

Stage 4: Analysis, evaluation and delineation

This stage aims at delineating valued areas for biodiversity in the basis of data or information from field verification results collected from the departments/agencies.

Stage 5: Public consultation

Aiming to get input from the public in order to clarify and enrich the areas that have significant value for biodiversity conservation. The public consultation also aims at socialising the findings and delineation of the valued areas for biodiversity conservation, hence the stakeholders in the associated areas will be actively involved so that the protection and conservation of biodiversity can be maintained in the long term. In addition, to optimize decision-making that is based on data and information and to ensure the interests of the parties involved are accommodated. Public consultation is carried out by inviting interested parties where valued areas for biodiversity conservation located. These stakeholders include local governments, private sector, academia and the public and non-governmental organisations.

Stage 6: Determination of delineation

At this stage, the results of the delineation process for valued areas for biodiversity conservation are being socialised to public, especially to stakeholders whose areas are included in the delineation, so that the delineation can be determined and agreed upon by all related parties.

Stage 7: Determination of valuable areas

HCV areas that have been identified and disseminated to all stakeholders may need to be appointed by the district government based on law. The agreement on determining valued areas is used as input for the preparation and/or evaluation of provincial or district spatial planning. It is necessary to provide a legal basis for HCVs and provide direction for stakeholder management where HCVs are located. Thus, HCVs as protected areas and/or cultivated area has strong position in the context of biodiversity conservation and the preservation of supporting values on the success of sustainable development in the region. Determination of HCVs is an enabling policy for the realization of regional biodiversity objectives in the long-term.

Framework for initial identification of the valued areas for biodiversity conservation

NO.	ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	OUTPUT	SOURCE
A	**Identification of valued areas status and potential biological diversity**			
A.1	**Area status**			
1.1	**Study of landscape and seascape**	Analysis of land cover	Information on land cover conditions	● The land cover map (Bappeda, the DFS) ● Agro-ecological zone map MOA) ● Biodiversity hotspots map (Birdlife, CI, NC, WWF).
		Spatial Analysis	Land use information	Land use maps (Bappeda, the DFS, Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
1.2	**Study of the history of the area and biodiversity**	Analysis of the condition and status of the area (past and present)	Data or information on changing conditions and management of the area	● Land use data according to time series ● Public information ● Research report
1.3	**Study of the stability status of the area**	Analysis of the legality of the area (de jure and de facto)	Data and information about the legal status of the area	Legislation (laws, government regulations, policies, etc.)
A.2	**Biodiversity Potential**			
2.1	**Study of potential species**	Analysis of the condition and status of the species (past and present)	Data or information on changing conditions management of the species	● Agro-ecological zones (MOA) ● Public information ● Research report
2.2	**Study of potential genetic resources**	Analysis of conditions and status of genetic resource (past and present)	Data or information on changing conditions management of genetic resource	● Agro-ecological zones (MOA) ● Public information ● Research report
B	**Identification of biodiversity condition in areas Identified as valued areas for biodiversity conservation**			

NO.	ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	OUTPUT	SOURCE
B.1	Ecosystem	Knowing the type of ecosystem in the study area which has: ● Uniqueness or distinctiveness; and/or ● High species diversity; and/or ● Primary ecosystem that is the ● Representation of the ecosystem that has been degraded.	Data and information on ecosystem: ● Uniqueness or distinctiveness; and/or ● High species diversity; and/or ● Primary ecosystem that is the representation of the ecosystem that has been degraded.	● Field verification ● Checklist (under Important Ecosystem Criteria)
B.2.	Species (wild)	Knowing plant and wildlife species in the study area which have: ● Uniqueness or distinctiveness; and/or ● Extinction threat; and/or ● Specific habitat needs either partly or fully.	Data and information on the species: ● Uniqueness or distinctiveness; and/or ● Extinction threat; and/or ● Specific habitat needs (either partly or fully).	● Field verification ● Checklist (Under Important Species Criteria)
B.3.	Genetic Resources	Knowing the varieties of plants, clumps of animals/livestock, and fish strains in the study area that have: ● Uniqueness or distinctiveness of genetic resources; and/or ● Advantages in terms of resistance to pests and diseases; and/or ● Advantages in terms of resistance to abiotic stresses (extreme weather, soil acidity, etc.); and/or ● Advantages in terms of productivity; and/or ● Advantages in terms of beauty and nature relative to other species analysed; and/or ● High utilisation potential in the future; and/or ● Socio-cultural and/or economy values for local communities and on wider levels; and/or	Data and information on the varieties of plants, clumps of animals/livestock, and fish strains ● Uniqueness or distinctiveness of genetic resources; and/or ● Advantages in terms of resistance to pests and diseases; and/or ● Advantages in terms of ● resistance to abiotic stresses (extreme weather, soil acidity, etc.); and/or ● Advantages in terms of productivity; and/or ● Advantages in terms of beauty and nature relative to other species analysed; and/or ● High utilisation potential in the future; and/or ● Socio-cultural and/or economy values for local communities; and/or ● High threat of extinction rate.	● Field verification. ● Checklist (under Important SDG Criteria).

NO.	ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	OUTPUT	SOURCE
		• High threat of extinction rate		

A simple tool to identify whether an area has significant value for biodiversity conservation or not is the use of the following questions:

Identification tool for HCVs

No.	Question	Answer	Remarks
1	Is the area a conservation area?	Yes	All conservation areas are critically important for the preservation of biodiversity, if not, proceed to question number 2.
		No	
2	Does the area have a unique ecosystem?	Yes	If yes, then the area has important value for biodiversity conservation, if not, proceed to question number 3.
		No	
3	Does the region have a particular typical species?	Yes	If yes, then the area has important value for biodiversity conservation, if not, proceed to question number 4.
		No	
4	Does the region have the typical SDG?	Yes	If yes, then the area has an
		No	important value for the Conservation of Biodiversity, if not, then the region has no significant value for biodiversity conservation

b. Developing Management Strategies and Actions

Development of management strategies and actions has purpose to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas. These strategies and actions are developed to provide the appropriate measures commensurate to the scale of impacts by considering:

- Best available information.
- Consultations and solicitations with Indigenous Peoples and/or interested and affected stakeholders and/or experts; (people and communities who might be affected by the management strategy and actions, such as indigenous peoples, forest dwellers, neighbouring landowners, local processors, local businesses, forest workers*, land use right holders, and organisations acting on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, academics etc); and
- Exploring opportunities for co-management of High Conservation Values.

When the strategy and action plan are completed, the engagement of experts is required to:

- Assess the effectiveness of the management strategies actions to maintain and enhance High Conservation Values and address identified threats. Effectiveness includes the concept that the strategies prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.
- Conduct field inspection and interview stakeholders to verify the management strategies actions to maintain and enhance High Conservation Values* and address threats; and
- Report the results of the review including recommending requirements for improvements where results are insufficient.

c. Monitoring the Impact of Operations

The monitoring program evaluates:

- The implementation of strategies.
- The implementation of the action plan.
- Compliance with agreements with Indigenous Peoples and local communities achieved through Free Prior and Informed Consent.
- The status of significant concentrations of biodiversity.
- The status of areas on which the concentrations of biological diversity depend; and
- The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values. This means that the key metric is not if a plan has been implemented, but if the plan has achieved the desired results.

The monitoring program should:

- Be conducted with appropriate frequency to detect change. Some elements, such as Intact Forest Landscapes, should be monitored annually to ensure there has been no change. Others, such as carbon sequestration will likely not need to be monitored as intensively, depending on the nature of management operations in the forest.
- Consider all High Conservation Values in planning.
- Include measurable targets.
- Describe appropriate action based on observations on High Conservation Values presented by Indigenous Peoples, affected and interested stakeholders, and experts.
- Have sufficient scope, scale and frequency to detect changes in the High Conservation Values relative to the initial baseline assessment.
- Record the results of the monitoring; and
- Provide analysis of the results.

ANNEX 6. EXAMPLE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING (UKL-UPL & SPPL ACCEPTABLE TO THE BANK

The purpose of environmental assessments, management and monitoring is to establish a set of policies and guidelines that will help the S-PMU/Safeguards Committee in screening, assessing and monitoring the environmental and social aspects of all projects supported by ER Program. The screening process will identify the degree of impact of each proposed sub-projects and types of mitigation measures required. J-SLMP and ERP projects, especially those related to livelihood improvement, small-medium sized infrastructure development, and forest rehabilitation and restoration, may lead to possible environmental impacts and/or risks that need to be managed, thus requiring environmental permits by developing the UKL-UPL (Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Measures) document or issuing SPPL. It should be noted that project locations must not directly share borders with conservation areas. Otherwise, the submission of an Environmental Impact Analysis Report (ANDAL) is required, in addition to the RKL/RPL (Environmental Management/Monitoring Plan), which must be ratified by the government in order to secure the necessary environmental approvals.

It is expected that most key activities will not require specific mitigation measures for environmental impact. However, several key activities may need additional mitigation measures by preparing the UKL-UPL in order to obtain environmental permits. UKL and UPL contain mitigation plans and monitoring of standards to address the typical impacts of construction activities, including workers/community, health and safety, land-related work, and waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste. UKL-UPL must be prepared by competent institutions and must meet the requirements laid out in government regulations No. 22/2021 (please see Environmental and Social Management Plan Template below).

Activities that do not require a UKL/UPL document shall prepare necessary environmental and monitoring measures such as SPPL and registered at the local environmental office (for activities where no environmental approvals are required – **Figure 1**). Please see the format for Statement of Undertaking for Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan-SPPL attached to this Appendix).

Figure 1. xxxx
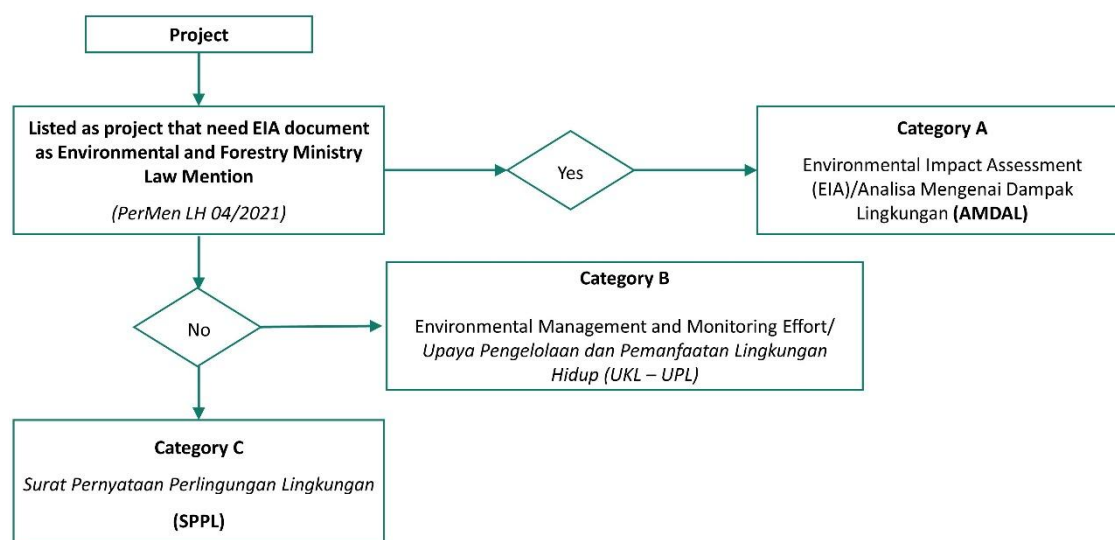
The following matrix provides guidance for development of UKL-UPL ToRs which also address ESSs. The TOR builds upon the Government of Indonesia's requirements as stipulated in the government regulations No. 22/2021 regarding Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Assessment Documents (AMDALs and UKL-UPLs). The UKL-UPL report essentially contains a summary of the project activities and impacts, and environmental management and monitoring action plans.

UKL-UPL TOR (GOI requirements)	UKL-UPL Acceptable to the Bank
Identity of Initiator: Initiator name, business address, postal code, telephone number, fax number and email	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required
Project location and maps	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required
Project size and scale	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required
Project description/business activity plan: Name of project/business activity, map that is built in accordance with cartography rules and/or an adequate illustration of the location, scale/size of project/business activity, outline of components of the project/business activity	Refer UKL-UPL and add: ● Description of environmental and social setting at the project site ● Summary of alternatives: sites and technology considered ● Summary of current and future developments ● Basis of design for the project
Matrix on environmental and social impacts (source, type, and scale of impact), environmental and social management and monitoring measures (activity, location, and duration/timing), institution/person in charge, remarks	Refer UKL-UPL and add: ● Identification of indirect and cumulative impacts ● Identification of impacts from associated facilities ● Identification of impacts on natural, modified and critical habitats ● Identification of impacts on labour, occupational health and safety and community health and safety ● Identification of impacts related to gender and violence ● Mitigation on creating grievance mechanism ● Cost estimates for management and monitoring actions and sources of funds ● Capacity building and training plans for project owner and contractors ● Institutional arrangements
Requirements for PPLH permits (environmental protection and management)	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required

Statement of assurance for UKL-UPL implementation	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required
Biblical references	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required
Appendices: principle permit, spatial conformity letter, maps, specification/standard sheets, and/or other supporting data	Refer UKL-UPL, no additions required

Environmental and Social Management Plan template

No	Impact & Risk			Mitigation Plan			Monitoring Plan			Who	Budget
	Key Activities	Impact & Risk	Significance[40]	Mitigation action	Where	When	What	Where	When		

[40] Minimum, medium, high

FORMAT STATEMENT OF UNDERTAKING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING (SPPL)

(For activity plan not requiring any UKL/UPL – based on the government regulations no. 22/2021)

We, the undersigned below

Name   :
Job Position   :
Address   :
Phone Number   :

As party in charge of the environmental management of: [Name of Company/Business   :

Address company/Business   :
Phone Number of the Company   :
Type of Business   :
Production Capacity   :
Permit already obtained   :
Purpose   :
Amount of Capital   :

Hereinafter, we confirm that we are capable and committed to **implementing the action plans on Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs), attached under Annex 3**.

This SPPL shall be effective from the date of its issuance, up to the completion of our business and/or project activity. If the project undergoes any change of location, design, process, type of raw materials and/or supporting materials, this SPPL must be revised.

Date, Month, Year

(Name/NIP)

Registry number from the local environment agency	
Date	
Receiver	

[Attached to the SPPL: select the relevant Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOP)]

ANNEX 7. FEEDBACK GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM (FGRM)

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF-ISFL) is a multilateral fund supported by donor governments and managed by the World Bank. It promotes reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+), sustainable agriculture, and more innovative land-use planning, policies, and practices. The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscape (BioCF-ISFL) has provided the Government of Indonesia (GOI) with a grant to support the preparation of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) implementation.

The Emission Reduction Program (hereafter ERP) will advance the implementation of REDD+ at the national level, thus contributing to significant and international emissions reductions. This Program is also expected to assist Indonesia in achieving its climate resilience targets and international commitments. A general framework for the development and implementation of the Program occurs in three phases, namely: i) Preparatory Activities – Support the creation of an enabling environment; ii) Pre-Investment – Implementation of strategic and scalable priority investments in sustainable land use management; and iii) Emission Reduction Program – Results-based payments that sustain a low-carbon pathway and leverage other investments.

Under the pre-investment grant, technical assistance will be provided to support piloting targeted initiatives toward emission reductions and ERP design. Institutional capacity building will focus on strengthening systems to build government capacity to access and utilize performance-based incentives for reduced deforestation, degradation, and land use change, including protection. The program will support analytics, capacity building, and subprogram design to test different incentive models and stakeholder engagement. Key areas of analysis include land and resource tenure, local understanding of causes of deforestation and how best to address them, legal, institutional, and policy analysis, and stakeholder assessment. Also, safeguard and build the grievances system.

Safeguards comprise measures to mitigate negative impacts on the community and the environment resulting from implementing ERP activities. Safeguards cover various issues, including transparency, inclusive participation, access to information and recourse, respect for the traditional knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, conservation of biodiversity and natural forests, management of displacement/leakages, and reversals, etc.

A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) has been set up to provide a clear set of procedures to enable affected and interested stakeholders to raise their concerns and suggestions regarding the ERP and how those concerns and recommendations will be acted upon.

The ERP FGRM has been consulted with relevant stakeholders at the sub-national level. The Stakeholders include local communities, private companies, local governments such as Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), the Joint Secretariat for Forest Resource Management (SEKBER), non-governmental organizations, and other development partners working with and connecting for the program..

1.2. SCOPE AND DEFINITION

Grievance Redress Mechanism is a process for receiving, evaluating, handling, and recording complaints from all aspects directly related to J-SLMP implementation and the broader public who may have concerns and interest in the program activities.

The scope of the FRGM is complaints are the submissions of information orally or in writing from each reporter to the responsible agency, regarding the alleged occurrence of violations, potential and/or impacts in the environmental and/or forestry sector from the business and/or activities in the planning, implementation and/or post-implementation. Plaintiffs can be individuals, groups of people, legal entities, or government agencies who complain about project implementation's alleged environmental and social impacts.

FGRM is a means for early identification, assessment, and resolution of any complaints or conflicts over physical activities and investments in this J-SLMP project. The objectives of FGRM in this Project are fivefold:

- Provide easy access to the community, especially members of the affected community, to submit complaints and/or concerns about a particular physical activity or investment (sub-project);
- To identify and assess the nature of the complaint and/or concern and agree on a solution as early as possible so that constructive input can be considered in the design of the activity and/or physical investment.
- Avoid stopping project activities or investments later due to ignorance of complaints or conflicts, resulting in uncontrolled conflicts and high costs.
- To obtain support from the affected community/social permission to operate for the proposed activity.
- To enable a feedback loop from the broader public for continuous improvement.

It is important to ensure that relevant concerns and suggestions are incorporated during project preparation and implementation and inform necessary adjustments. J-SLMP needs to strengthen the current FGRM system in various implementing agencies at the national, provincial, and district/city levels to better manage complaints and conflict resolution processes, especially for activities related to J-SLMP implementation.

FGRM covers aspects directly related to J-SLMP implementation. Broader aspects related to land and natural resource management in Jambi Sub-National Province can also be captured through the proposed FGRM as the mechanism will build on existing systems within the implementing agency. Therefore, the focus will be on strengthening institutional capacity for land and natural resource management, including managing grievances and conflicts arising from improvements in these areas.

An effective FGRM can accelerate the achievement and improve the quality of the ERP outcomes. Although the discussion on the FGRM in this ESMF is targeted at environmental and social issues, it is not exclusively implemented to cater to these two issues but for broader issues related to the ERP. The FGRM covers technical-related aspects of construction, environmental and social issues, and any other complaints directed toward the ERP. The FGRM applies for complaints handling and conflict resolution during ERP preparation, implementation, and completion.

The FGRM for the ERP refers to the Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry No P.22 of 2017 on Grievance Management Mechanism of Pollution and/or Environment Destruction and/or Deforestation and Forest Degradation. Its general provisions state that complaints are defined as "verbal or written communication from complainants to the respective institution(s) in charge, on matters related to infringements of the laws, potential impacts on the environment and/or forests as a result of planning, implementation, and post-implementation of commercial activities." Grievance redress is the management of complaints, consisting of

grievance receipt, investigation, verification, reporting, and follow-ups. Grievance categories under the law include:

a. Environmental Pollution: the introduction of organisms, substances, energy, and/or other components into the environment through human activities, causing the exceedance of environmental threshold standards;

b. Environmental destruction: human actions that cause direct and/or indirect changes to the physical, chemical, and/or biological elements of the environment leading to the exceedance of the environmental threshold standards;

c. Forest destruction: the process, means, or actions that destroy the forest through illegal logging, unauthorized use of forests, or inappropriate use of a license in a forest concession area that has been granted, assigned, or in the process of granting.

On the matters beyond the three categories above, the FGRM BioCF ISFL Program Mechanism defines a complaint as a complaint made by an individual, group, and/or legal entity related to program performance and policy implementation. In addition to addressing common complaints, FGRM BioCF ISFL also accommodates citizens' aspirations such as ideas, suggestions, and praise.

Each institution will manage conflict resolution based on national and regional regulations under related sectors such as forestry, plantations, and mining. Conflict resolution can also be managed at the district and village levels.

1.3. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM BIOCF ISFL – JERR

The J-SLMP will support a combination of enabling conditions and promotion of sustainable management practices that will directly address the underlying causes of emissions resulting from sectoral activities, including plantations, plantation crops, subsistence agriculture, aquaculture, and unsustainable logging practices. The project design considers the distribution of the remaining forests, the threats to these forests, and the key stakeholders involved in each area. The program consists of three components, as follows:

Component 1 on Policy and Institutional Strengthening: The objective of Component 1 is to improve regulation and enforcement of effective land management in Jambi with a focus on harmonisation of policies and approaches that are essential for managing emissions from land use, including peat management, fire prevention, and management, and grow green. This component will address the lack of institutional capacity to ensure good forest and land use governance. This component aims to improve the regulatory and institutional framework in forestry and other land-based sectors and strengthen the instruments to enforce these policies.

Component 2 Implementation of Sustainable Land Management: Component 2 aims to integrate forest and land management in Jambi, mainly through sustainable forest management, agricultural intensification and diversification, conservation and restoration, and value chain sustainability. This component will address the lack of sustainable land and resource management practices.

Component 3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting: This component envisages the overall management of the J-SLMP implementation and supports collaboration between stakeholders in sustainable forest management. Component 3 aims to help national and provincial-level project coordination and management to achieve project objectives, including Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs); fiduciary aspects (Financial Management (FM) and procurement); Human Resource Management; monitoring of security compliance; monitoring and evaluation (M&E); management and knowledge sharing; and implementation of a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy. In

addition to overall project monitoring and evaluation, this component also addresses emission monitoring, assessment, and reporting.

Table 1.1. The link between J-SLMP activities and the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Key fundamental drivers	Indicative activities to address drivers	Proximate drivers are covered
Unauthorized/illegal activities **Tenure conflicts**	- Conflict resolution (mediation) through formal channels relevant to forestry, plantation, and environmental regulations. - Conflict resolution (mediation) through traditional channels (customary leaders) . - Revocation of license to ensure clean-and-clear status. - Control of illegal mining activities. - Control of encroachment in HTI concessions, protected forests, and conservation areas. - Increase the capacity of FMUs to address drivers. - Remediation to overcome pollution and pollution.	All
Food sustenance	- Sustainable agriculture and intensification strategies. - Capacity building for smallholders to adopt (RSPI/ISPO). - Optimizing the use of organic fertilizers and pesticides for sustainable plantations and agriculture. - Social forestry to optimize NTFPs and wood by-products. - Conservation partnerships for communities around conservation areas. - Participatory planning to address livelihood issues and sustainable agriculture from *the* Village Funding.	- Plantation, agriculture, and horticulture - Village Development - Risk of leakage and reversal
Migrant entry	Stopping/controlling illegal land transactions	- Plantation crops (oil palm and coffee) - Leakage risk
Indigenous people's activities	- Assess potential impacts on indigenous peoples. - Optimizing the knowledge and participation of indigenous peoples in forest management (eg *Customary Forests)*. - FPIC leading to the consent of indigenous peoples.	Plantations, plantations, land claims
Infrastructure development in forest areas	- Identification of physical and cultural resources. - Alignment of spatial structure in provincial spatial plans with Green Development.	Claims for access roads in national parks and/or in World Heritage Sites
Forest & peatland fires;	- Activation of MPAs, supported by the provincial government, and central government (BRG). - Community Health & Safety aspects training in fire prevention and firefighting. - Incentives for MPAs. - Adopt non-burning techniques in land preparation (can be part of ISPO/RSPO certification).	- Forest and Peat Fires - Plantation crops - Reversal risk

Key fundamental drivers	Indicative activities to address drivers	Proximate drivers are covered
	● Regulatory instruments for fire control and prevention.	
Weak forest governance	● Capacity building for FMUs, TAHURA, and other institutions in dealing with environmental and social risks (e.g., community involvement, outreach, participatory planning). ● Review and synchronization of cross-sectoral policies. ● Enforcement of plantation forest moratorium.	Forestry
Limited facilities, equipment, and resources for effective forest protection & management	● Improve institutional capacity to manage potential environmental & social risks through basic and thematic training. ● Provision of equipment and facilities to ensure effective forest protection and management ● Implementation of SMART patrols.	Forestry
Gender and social inclusion	● Gender mainstreaming to ensure equal access to livelihoods. ● Gender mainstreaming to enable equal gender participation in forest/land management (eg, social forestry, sustainable agriculture, and plantations).	All sectors
Forest Encroachment Lack of effective forest protection and management	● Preventing Forest Encroachment by migrants and local communities. ● Rehabilitation of damaged forest/ecosystem restoration.	Forest, conservation area
Threats to species and their habitats	● One Map of wildlife corridor ● Environmental Code of Practice Implementation ● Biodiversity action plan (following the species strategy and action plan from MoEF) ● Anti-poaching patrol	Non-carbon benefits

1.4. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

FGRM will follow applicable regulations governing the management of environmental and social impacts resulting from activities carried out by participating institutions. One of them is the Decree of the Minister of LHK No. 24/Menhut-II/2015 regarding the Complaint Handling Team related to NS. Environment and Forestry as regulated in Ministerial Regulation no. P.22/2017, while other regulations related to the implementation of FGRM include:

1. Government Regulation No. 2/2015 on Technical Guidelines for Social Conflict Resolution allows the local wisdom system to be used as an effort to prevent conflict.
2. Presidential Regulation Number 88 of 2017 concerning Land Tenure Settlement in Forest Areas
3. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.P.84/2015 concerning Tenure Conflict Resolution (Handling of Tenurial Conflicts in Forest Areas).
4. Joint Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), KLHK, Ministry of Public Works, and the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) no.79/2014, No.3 of 2014, No.1 of 2014, and No. 8 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Tenure in Forest Areas.

5. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.83/MenLHK/SEKRETARIS-KUM.1/7/2018 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Enforcement Related to Environment and Forestry at the Regional Level.

6. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.P.22/MenLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/2017, concerning procedures for managing complaints of alleged pollution and/or environmental destruction and/or forest destruction.

To resolve conflicts related to the management of areas under IUPHHK (Business Permit for Utilization of Timber Forest Products), a working group has been formed by the Jambi Provincial Government, including:

1. Formation of the Examination Team based on the Decree of the Governor of Jambi Number 53 /Kep.Gub/B/EKBANG/2008 dated January 28, 2008;

2. The Integrated Team (Team Terpadu) by Decree Number 141/Kep.Gub/BAKESBANGPOL-5.1/2019 concerning the Establishment of an Integrated Team for Handling Social Conflict in Jambi Province;

3. Jambi Province Working Unit (POKJA) Number 1471/KEP.GUB/DISHUT/2017 concerning the Establishment of a Working Group (POKJA) for the Acceleration of Social Forestry in Jambi Province;

4. Decree of the Head of the Jambi Province Forestry Service Number 168/kpts/Dishut/VIII/2018 concerning the Establishment of the Conflict Resolution Team for PT. Lestari Asri Jaya and PT. Mukti Wisesa, Tebo Regency;

5. The decision of the Head of the Jambi Provincial Forestry Service No: SK.16/kpts/DISHUT-5.3/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Verification and Validation Team in the Context of Handling Forest Tenure Conflicts in the Working Area of PT IUPHHK-HTI Agronusa Alam Sejahtera in Sarolangun Regency;

6. Decree of the Head of the Jambi Province Forestry Service Number: SK.24/kpts/DISHUT-5.3/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Verification and Validation Team in the Context of Handling Conflicts over Forest Area Control in the PT IUPHHK-HTI Working Area. Agronusa Alam Sejahtera in Sarolangun Regency;

7. Decree of the Head of the Jambi Provincial Forestry Service No: SK.31/kpts/DISHUT-5.3/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Verification and Validation Team in the Context of Handling Forest Tenure Conflicts in the PT IUPHHK-HTI Working Area. Samhutani entered Sarolangun Regency.

8. Decree of the Head of the Jambi Province Forestry Service Number: SK.126/kpts/DISHUT-5.3/2019 concerning the Establishment of a Verification and Validation Team in the Context of Handling Forest Tenure Conflicts in the PT IUPHHK-HTI Working Area. Wirakarya Sakti in Tebo Regency.

9. P.70/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM/1/12/2017 concerning Procedures for Implementing Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management, and Increasing Forest Carbon Stock.

A Safeguards Field Team has been formed in the SN-PMU structure through the Jambi Governor's Decree Number: 687/KEP.GUB/BAPPEDA-2.3/2020. The safeguards team under the Environmental Agency coordinator in Jambi Province will be tasked with managing the implementation of safeguards, including the operationalization of FGRM. The security sector will coordinate with the existing working groups listed in the decision for the J-SLMP project.

1.5. KEY PRINCIPLES OF GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Based on the discussion of the head of the security sector and the head of the SN-PMU and by P.22/2017, a debate has been carried out that in handling complaints related to degradation and deforestation will still pay attention to the following principles:

1. **Free.** Stakeholders can file complaints free of charge through various channels available at each level, i.e., district, provincial and national.
2. **Fairness/Participatory**. Stakeholders who submit complaints must be treated fairly and not threatened with access, follow-up on complaints, and resolution of conflicts regardless of origin, ethnicity, religion, national status, and social and economic background.
3. **Immediate/Fast Response**. Complaints and feedback will be resolved at the lowest level as soon as possible. Cases that cannot be resolved at a lower level will be brought to a higher level;
4. **Accountable**. Implementation of complaints following established principles and applicable rules;
5. **Objective and Transparent.** The complaint handling system will maintain the principles of objectivity, transparency, and fairness by having an independent mediation team based on the need and willingness to assist those who complain at any level.

Whistle-blowers who are still dissatisfied with the follow-up or settlement provided may continue to seek other resolutions through the litigation process by the laws and regulations in Indonesia.

CHAPTER 2. THE FGRM STRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The FGRM institution has a three-level system: district/city, provincial and national. FGRM at lower levels may be hierarchically linked to higher levels (and vice versa), depending on the nature of the complaint and its follow-up.

The FGRM process outlined in this document has been operated at the national and sub-national levels. In the ERP JSLMP program, FGRM will have two methods at the sub-national level; first, the complainant can submit a complaint directly to the authorized agency (OPD) at each level, or it can be facilitated by the safeguards team, who will ensure that the reported complaint reaches the relevant official agency. Secondly, the complaint will be on the SP4N LAPOR Jambi Province website https://www.lapor.go.id/. The website is under development by the Safeguard Team and communication and Information Agency Province Jambi. At the national level, complaints can be made through the website https://pengaduan.menlhk.go.id and managed by the Directorate General of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (Ditjen PHLHK or Ditjen GAKKUM) which KLHK has mandated to handle complaints related to ERP at the national level. The institutional chart for the implementation of FGRM is shown in **Figure 1**.

The object here is what problems can be used as complaints, namely: forest degradation and deforestation triggered by tenure (related to land and the potential above and below it); Conflict of interest with the JSLMP program; Sectoral: Illegal mining, Illegal drilling; complaints associated with the implementation of pre-investment and Result Base Payment (RBP) funds.

MoEF assigns the Director General of Law Enforcement (DGLE) to be responsible for handling complaints at the national level. At the sub-national level, complaints will be dealt with, reported, and coordinated by the Provincial Environmental Service (DLH), the coordinator of the safeguard team that carries out daily activities. At the district/city level, the overall implementation of FGRM will be supervised by the National Park, KPHP, and City/Regency DLH under the coordination of the Provincial Environmental Service (DLH). The district-level implementing agencies will be responsible for managing complaints that may arise from the project activities that each of these agencies is implementing. Solving complex problems may require inter-agency coordination and high-level ministerial decisions.

Each agency will appoint personnel or persons in charge to coordinate handling complaints within their respective agencies. At the Program level, personnel assigned under the coordination of the Safeguard Field will be appointed to oversee the operations of the FGRM. During implementation, complaint handling will be consulted with stakeholders such as community representatives, Indigenous Peoples, local government agencies (OPD), and SN-PMU BioCF ISFL.

Need Institutional Arrangement Structure FGRM

2.1. NATIONAL LEVEL

Based on the Ministerial Regulation of MoEF No P.22/2017, MoEF is authorized to manage grievances related to:

1. Environmental and/or Forestry Permits issued by the Minister (of MoEF);
2. Environmental and/or Forestry Permits issued by the governor or regent/mayor in the event of significant law infringements;
3. Filed complaints that laws and regulations have not been processed;

4. Complaint(s) associated with business and/or commercial activities causing cross-provincial pollution and/or destruction

Other agencies, including the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan/Ditjen PSKL), Directorate General Climate Change (DGCC), and Directorate of Tenurial Conflicts and Customary Forests (Pengaduan Konflik Tenurial dan Hutan Adat/PKTHA). Broader feedback submission and grievances about program management and performance can be made through the following websites (www.pskl.menlhk.go.id/pktha/, http://gakkum.menlhk.go.id/). The DGCC also administers the Safeguard Information System/SIS (www.ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/), enabling feedback and grievance submission.

Based on the MOEF Decree No P22 Year 2017, there are 11 types of complaints that can be submitted and handled by DGLE, including illegal commercial activities in forest areas, environmental destruction and pollution, forest destruction, improper hazardous waste management, illegal logging, forest burning, forest encroachments, poaching, tenurial conflicts in forest areas, unconsented use of genetic resources and local pearls of wisdom, and other infringements of the law. Issues related to tenurial conflicts and customary forests fall under the responsibility of PSKL. There are assigned units established with the mandates to handle grievances, including a grievance secretariat responsible for addressing complaints about environment and forestry issues. DGCC will provide overall oversight of the ERP as the Program Entity.

The institutional roles under the ER implementation at the national level are detailed in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1. National agencies involved in FGRM implementation

NATIONAL AGENCY	STATUS	ROLE
Director General of Climate Change (KLHK)	REDD+ National Dedicated Functions	• National Registration Management; • FREL development and management; • MRV management; • Finalization and implementation of safeguard plans; • Finalization and implementation of FGRM; • Technical support; • Payment Recommendation (BSM); • Handle the Complaints process at the national level; • Updated complaint handling based on SIS-REDD+.
Director General of Law Enforcement	Official Institution	• Recording, screening, investigation, handling and reporting of complaints under Sub National Jambi; • Publish the process and results of the complaint.
Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership	Official Institution	• Recording, screening, investigation, handling and reporting of complaints under Sub National Jambi; • Publish the process and results of the complaint.

2.2. SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL OR PROVINCE (SN-PMU)

The party responsible for ERP implementation is the Provincial Secretariat (SEKDA Province Jambi), with Development Planning Agency (BAPEDA) at Sub-National Level. The sub-national PMU is under Bappeda, coordinated by a senior Bappeda expert/officer, and comprised of government staff and consultants. Bappeda will work in close coordination with the Forestry Service (Dishut), Environmental Service (DLH), Estate Plantation Service (Disbun), and Agriculture Service Agency (Dinas Tanaman Pangan, Hortikultura, dan Peternakan) in Jambi to implement the Project's activities. Specifically, the sub-national PMU will be responsible for social and

environment safeguards-related tasks and coordinating Project implementation with four KPHs, Four National Parks, and Jambi Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA).

At the provincial level, the person in charge of implementing the FGRM is the Provincial Environmental Service (DLH), the coordinator of the safeguard team that carries out daily activities. During implementation, coordinate with SN-PMU.

Complaints submitted at the provincial level will follow the procedures applicable in each authorized agency (OPD, KPH, and TN). The Safeguards Committee, with technical support from provincial environmental and social experts, will coordinate all activities, including handling complaints that have been and are being handled related to J-SLMP activities.

Table 2.2. Provincial Agencies Involved in FGRM Implementation

AGENCIES	STATUS	ROLE
Jambi Environment Agency (Environmental *Service)*/Protection Committee	Advisory/Implementing Body	● Provide advice and input to local governments regarding J-SLMP including handling complaints. ● Complaint handling.
Other Provincial Government Services (OPD)	Implementing Agency	● ERP implementation. ● Leading the consultation process in each Jambi Sub-National. ● Project assistance, monitoring, recording, and reporting of ERP implementation. ● Complaint handling.

2.3. DISTRICT / CITY LEVEL

The district-level implementing agencies will be responsible for managing complaints that may arise from the project activities that each of these agencies is implementing. Solving complex problems may require inter-agency coordination and high-level ministerial decisions. These complaints usually involve decisions regarding the gazettement of state forest areas, changes in forest land ownership status, conversion of forest areas, etc. The complaint handling process is based on the existing mechanisms in each authorized agency (OPD) and the applicable Indonesian regulations. The overall implementation of FGRM will be supervised by the National Park, KPHP, and City-Regency DLH under the coordination of the Provincial Environmental Service (DLH). The institutional chart for FGRM implementation is shown in the following **Figure 1**.

The district safeguard committee will support the district SEKDA and/or district BAPPEDA in coordination and monitoring of overall complaint management, including making recommendations on escalating complaints to higher levels.

Complaints filed by Indigenous Peoples involving tenure claims and conflicts must comply with applicable regulations regarding recognizing these communities and their land rights. These communities can submit their complaints to their respective district or provincial governments and the MoEF based on Decree no. 24/ Menhut -II/2015 regarding the Establishment of a Complaint Handling Team Related to Environment and Forestry.

Table 2.3. Level of Village Agencies Involved in FGRM implementation[41]

AGENCY	STATUS	ROLE
Village Government	Implementing Agency	• Implementation of ERP at the site level • Grievance handling
Adat Council	Partner	Grievance Mechanism forcustomary communities and/or Indigenous Peoples. Issues may include land claims and access to natural resources

Figure 1. Institutional Indicative Chart for FGRM Implementation

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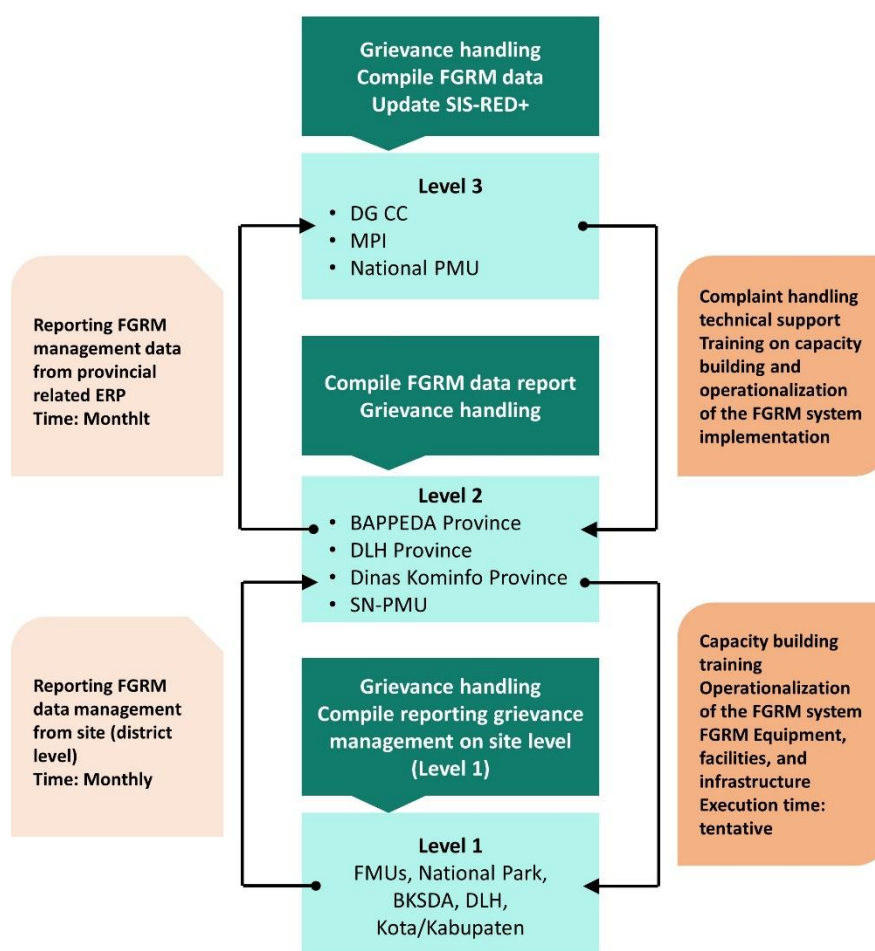
[41] To be formalised upon agreement of all parties involved.

CHAPTER 3. FGRM PROCESS AND CHANNELLING

The FGRM process includes: i) receipt and record of grievances/complaints/feedback; ii) screening and categorising of grievances/complaints/feedback; iii) acknowledgment of receipt and follow-up actions; iv) Refer of grievances/ complaints/feedback to the relevant ministries/agencies, including on aspects not related to ERP; v) Reviewing and investigation of ERP grievances/ complaints/feedback, which includes field verification and validation; vi) Responding action implementation; and vii) Closure of grievance status/settlements.

The period for resolving complaints depends on the mechanisms available at each relevant institution—the grievance submission, whereby the process is briefly described as follows.

1. Receipt of complaints can be submitted directly or indirectly if you use an identity card, the result of reporting or complaints in the form of a registered complaint letter which is a maximum of three working days processed.
2. Review Complaint Information, Verification, and Formulation of Problem Identification Results Conduct field verification, make news of field verification events, and take samples, photos, and/or videos of field findings. If the complaint, the Transfer complaint to the relevant work unit/agency if the content is outside the program, a maximum of 14 working days.
3. Follow-up will be carried out If the complaint is proven/found to be another agency of the authorized institution; if the complaint is not verified, then the management of the complaint is declared complete Notifying the results of the direction of the complaint to the complaining party, using a letter of notification of the results of the complaint, a maximum of 3 working days.

3.1. FGRM PROCESS

Individuals could file complainants, groups of people, legal entities, or government agencies and may involve issues related to the ERP implementation's alleged environmental and social impacts. The process of resolving complaints will be based on the characteristics and nature of each case and led by respective implementing government agencies through the existing institutional mechanisms.

Government agencies will also ensure proper documentation of filed grievances and their status. Suppose grievances and/or cases such as conflicts cannot be settled at the agency level. In that case, such grievances shall be conveyed and/or directed to the Regional Secretariat for further investigation. Inter-agency coordination may be called for by the secretariat as needed.

3.1.1. Record Grievance and Receive

All complaints/complaints will be recorded in the complaint register report by officers assigned to each level (See flow chart **Figure 1**), with the following description:

1. Delivered directly or indirectly, if Done Register
2. If Clarification is Incomplete to the Whistle-blower
3. If outside the project, it will be forwarded to the relevant agency
4. Execution time: maximum of three working days
5. Output: reports are accepted, rejected/returned regarding the suitability of subjects and objects.

Although no response is required for anonymous grievances, these will be recorded and reported with other grievances to facilitate continuous improvement.

3.1.2. Grievance Screening and Categorization

Each complaint will be screened from the problem, the definition of which is provided in the table below, along with the corresponding response in Table 3.1, defined as follows:

Table 3.1 Screening of complaint categories

CATEGORY	PROBLEMS/COMPLAINTS	MANAGEMENT APPROACH
Land and territory issues	Covers all issues related to land and border administration areas	Complaints/complaints submitted at the village level will be resolved soon. Unresolved disputes will be forwarded to the district level through the relevant agencies.
Related to sector	Covers all issues related to the sector or institutional authority (OPD) at the district/provincial level.	Complaints/complaints are handled based on the existing FGRM from each relevant agency at the district or provincial level.
J-SLMP implementation (fiduciary and safeguards)	Covers all issues related to the fiduciary aspects of the project, including financial management, procurement, environmental permits, and safeguards issues.	Complaints/complaints will be handled by the relevant institutional authorities at each level with supervision and coordination from the SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

3.1.3. Acknowledgment Receipt and Follow-Up Action

Complainants will receive a receipt for the complaint(s) submitted to the authorities. Each receipt has a specific number that can be monitored/tracked. In addition, complainants will be provided with an explanation about follow-up actions/processes. Complaint resolution will be based on the existing institutional mechanisms for each sector.

3.1.4. Refer to Relevant Authorities

Registered complaints will be submitted to the unit/section authorized to handle complaints. With support from provincial environmental and social specialists, Safeguard committees at district and provincial levels will assist in monitoring the resolution of complaints, including tracking the settlement process. Complex problems that cannot be resolved at the village/community and district levels will be sent to the provincial and national authorities.

3.1.5. Reviewing and Investigation

Following complaint dispatch, each complaint must be reviewed within 14 (Fourteen) working days and investigated as necessary. The officer and/or team in charge of investigating complaints may request verification and/or additional information to determine the scope of investigations and if additional follow-ups are required. Such investigation and/or follow-ups may involve site visits, document review, and meetings with competent and/or authorized parties to solve the issues under investigation. Periodically, the complainant must be informed whether:

- Additional consultation is needed to respond to a complaint.
- Further materials are needed to enable proper investigation.

The investigation findings will be used to document the decision-making process and inform proposed improvements. In the event of a deadlock, independent mediation will be sought. The investigation timeline will vary from case to case depending on the complexity of the problem. Whistle-blowers will receive regular

notifications at least monthly on the status of the investigation if the issue has not been resolved within one month after the start of the investigation process.

Each complaint will be reviewed based on the object of the complaint/complaint, verified, and then the results will be formulated through the following procedure:

- The officer will review the complaint based on the object of the complaint/complaint to explore the problem of the complaint.
- If the complaint is outside the tupoksi area of KPH, TN, it will be transferred to the relevant OPD for implementing JSLMP (Distance, Disbun) both at the provincial and district/city levels. The agency/opd receiving the delegation will complete the verification process.
- If the complaint is in the KPH/TN area, it will be followed up by conducting field verification, sampling, photos, and/or videos of field findings.
- The Complaint Handling Team reports the results of the verification submitted by the relevant agency for further processing with the conclusion that the complaint is True or the objection is Not True.
- Execution time: maximum of three working days.
- Output: Letter of recommendation for follow-up.

3.1.6. Responding

The official team will follow up on investigated complaints. Any proposed settlement will be consulted with the aggrieved party to reach a win-win solution for all parties by the applicable laws and regulations. The safeguards committee will continue tracking the complaint/grievance resolution status with support from environmental and social experts. Based on the recommendation letter, the following steps will be taken:

1. If the complaint is proven/found other violations by the competent authority
2. If the complaint is not confirmed, then the complaint management is declared complete.
3. Informing the results of complaint management to the complainant
4. Execution time: maximum of three working days
5. Output: a). Decision letter for settlement of complaints; B). Notification of complaint management results to the complainant.

3.1.7. Closure

The agreed action(s) will be implemented if the applicant accepts the proposed resolution. The grievance officer is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the coordinated action(s) by relevant parties, including the agreed timeline for implementing the resolution. This process will be recorded in the grievance notes/database with supporting documentation. If necessary, regular monitoring will be performed to verify the implementation.

Following the resolution, the grievance can be officially closed. This process involves having the complainants sign the settlement form to document their satisfaction with the resolution action, documenting the action taken, and closing the case in the grievance registry.

3.2. FGRM CHANNELS

Current Channels

The program has provided where the communities and other stakeholders can submit complaints. Under the MoEF, complaints can be made through the website https://pengaduan.menlhk.go.id and managed by the Directorate General of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (Ditjen PHLHK or Ditjen GAKKUM) which KLHK has mandated to handle complaints related to ERP at the national level.

- Phone : 021-5733940
- WhatsApp : 0811 1043 994
- Letter or direct visit to KLHK office at : Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok 1 Lantai 1 Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Jl. Gatot Subroto No.2, RT.1/RW.3, Senayan, Kecamatan Tanah Abang, Kota Jakarta Pusat, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10270

Under the Sub-Nasional PMU BioCF ISFL, alamat: Jl. Rm Noor Admadibrata No.1, Telanaipura, Jambi City, Jambi. And also, the complaint can deliver to the relevans OPDs such as, Organisasi perangkat Daerah, seperti: Bappeda Provinsi Jambi, Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jambi, Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Jambi, Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Provinsi Jambi, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi Jambi.

Under the Provincial level. Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi Jambi, Bidang Safeguard.

- Phone : (0741) 40706
- DLH Center WhatsApp's (WA) DLH call center complaint Number: +62 82371912068.
- Letter or direct visit to KLHK office at : Jl. H. Agus Salim No.7, Paal Lima, Kec. Kota Baru, Kota Jambi, Jambi 36129 Indonesia

Project-specific FGRM channels may be established during project implementation in addition to the above channels. Information on the available FGRM channels and procedures for filing complaints and how such complaints will be processed shall be provided in an accessible format.

The method used results from a network agreement with the main stakeholders in implementing J-SLMP: the Provincial Plantation Office. Jambi; Department of Food Crops, Horticulture and Livestock Prov. Jambi; BAPPEDA Prov. Jambi; DLH Prov. Jambi; SN-PMU and National PMU.

Stakeholders can submit complaints, either directly or indirectly (representatives), in several ways:

- Face-to-face meetings (can be represented by credible institutions such as village facilitators);
- Electronic Facilities; By telephone; social media; Submission to the project web page.
- Complaint Subject
- The subjects here are stakeholders who can file complaints: Villages/Indigenous Institutions; Communities/Community Groups/Other Community Institutions; Companies (BMUD, BUMN, and Private); Government (Not project implementer).

The Complaints Hierarchy Complaint Handling The hierarchy here refers to the level/level/level of the complaint handling process based on the current hierarchy of the Indonesian government. To be more efficient and effective, three levels of management units were created, namely:

1. Level 1 is the site administratively located within the Regency/City area. At this level, the complaint management unit is the KPHP, the National Park, and the City/District Environmental Service.
2. Level 2, advanced complaint management, is administratively located in the province. At this level, the management unit is under the SN-PMU with the Provincial DLH Coordinator and is handled by the Security Section.
3. Level 3 is the highest level on a national scale. At this level, the management unit is under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Ditjen PK), with the MPI coordinator and implemented by the safeguards team and SIS-REDD+.

Web-based channel

To expand the complaint channel, it is done by synchronising of the Biocf-ISFL complaint system with the internet-based national complaint system (website) with the National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N) - People's Aspirations and Online Complaints Service (LAPOR!) hereinafter referred to as SP4N-LAPOR! is a service for delivering all aspirations and public complaints that are integrated nationally with the website access page www.lapor.go.id.

LAPOR! has been established as the National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N) based on Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2013 and Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation (Kemenpan-RB) Number 3 of 2015. SP4N - LAPOR! formed to realize the "no wrong door policy" which guarantees the right of the community so that complaints from anywhere and of any type will be channeled to public service providers who are authorized to handle them.

The purpose of SP4N is to: 1. Operators can manage complaints from the public in a simple, fast, precise, complete and well-coordinated manner; 2. Operators provide access to public participation in submitting complaints; and 3. Improving the quality of public services.

Services for submitting all aspirations and complaints of the people online which are integrated in the management of online complaints in stages at every public service provider. Since 27-10-2020 it has been designated as a general application in the field of managing public service complaints based on the Kemenpan-RB no. 680 th 2020. With the enactment of SP4N-REPORT! as a general application, all agencies are required to use SP4N-LAPOR! in managing public service complaints.

FGRM development in the SP4N-LAPOR system! carried out in the JAMBI PROVINCE Domain which was specifically developed into a BIOCF-ISFL sub-domain. Meanwhile, to access it, you can go directly to the lapor.go.id website or through the biocf.jambiprov.go.id website and then choose the COMPLAINTS feature. The implementation of the BioCF-ISFL FGRM follows the governance system and institutional structure contained in SP4N-LAPOR!. This institutional arrangement was developed in accordance with the development of thematic sub-domains built on the J-SLMP project in the BIOCF-ISFL program. To facilitate the disposition of the report categories, a MAIN CONNECTION OFFICER (SNPMU) will be assigned. In order to facilitate access for reporting parties, the institutional system that manages the BioCF-ISFL FGRM is arranged as follows:
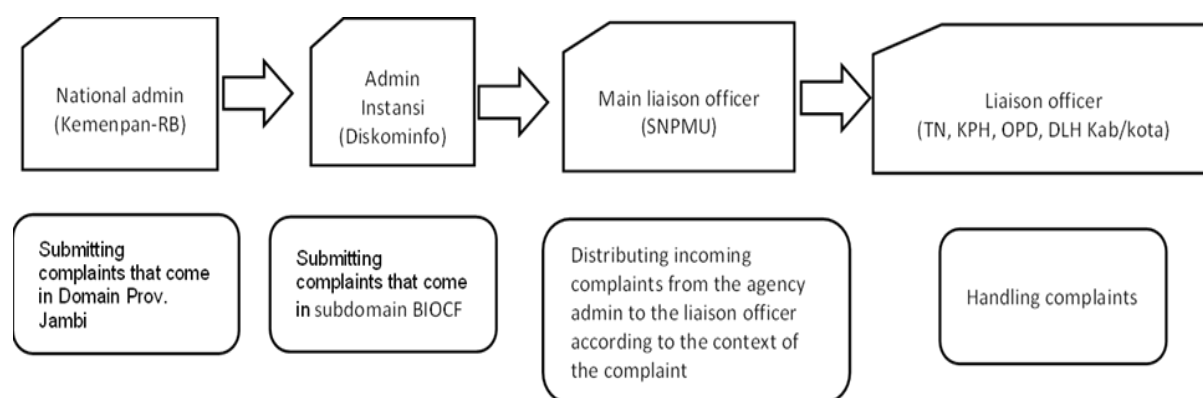
Complaint monitoring and tracking: The specific responsible/PIC function at the agency level will review the qualitative and quantitative indicators internally and externally within their institution and externally with other relevant stakeholder groups. This PIC will conduct a quarterly review of the quantitative indicators and report periodically (quarterly) to the safeguard committee and the provincial environmental and social.

3.3. EVALUATIONS AND SUPERVISION

The implementation of FGRM will review internal and external qualitative and quantitative indicators. Such review will be undertaken internally within the Program management and consulted externally with appropriate stakeholder groups, including community representatives. This periodic monitoring and evaluation process will be led by the SN-Program Management Unit and Safeguard Team every semester (six-monthly).

The Provincial Communication and Information Agency will conduct a quarterly review of quantitative indicators and report them to monthly management team meetings for the program. The indicators used in the monitoring and evaluation of FGRM here are how many complaints were received, how many were handled, how many could be followed up, how many cases were completed and how many were not completed during the reporting period (quarterly).

Need indicator for Quarterly and annual Evaluation and supervision.

CHAPTER 4. CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLICATION OF REDRESS OF GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURE

Several consultations on FGRM procedures have been carried out with the following stakeholders:

Table 4.1. Summary of Stakeholder Consultations in Jam

THEME	WHAT IS THE PROBLEM	RELEVANCE WITH REDD+	RECOMMENDATION
Kick-Off Meeting Preparatory Mission with BioCF ISFL	● PDO yield chain ● Annual Work Plan ● Purchase plan ● Draft Grant Agreement ● Memoire Maid ● ToR Individual Consultant Concept Notes	MAR, Safeguards and ERP preliminary design	
BioCF-ISFL Joint Mission	● PPG procurement, Lol, Financial agreement progress, AWP ● ERP Documents ● Yield chain & pre-investment activities ● Agricultural framework ● Private sector ● ER allocation ● Benefit Sharing Mechanism ● Security	Part of the REDD+ readiness process	The mission agreed that further refinement of the results framework and monitoring arrangements with interactive follow-up sessions and email communications with M&E specialists will take place over the next four months and will be presented to the next mission.
Focus group discussion (FGD) identification of potential locations for deforestation and forest	● Identification of REDD+ Implementation Areas ● Deforestation and degradation	As a document that supports the preparation of ERP	● The SEA presentation stated that currently required program design for the Biocarbon Fund ISFL, and how to describe the causes/triggers & strategies for dealing with them; ● The current obstacles to implementing the Jambi ERP include procedurally,

THEME	WHAT IS THE PROBLEM	RELEVANCE WITH REDD+	RECOMMENDATION
degradation and peat damage (1)			the issuance of a decree involving SKPD elements (provincial agencies); • Data used for ERP, at least the last 10 years; • There are data and maps that tend to be different, even though the data (both) are sourced from Government agencies; • In KPH/National Park/Tahura/BPHP Units, in general the problems that occur are the expansion of community forest encroachment, forest fires, illegal logging, plantations without permits (oil & rubber), plantation investors (non-local Jambi), forest encroachment for coconut oil palm and rubber, encroachment in buffer zones between zones, lack of implementation of good governance from various relevant stakeholders, tenure conflicts, peat decomposition, illegal mining, land use (mining, plantations, agriculture), unsustainable forest management; • Agency mapping for data availability is in accordance with the required basic data (Power Point attached slide-13), from the basic data it can be redeveloped according to the development of the discussion and deliberative process; • Pre-identification of the main drivers causing problems in the forestry sector (attached-xl), will be met by the audience again according to the plan for further discussion.
Focus group discussion (FGD) identification of potential locations for deforestation and forest degradation and peat damage (2)	• Identification of REDD+ Implementation Areas • Deforestation and degradation	• Verification of Main Drivers & Causes of Deforestation and Degradation • SESA Problem Screening • Identification of Social & Environmental Impacts • PDO and ERP Consolidation • Identification of Public Consultation Area	• Participants complete information on the main causes and reasons behind Deforestation and Degradation, with supporting data; • Participants convey information on the social and environmental impacts of the issues that arise, along with the direction of the program plans needed, this input can strengthen the PDO and the details of the program activities details on the participant slides; • According to the preliminary information from the previous info recap and filtering support from spatial data processing, some issues have been addressed; • In the process of ensuring that the problem on the second day is obtained a short list of agreed problems is seven points;

THEME	WHAT IS THE PROBLEM	RELEVANCE WITH REDD+	RECOMMENDATION
			● Based on cluster issues that emerged from participant discussions, several alternative locations for public consultations were proposed, further screening could be arranged according to the basic considerations of spatial data processing and expert judgment.
Interviews of key stakeholder perceptions in the sample districts (Bungo, Merangin, Sarolangun, Kerinci and Tanjung Jabung Timur)	Interviews regarding the Bio Carbon Fund, drivers of deforestation, relevant stakeholders, fund management mechanisms, key issues and future expectations.	● Verify Main Driver & DD Cause ● SESA Problem Screening	More than half of the respondents expressed ignorance about the details of the emission reduction program, its relevance to REDD+, and its role in the implementation process later. However, most stakeholders hope that the program can be implemented at the local level at the district level, so that the benefits of the program and sub-programs can be directly felt by the relevant units in the field in dealing with the current dynamics. .

CHAPTER 5. DISCLOSURE

The agreed action(s) will be implemented if the applicant accepts the proposed resolution. The grievance officer is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the coordinated action(s) by relevant parties, including the agreed timeline for implementing the resolution. This process will be recorded in the grievance notes/database with supporting documentation. If necessary, regular monitoring will be performed to verify the implementation.

Following the resolution, the grievance can be officially closed. This process involves having the complainants sign the settlement form to document their satisfaction with the resolution action, documenting the action taken, and closing the case in the grievance registry.

Annex 8. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

A. Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a low carbon development incentive mechanism which is expected to address both social justice and environmental sustainability. REDD+ implementation requires a robust safeguards mechanism to avoid and if not feasible, minimize and compensate, negative impacts arising from its implementation. Implementation of a safeguards framework under REDD+ is a global agreement reached as an outcome of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2010.

The World Bank ESSs encompass many aspects for the management of environmental and social risks under the ER Program. The concept of safeguarding of REDD+ covers a variety of issues, including the transparency of national forest management structures, inclusive participation of various parties, including vulnerable groups, respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, conservation of biodiversity and natural forests, emission displacement and reversals, and equitable benefit sharing.

To strengthen the management of risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples associated with the ER Program, the Government of Indonesia has prepared an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), which sets out relevant requirements for engagement and consultations as well as measures to address potential risks and impacts on these groups.

This IPPF was developed through an inclusive process involving various stakeholders in Jambi, include the following consultations:

- Focus Group Discussions with Indigenous communities (Orang Rimba and Serampas as samples) on 20-27 April 2019
- ER Program consultations at the district level on 21-23 May 2019
- Workshop at Jambi on 28 July 2021 on relevant ESS topics, such as on protection and recognition of the rights of Indigenous peoples/Local traditional communities (ESS 7), Cultural heritage (ESS 8) and Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS 10)
- A series of community level discussions as part of FPIC process held in 2021 – 2022

A complete record of these consultations is appended in the SESA report. Further consultations shall continue during ER Program implementation to promote awareness of the implementing agencies pertaining to the IPPF as well as fostering inclusive participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including communities and enable their views and concerns to be addressed under the ER Program.

B. Objective and Scope

The World Bank's ESS 7 on Indigenous Peoples is applicable since ER Program activities, including those to be financed under the BSP will be implemented in areas where there is presence of Indigenous Peoples as per the ESS 7. The IPPF has therefore been prepared to foster participation of these groups, promote their access to project benefits. The IPPF shall be implemented in conjunction with the Process Framework in the event of restrictions of access and land use affecting Indigenous Peoples (refer to **Annex 9**). The framework has been prepared to provide operational guidance for ESS 7 under the ER Program.

The Government of Indonesia is a signatory of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Under REDD+ framework, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is required when the Program affects Indigenous Peoples. The scope of its application is described in this framework.

This framework provides guidance to the ER Program implementing agencies to engage in an inclusive and participatory process to ensure that the rights and aspirations of Indigenous Peoples affected by the ER Program implementation are respected. By doing so, it is expected that long-term sustainability of the ER Program can be enhanced through broad community support and ownership.

Under the World Bank ESS 7 on Indigenous Peoples, the Government of Indonesia is required to engage a process of free, prior, and Informed consultations for the implementation of activities that affect Indigenous Peoples. The ER Program will seek to ascertain that broad community support to activities that may affect Indigenous Peoples has been obtained prior to their implementation. Such consultation processes will also equally apply to other vulnerable groups, who may not necessarily identify themselves and/or meet the requirements of *Masyarakat Adat* (Customary Communities) under the Government of Indonesia's framework but qualify for policy coverage under ESS7. Such a rationale was adopted to recognise the diversity and complexity of socio, cultural and traditional characteristics, vulnerability, and relationships with land and natural resources amongst communities within the ER Program implementation areas.

A framework approach has been adopted since the exact locations and activities, along with their potential risks and impacts will only be known and/or determined at the ER Program implementation stage. Under these considerations, the framework has therefore been prepared to serve at least three purposes:

1. To lay out a process to ensure free, prior, and informed consultations for activities that affect Indigenous Peoples within the ER Program implementation areas.
2. To set out risk mitigation measures to avoid potentially adverse effects on these communities, particularly on aspects related to access to land and natural resources and ensure that they have opportunities to equitably share the Program's benefits. If such impact avoidance is not feasible, to establish measures to minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects.
3. To ensure that Indigenous Peoples are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning project activities that affects them.
4. To ensure that opportunities to provide Indigenous Peoples with culturally appropriate benefits are considered.
5. To ensure that any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.
6. To ensure FPIC is obtained under specific adverse circumstances defined in the ESS 7.
7. To lay out participatory process related to dispute resolution and recognition of customary rights.

The IPPF was developed to address the above aspects and includes specific strategies and measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples affected by ER Program receive socially and economically appropriate benefits. The IPPF also seeks to ensure that the negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples can be avoided, minimized, reduced and if not feasible, compensated in conjunction with ESS7.

The IPPF covers Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities as characterized by ESS7 (see Section 2.2) affected by ERP, irrespective of formal recognition by the Government of Indonesia. Relevant policy provisions and mitigation measures under ESS7 to address potential risks and protect the rights of these groups shall apply. The scope of the measures required under the IPPF is defined based on the nature of risks and impacts and specific provisions may be required depending on the nature of the anticipated impacts.

C. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section will describe the prevailing legal and regulatory framework in reference to the Government of Indonesia's laws and regulations relevant to Indigenous Peoples, followed by a gap analysis.

C.1 . Indonesian Laws and Regulations

The Indonesian legal framework generally refers to Indigenous Peoples as *Masyarakat Hukum Adat (customary law communities).*[42] Identification criteria of such communities and protection of their rights to land and natural resources can be found in various legislations.

The Government of Indonesia acknowledges the presence of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* and their rights, provided that these groups meet eligibility requirements and have obtained legal recognition from their provincial or district governments (further elaborated in the Minister of Home Affairs' Regulation No. 52/2014). Such legal recognition serves as a precondition for further recognition of land rights and natural resources within customary territories.

In May 2013, the Constitutional Court ruled that *Hutan Adat* are not part of state forest (*hutan negara*). This Court decision modified *Hutan Adat* from falling under the category of state forest (*hutan negara*), to the category of private forest (*hutan hak*). The ruling further implied that *Adat* forests, wherever legally recognised, would be assumed to be the collectively owned forests of Indigenous Peoples.

The following Indonesia laws and regulation recognise the specific rights of Indigenous Peoples:

- **Indonesian's Constitution Article** 18(B) recognises the rights of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*.
- **Basic Agrarian Law No. 5/1960:** Apart from defining types of land rights of private individuals and other entities, the law recognises land rights over customary territories (*hak ulayat*) and customary law (*adat* law) as long as it is not in conflict with the national interest.
- **Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights:** Article 6 of the Law states that the needs of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* need to be recognised and protected by the law, society and the government.
- **Law No. 6/2014 on Villages:** The Law acknowledges the existence and rights of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*. The communities can establish *adat* villages with their own institutional structures and authority although this law suffers from the lack of guiding regulations and institutional mandates to make such provisions operational. The Law grants a *desa adat* (customary village) the authority to conduct *adat*-based public administration.
- **Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government:** This Law recognises the existence of *adat* institutions (*lembaga adat*) by giving them rights to "empowerment". Second, the Law determines that *adat* law is an additional rule for purposes such as village elections. Third, the Law makes *adat* or *adat* law the basis upon which to conduct local development, or as a parameter to measure social cohesiveness.
- **Law No. 11/2010 on Cultural Heritage:** This Law recognises *Masyarakat Adat* as owners of their cultural heritage and grants them authority to manage it. The Law requires observation and data collection on cultural heritage sites that may be affected by project activities; and
- **Forestry Law No. 41/1999:** Primarily, the Law divides forests into different legal categories and provides criteria for the recognition of *Hutan Adat* rights. The law has been amended by the Constitutional Court Decision No. 35/2012 which established that *adat* forests are not state forest area but collectively

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[42] Relevant regulatory frameworks include Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, Law No.41/ 1999 (further revised to Law No 19/2004) on Forestry, Law no 18/2013 on Prevention and Abolition of Forests Destructions, Presidential Instruction No 88/2017 on Land Tenure Settlements in Forest Areas, and Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs No 52/2014 on the Guidelines for the Recognition and Protection of Adat Community and most recently the Presidential Regulation No 88/2017 on Land Tenure Settlements in Forest Areas.

owned private land. The clarification of Article 67 (2) of Law 41/1999 lists five conditions, based on which the government will recognise a customary community as *Masyarakat Hukum Adat:*

- o In the people's daily life, it still is a communal society (*paguyuban*).
- o The community has *adat* institutions and *adat* leaders.
- o The community has clear boundaries.
- o The community has well-functioning customary law institutions, particularly an *adat* judicial system; and
- o The community still collects forest products for its subsistence.

Below the level of national laws, a number of ministerial regulations further define *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* and point out the legal procedures for the legal recognition of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* and the recognition of *Hutan Adat* or other customary land rights. In the context of Jambi, legal recognition is regulated by Provincial Regulation for the Recognition of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Jambi.

Ministry of Home Affairs regulation (Permendagri) No. 52/2014 and some regulation from Jambi government on guidelines for the recognition of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Jambi (Provincial Regulation No.7/2013, Provincial Regulation No. 2/2014 and Regulation No. 8/2016), define *Masyarakat Adat* as follows:

- Customary law communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*) are groups of Indonesian citizens who have distinctive characteristics, live in groups harmoniously according to their customary law, have ties to ancestral origins and or similarities in living, have strong relationships with land and the environment, and dispose of a distinct value system and economic, political, social, cultural, legal institutions;[43]
- Customary Territory (*Wilayah Adat*) is customary land in the form of land, water, and/or waters along with natural resources on top of it with certain boundaries, owned and preserved for presence and future generations and utilized in a sustainable manner in order to meet the needs of the community as inheritance from their ancestors or ownership claims in the form of *ulayat* land or customary forests; and
- Customary Law is a set of norms or rules, both written and unwritten, that live and apply to regulate human behaviour that are based on Indonesian cultural values, inherited from generation to generation, which are always adhered to and respected for justice and public order and has legal consequences or sanctions.

Following Constitutional Court Decision No. 35/2012, several ministerial regulations were passed that provide further details on how the government can recognise *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* and their land rights. The central government (MoEF or MoATR/BPN) can only recognise *adat* land rights if there already is a regional form of government recognition. There are two options for the recognition of *Hutan Adat*:

- A regional regulation (*Peraturan Daerah* or *Perda*) as stipulated in Article 67 (2) of Forestry Law 41/1999; and
- A district head/governor decree (*Keputusan Kepala Daerah*). Ministerial Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 52/2014 concerning Guidelines on the Recognition and Protection of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*, grants district heads/mayors the authority to issue a decree on recognition based on recommendations from special committees (*Panitia Masyarakat Hukum Adat kabupaten/kota*) (Article 6 (2)). These are appointed by the district head/mayor (Article 3 (1)). They consist of regional secretary, regional working unit head, district head of legal affairs and sub-district head. Article 4 stipulates that

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[43] Alternatively, the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency (Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2016) defines these communities as "groups of people bound by their customary law arrangements as members of a group allied by their place of residence or hereditary base."

the committee has the task to verify the identification (*identifikasi*), validation (*validasi*) and determination (*determinasi*) of the *adat* law community involved.

After regional recognition has been achieved, the following step for Indigenous Peoples to secure their *Hutan Adat* rights is recognition by the MoEF. The MoEF has issued a ministerial regulation on this procedure with regard to the recognition of *Hutan Adat* rights. This procedure only appertains to the Forest Estate and not to state land under the Jambi Sub National of the MoATR/BPN. Ministerial Regulation 32/2015 concerning Private Forest Rights (*hutan hak*) regulates the procedural steps to be taken. A ministerial decree (*keputusan menteri*) can designate *Hutan Adat* and hence, change its from state forest into private forest.

Article 6 of the Ministerial Regulation provides the following conditions for the Minister to recognise *adat* forests by ministerial decree:

- An *Adat* law community or right to avail (*hak ulayat*) has been recognised by a regional government through a regional legal decision (*produk hukum daerah*);
- There is an *Adat* territory that is partly or wholly located inside a forest; and
- There is a formal request from an *Adat* law community to designate the *Adat* forest.

In practice, however, the realization of *Hutan Adat* rights is far from an easy, clear-cut process. Only those communities formally recognised as *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* can obtain *Hutan Adat* rights. In order to qualify as such, communities must meet a number of defining characteristics, which include the existence of a traditional communal territory, well-functioning traditional institutions and the existence of a clear leadership hierarchy.[44] Before the MoEF can transfer *Hutan Adat* rights to communities, *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* need to be recognised by their regional governments, either at the level of district or province.[45] The latter condition provides regional authorities with large discretionary decision-making authority.

In addition to *Hutan Adat* rights and the other Social Forestry schemes, there are two other legal options available for communities to secure land rights in the Forest Estate:

- *Hak Komunal* (communal rights). This right pertains both to Forest Estate areas and state land (*tanah negara*) and was established in Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2016 on Procedures to Determine Communal Rights of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* and Communities in a Specific Zone, by the Minister of ATR/BPN. The Ministerial Regulation provides the possibility for both *Masyarakat Hukum Adat and* other communities to obtain communal ownership rights in the Forest Estate or state land. It refers to these communities as 'communities in a Specific Zone' (*masyarakat dalam Kawasan Tertentu*). Special Zone refers to a forest area or to a plantation concession. For communities to obtain *hak komunal*, a request has to be filed with their district heads. These shall then form an inventory team called Tim IP4T.[46] After the Tim IP4T verifies the communal land right, the land in question shall be released either from the state forest or from the plantation concession. If the land is located inside a Forest Area, the Tim IP4T will hand over its results to the MoEF, which should then release the land from the Forest Area (Article 11). If the land is located inside a plantation concession, the holder of the concession rights shall be requested to exclude the plot of land from its concession (Article 13 (1) b). Following the approval from the Tim IP4T to particular district head/governor, a district head decree or governor

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[44] Stipulated in the elucidation of Article 67 of Forestry Law No. 41/1999.

[45] Article 6 of Ministerial Regulation no. 32/2015 of the Minister of MoEF on Private Forest Rights (Hutan Hak).

[46] IP4T stands for Inventarisasi Penguasaan, Pemilikan, Penggunaan dan Pemanfaatan Tanah (inventory of control, ownership, use and benefit of land).

decree shall be issued, which shall then be sent to either the MoATR/BPN or MoEF (Article 18 (2)) who will be asked to exclude it from their Jambi Sub National;

- Land ownership certificate (*sertifikat atas tanah*). Presidential Regulation No. 88/2017 on Settling Land Tenure within Forest Estate Areas (PPTKH) put in place procedures to address issues related to land status and resource conflict within the Forest Estate (*kawasan hutan*). According to this regulation, individuals or communities can obtain land ownership certificates if they have cultivated a parcel of land located in the Forest Estate for more than 20 years (article 20 e). After inspection and verification, this land parcel shall then be released from the Forest Estate.

The government has initiated several measures to address disputes related to land ownership[47] such as the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 88/2017 on the Settlement of Forest Tenure Disputes. In Jambi, there have been many attempts at resolving conflict through conciliation, mediation, and arbitration. Also, the provincial Forestry Office has established a Forest Conflict Resolution Desk, and the provincial Plantation Office has developed an Integrated Team to resolve plantation conflict.

The Jambi Government has issued some regulations related to guidelines for the recognition of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Jambi: Provincial Regulation No.7/2013 on Preservation and Cultural Development of Malay Jambi, and Provincial Regulation No 2/2014 on *Lembaga Adat Melayu Jambi*. At the district level, there is Regional Regulation No. 8/2016 on Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples, the Serampas clan. This regulation authorizes district heads/mayors to form special committees, who are tasked to identify *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*. These committees may recommend a district head or mayor to recognise *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* through a district head/mayor decree (Art. 11 (2)). In case their traditional territory extends over multiple districts, the governor is authorized to recognise *Adat* land rights by a governor decree (Art. 11 (3)).

C.2.   Gap Analysis

Under ESS 7, the term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

In the context of Indonesia, the existence of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* is generally recognized by other groups through the acceptance and respect for the existence, and all the rights and identities attached to them. However, formal recognition by the state as Masyarakat Hukum Adat is required before their tenure and other associated rights are recognized. The following matrix illustrates a comparison between the Government of Indonesia's regulation and the key elements in the ESS 7:

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[47] Since Indonesia's reform period, the issue of land rights and land distribution has taken a central place in dialogues related to addressing inequalities and rural poverty. At a conference on forest tenure in Lombok in July 2011, the GOI announced its intention to prioritize the needs of its forest communities, to "recognise, respect and protect Adat rights," and to tackle the lack of coordination across government agencies in addressing forest tenure policies. President Joko Widodo has stated that land reform is a pillar of the national development program.

Table 1. Gap Assessment on ESS 7 and Indonesian Legal Framework

ESS 7	GoI'S Legal Framework[48]	Analysis
Vulnerable due to distinct circumstances and dependence on land and natural resources	Applies to a sub-set of *Masyarakat Adat* categorized as Isolated Adat Communities (or known as KAT/*Komunitas Adat Terpencil*)	Vulnerability is not a determining factor for land rights and other rights that follow, but rather serves one of the targeting criteria for social assistance and development programs.
Self-identification and recognised by others	In the process of gaining legal recognition from the government, self-identification as *Adat* is subject to verification and validation by a verification team (Tim IP4T/*Tim Inventarisasi Penguasaan, Pemilikan, Penggunaan dan Pemanfaatan Tanah*) established by district heads. As part of such verification process, the community concerned needs to be recognised by others with evidence of land and resource claims and traditional institutions.	The current guideline is set out in the Ministerial Regulation of Home Affairs No. 55/2014 which governs recognition of *Adat* community existence. This process is often understood as the first step for subsequent land right recognition. Self-identification remains central in the ESS7. Secondly, recognition by the government is not required for the application of the standard. This represents a gap. To address such a gap, the ER Program does not prescribe legal recognition for the implementation of the IPPF, although when the ER Program seeks to support land tenure recognition, the prevailing government regulations will be followed. In addition, further activities to enhance institutional capacity of relevant agencies responsible for legal recognition of Masyarakat Hukum Adat and community empowerment will be included as part of the ER Program activities.
Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories and its natural resources	Collective attachment as per the GoI's regulation is further defined as follows: ● Living in groups, in the form of associations (*paguyuban*/ *rechsgemeenschap*). ● Adherence to customary law that has a clear Jambi Sub National and specific customary law court/process. ● Maintenance of ancestral connection. ● Strong connection with land and environment, especially for daily life sustenance; and ● Occupation in a certain territory for generations.	Equivalent
Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions separate from those of the dominant society and culture.	Specific/distinct economics, politics, social and cultural value systems that are still practiced and respected	Equivalent

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[48] In accordance with the relevant Law that stipulates adat community: (a) Law No 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management; (b) Law No 19/2004 on Forestry, (c) Law No 18/2013 on Prevention and Abolition of Forests Destruction; (d) Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs No 52/2014 on the Guidelines for the Recognition and Protection of Adat Community, (e) Presidential Regulation No. 88/2017 on Land Tenure Settlements in Forest Areas.

ESS 7	GoI'S Legal Framework[48]	Analysis
An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region	Not specified/required for legal recognition	The widespread use of Indonesian as a lingua franca has contributed to gradual erosion of local languages and dialects. Since indigenous language is not a requirement, the current GoI's frameworks may have a broader coverage for their application in comparison to ESS7.
A group that has lost "collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area due to forced severance.	Not specified	The current frameworks for *Adat* communities are tied to land and resource claims, which may consequently present barriers for communities with no ancestral/ territorial claims from being recognised as *Adat* communities.

The IPPF, therefore, has been prepared to address the above key gaps to ensure material consistency with the ESS7 across activities under the ER Program.

D. ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

This section provides a summary of potential risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples associated with the ER Program. An overview of Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia and particularly in Jambi is presented to set the context for the analysis. A further in-depth analysis is presented in the SESA.

D.1 . Overview of Indigenous Peoples in Jambi

Jambi has a population of 3,570,272 (2018) that includes ethnic groups such as Malay, indigenous Orang Rimba, Marga Serampas and Talang Mamak, as well as Javanese, and Chinese descendants. Malay, who is mostly Muslim, dominates the province (95.44 percent), Christians (Protestants) follow with 2.37 percent who are mainly resides in Jambi City. Dominant ethnic migrants in Jambi Province are Javanese who were brought in for tea plantation between 1925 and 1940.[49] Some Javanese migrants were participants of trans-migration program started in 1970s in areas such as Rimbo Bujang (Bungo District) and Pemenang (Merangin District).

Ethnic communities (customary groups) include Kerinci that consists of sub-groups such as Lekuk 50 Tumbi Lempur in Gunung Raya Sub-district and Tamiai in Batang Merangin Sub-district. These are agricultural communities with commodities mainly consisting of coffee and cinnamon. Other ethnic groups are Marga Serampas that also practices agriculture, and Orang Rimba[50] and Talang Mamak who practice hunting and gathering for livelihood. Of the existing ethnic groups / indigenous communities, Marga Serampas has been recognised by Merangin District Government through Perda No. 8/2016. Most indigenous groups still maintain their distinct collective identities, preserve their own language (besides Indonesian), and depend on agricultural subsistence for livelihoods.

Despite the tenurial rights, these communities are often impacted by development processes. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with an Orang Rimba Community in Merangin District indicated that the expansion of estate crop plantations (i.e., oil palm) converted the landscape that Orang Rimba used for subsistence. Furthermore, the chemicals used in the palm oil plantation polluted the water sources used by Orang Rimba. This water source

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[49] Sihotang, EBS. 2018. Perkebunan Teh Kayu Aro di Kerinci 1925-1940. Jurnal Prodi Sejarah 3(5).

[50] Some members of Orang Rimba or Suku Anak Dalam have embraced modern lifestyle and lived in urban areas. Orang Rimba is also known as Suku Anak Dalam or Kubu.

is frequently depleted in the dry season. Alternative livelihoods by Orang Rimba (e.g., agriculture and horticulture, rubber plantation) has not yielded adequate income.

As presented in the SESA document, based on the contribution of economic sectors to gross domestic product (macro-economy), agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors are dominant contributors to the economy of Jambi Province, followed by mining and quarrying and trade sectors. Agriculture and mining sectors have been associated with drivers of deforestation in Jambi, yet it is a significant economic sector for the provincial economy. Table TBD provides summary of livelihood issues relevant for the ERP.

Table 2. Summary of Livelihood Issues Relevant to the J-SLMP

Sources of Livelihoods	Summary of Issues	Relevance to the ER Program	Potential Risks
Income from timber harvesting	Timber harvesting (illegal harvesting) is associated with a company hiring local people to harvest the timber (e.g., four cases of illegal logging in Tebo District – PT Alam Bukit Tigapuluh and Bukit 30 NP);[51] Commodities such as cinnamon (*Casiavera sp*) need to be logged down for harvesting, and the timber is used for other purposes	The need to increase community involvement in managing forest areas (e.g., social forestry). The need for forest-product harvesting technology that does not require cutting (e.g., harvesting tree barks, fruits, saps) to halt deforestation	Lack of capacity for good practices in natural resource management (e.g., HCV, PHPL) among local communities and license holders. Lack of access to viable technology to enable sustainable natural resource management.
NTFPs	Sub-optimal as income generating options, limited knowledge of and access to markets	Potential source of alternative livelihoods (avocado, macadamia, honey, *Pangium edule*, *Dyera sp.*)	Cost for production and transport may be higher in remote areas. This would create a competitive disadvantage in the market.
Agriculture	Decreased economic capacities among farmers (low terms of trade/*Nilai Tukar Petani*)	Agriculture intensification and improving aquaculture to support economic capacities. Diversification of agricultural commodities as buffer from price fluctuations	Cost for production and transport may be higher in remote areas. This would create a competitive disadvantage in the market. Lack of capacity to ensure best practices (i.e., environmentally friendly practices). Lack of access to innovative agriculture technology (e.g., organic farming technologies).
Access to financial support	Lack of credibility or collaterals to be eligible for bank loans, Indigenous Peoples without legal identity may not be eligible to benefits	Green banking and benefit sharing mechanisms that ensure receipt of financial support to local communities/by Indigenous Peoples participating in the ERP	Inaccurate business planning that causes losses for community ventures. Constraints and delays in loan repayment (instalments).

Based on recent assessments, the land area managed and claimed by customary communities in Jambi covers 78,373 ha or approximately 2 percent of Jambi's land cover. These customary communities in Jambi manage

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[51] Antara News, 8 January 2019.

land areas for customary forest, settlement, cultivation and gravesites. Local land-uses include the cultivation of rubber, collection of non-timber forest and hunting. Such traditional land use systems can preserve important forest functions, including biodiversity and sequestration of greenhouse gases (van Noordwijk et al. 2012, Tata et al. 2008).

Most communities own land on the basis of customary tenure (average 2 ha per household), but as they often lack formal written evidence in the form of land ownership certificates, such tenure is rarely recognised by the state. It is impossible for communities living in Forest Estate areas to obtain land ownership certificates as such rights only pertain to land under the Jambi Sub National of the Ministry of Agrarian Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (MoATR/*BPN*), not the MoEF. Even if land is located outside of the Forest Estate, obtaining land ownership certificates has proven to be a lengthy and expensive process; hence most people in rural areas lack such titles.

Lack of formal recognition of customary tenure of Indigenous Peoples has led to overlaps of commercial land use licenses with customary lands and often resulted in conflict or dispossession, or both. Institute of Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) has recorded the "battle" between indigenous claim (by Orang Rimba) that dates back to 2003.[52] The Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA) counted 450 land-based conflicts across Indonesia in 2016, and these conflicts covered an area of 1.3 million ha.

The MoEF's map of conflicts lists six ongoing disputes between indigenous communities and companies in Jambi. While this figure does not capture the scale of overlapping land claims, all of these conflicts are located within areas that have been allocated to private companies for estate crop production, or timber plantation. The resulting land access regimes are often the outcome of negotiated processes, where lack of formalized rights often places customary communities at a disadvantage to large concession holders.

Provincial Regulation No. 6/2009 on Long Term Development Plan, Provincial Regulation No. 7/2016 on Medium Term Development Plans, Gubernatorial Regulation No. 36/2012 on Provincial Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction, and Gubernatorial Decree 352/2013 on Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+ support the emission reduction program, and all of these regulations to some extent address the issues with indigenous communities (e.g., recognition and development) to prevent these communities from becoming marginal and vulnerable. Directions for regional development programs, including the land-based sectors, are contained in the Provincial Regulation on the Medium-Term Development Plan, which is issued every five years; and in the Gubernatorial Regulation on the Annual Government Work Plan; and in the Provincial Regulation on Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which is issued annually.

The Governor of Jambi has issued Perda No.2/2014 on the Institution of *Adat Melayu Jambi* (Jambi Malay) that recognises the role of Depati/ Penghulu/Rio/Pembarap as key figures. Further, this PERDA defines the institution, research and development, and decision-making system within this Melayu Jambi. This regulation is further strengthened by PERDA of Tanjung Jabung Timur District No. 5/2014 on Malay customary group in this district. Similarly, Merangin District also issued Perda No. 8/2016 that recognises Marga Serampas as indigenous community.

Beyond the national and local regulations, Indigenous communities such as Marga Serampas in Merangin has a legal recognition over a customary forest area. Despite the lack of formal recognition, customary communities such as Lekuk 50 Tumbi Lempur and Tigo Luhak in Kerinci District also managed customary forest areas. This forest area is a customary designation, and not a social forestry license. Indigenous knowledge recognises the importance of this forest patch for water to supply agriculture and daily household needs. Additionally,

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[52] IPAC. 2014. Report No. 9 Indigenous Rights Vs Agrarian Reform in Indonesia: A Case Study From Jambi

customary forest management benefits biodiversity consisting of endemic flora and fauna. Forest management by these Indigenous communities usually involves oversight by a customary council, and punishment system if violation is committed. Punishment may include fine (money or livestock) and exile.

Currently, Perda No.2/2016 on Land Forest Fire and Land Prevention, and Gubernatorial Regulation No. 37/2016 on organisation of Forestry Agency in Jambi provide a general policy for provincial forest management. In relevance with the J-SLMP, Forest Management Units (FMU) are mandates with on-the ground activities (including social forestry).

The authority on planning in the forestry sector, including forest utilization blocks and boundaries, is under the MoEF. Meanwhile, the implementation of forest management is conducted by the provincial government through FMUs (under the supervision of the provincial Forestry Agency). An exception applies to conservation forests where the management of the forest is under MoEF. The authority for licensing, including in registering the customary forests, is under the MoEF. In this regard, FMUs support the identification of customary forests. The legal definition of Forest Utilization Blocks is stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation of MoEF No P.64/ MENLHK-SETJEN/2015.

D.2 . Overview of Potential Risks and Impacts

The ER Program will be implemented in Jambi Province area, which consists of nine districts, one city, 102 sub-districts, 20 Forest Management Units (FMU), four national parks, four conservation forest areas, and two Grand Forest Parks (*Taman Hutan Raya*/Tahura). These target areas include concessions for plantations, monoculture timber plantations, mining, logging, ecosystem restoration and social forestry.

Potentially affected communities are mostly located in rural areas, both inside and outside of forest areas. These include customary groups or *Adat* communities who continue to practice traditional or customary law, including for conflict resolution with their own communities. The majority of communities in rural areas practice agriculture and plantation (mostly rubber, palm oil, coffee and cinnamon). The analysis provided in the SESA also identified overlapping areas between *Adat* land and forest and plantation concessions (Palm Oil), which suggests potential risks (e.g., tenurial conflicts and access restrictions following improved forest management).

Land use in Jambi involves plantation (rubber, palm oil, coffee, cinnamon), timber plantation, and conservation areas. Such land use is believed to preserve important forest functions, including biodiversity (Sumatran tiger and Sumatran elephant as flagship species) and carbon sequestration. In addition, there are also areas that are culturally important for national and international communities such as megalithic artifacts, and Muaro Jambi temple complex.

Based on the SESA document, potential risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* are summarized in table below.

Table 3. Summary of Potential Risks on Indigenous Peoples

Potential Activities	Risks	Mitigation Measures
Strengthening policy and institutions such as: ● Provincial regulation and guidelines on forest and land fire prevention.	Potential exclusion, limited access to participation and meaningful engagement, especially with vulnerable groups.	● Facilitating consultations and participation of Indigenous communities and natural resource dependent communities in policy and regulatory deliberation processes. ● Ensuring accessible FGRM for communities.

• Enforcement of peat moratorium and licensing. • Legal framework for private sector participation in emission reductions.	Downstream impacts related to policy enforcement which may affect agricultural practices (i.e., land and forest fire prevention) and land uses (peat moratorium, HCV).	• Strengthening community involvement and participation in the enforcement of regulatory mechanisms pertaining to environmental and natural resource management and protection, including PIPIB (Licensing Moratorium) and Environmental Permit procedures (AMDAL), which strengthen forest permitting for private sector and improved community participation to forest management.[53] • Strengthening monitoring and oversight of potential downstream impacts. Potential avenues include the use of SIS-REDD+,[54] and periodic safeguards monitoring.
Integrated forest and land management such as: • HCV conservation • Rehabilitation of degraded lands • Forest and land fire prevention • Good agricultural practices (GAPs) and climate smart agriculture (i.e., coffee, rubber, oil palm). • Social forestry (facilitation for community businesses).	Improvements in land and natural resource management may entail changes in livelihoods patterns, potentially resulting in restrictions in land uses and natural resources amongst forest dependent communities, including Indigenous Peoples. Risks related to community, health and safety particularly in relation to forest and land fire prevention and suppression were also envisaged. Intervention to increase capacity of Indigenous Peoples may contradict traditional values and pose the risks of inter-community. tension and degradation of traditional practices	• Support and facilitation of alternative livelihoods in the context of Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) • Ensuring inter and intra-community consensus in the event that access restrictions are envisaged (i.e., HCV conservation) • Promoting community participation in CBNRM activities, particularly amongst vulnerable groups who may be affected by the project (i.e., landless, poor households, women, etc.). • Ensuring FPIC and consensus among beneficiaries on benefit sharing mechanism. This should be based on full understanding of risk and benefits for each stakeholder. • Implementation and oversight of ESCOPs in the context of forest fire prevention and suppression and good agricultural practices. • Ensuring accessible FGRM for communities. • Strengthening monitoring and oversight. Potential avenues include the use of SIS-REDD+[55] and periodic safeguards monitoring.
Land tenure and access to land rights such as: • Social forestry (inc. customary forest and forest partnership schemes). • Tenure conflict resolution.	Slow recognition of *Masyarakat Adat* and verification of their tenure claims may impede their access to social forestry schemes, including customary forests (Hutan Adat) scheme. Land tenure is often male-predominated processes and hence often exclude women	• Facilitating recognition of *Adat* communities and their tenure (through social forestry schemes) though participatory and community-driven processess. These include technical support and facilitation of participatory and inclusive land tenure mapping and development planning processes at the community level. • Ensuring accessible FGRM for communities.

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[53] Potential avenues include a) Ministry of MOEF Reg. No. 83/2016 on Social Forestry; b) Ministry of MOEF Reg. No. 17/2012 on Involvement of Community in the EIA Process; c) The DG of KSDAE Reg. No. P.6/2018 on Conservation Partnership; e) Ministerial Reg. MOEF No. P.94/2016 on Invasive Species.

[54] Interface with Indigenous Peoples is related to SIS-REDD+: Principle 1. Legal compliance and consistency with national forest programs--REDD+ activities shall comply with government regulations and nationally ratified international conventions/agreements and shall be consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and SIS-REDD+: Principle 3. Rights of indigenous and local communities (Masyarakat Adat dan lokal). REDD+ activities shall respect indigenous and local communities' rights through actions appropriate to the scale and context of implementation.

[55] Principle 3. Rights of indigenous and local communities (Masyarakat Adat dan lokal). REDD+ activities shall respect indigenous and local communities' rights through actions appropriate to the scale and context of implementation; Principle 5. Conservation of biodiversity, social and environmental services. REDD+ activities will include effective strategies that maintain, conserve or restore biodiversity and ecosystem services for social and environmental benefits.

	and other vulnerable groups, who may be disproportionately affected or prevented from accessing benefits.	• Strengthening monitoring and oversight. Potential avenues include the use of SIS-REDD+ and periodic safeguards monitoring.
	Potential inter- and intra-community disputes/conflicts in the context of overlapping claims.	
	Customary forests or land claims may be outside of the indicative maps of social forestry (PIAPS).	

E. IPPF IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter outlines key processes under the IPPF, followed by the proposed institutional arrangement and monitoring and evaluation for the IPPF implementation.

The IPPF adopts a staged approach to the implementation of key provisions under the ESS7. Community-level consultations, ground-truthing/field verification, further consultations and development of necessary action plans will be carried out once specific activities and locations are known. Relevant risk mitigation measures will respond to, and be proportionate to, the nature and level of risks identified during implementation. The IPPF will be guided with the following steps:

E.1. Identification Criteria

The terms "Indigenous Peoples", "indigenous ethnic minorities" and "tribal groups" describe social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. For the purposes here, "Indigenous People" is the term that is used to refer to the groups under ESS7 as well as community groups who are recognised and/or considered as *Masyarakat Adat* under Government of Indonesia's legal framework. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the ER Program area because of forced severance[56] remains eligible for coverage under the policy.

In addition, there are community groups that are vulnerable communities that may not qualify under the Government of Indonesia's framework but meet the policy criteria under ESS7. One of the sources to identify such communities is a consolidated map of indigenous territories developed by BRWA (the Customary Land Registration Agency—*Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat*/BRWA).[57]

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[56] Forced severance" refers to loss of collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories occurring within the concerned group members' lifetime because of conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession from their lands, natural calamities, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area. For purposes of this policy, "urban area" normally means a city or a large town, and takes into account all of the following characteristics, no single one of which is definitive: (a) The legal designation of the area as urban under domestic law; (b) High population density; and (c) High proportion of non-agricultural economic activities relative to agricultural activities.

[57] BRWA is a non-governmental agency and serves as a forum to register customary land claims. BRWA was established by several NGOs in Indonesia, such as Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/AMAN), Participatory Mapping Network (Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif/JKPP), Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI), Consortium for Supporting the Community Forest System (Konsorsium Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan /KpSHK), and Sawit Watch (SW).

BRWA[58] has consolidated maps of indigenous territories through the customary territorial registration process which includes the stages of registration, verification, validation and publication. The maps will be utilized to identify the existence of indigenous communities within the project implementation area.

E.2. Screening

Site screening will commence in consultations with representatives of affected Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat*, their leaders and recognised institutions. This process will also seek participation of women and Indigenous youth and other vulnerable segments of the target communities.

Such screening is aimed to identify the presence of Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat*, including their tenure characteristics and existing claims in areas where specific activities will be implemented, as well as relevant safeguards risks and communities' acceptance to the Program. The results of the screening will inform potential risks before their participation in activities is sought.

Key steps are outlined as follows:

- Prior to the ER Program implementation, screening was conducted through the SESA process. Relevant safeguards teams/Persons-in-Charge (PICs) at the provincial and district levels will be required to verify and validate the analysis provided in the SESA and develop a risk analysis of Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* in the target areas once specific target areas for specific activities are known/confirmed. Specific aspects to be assessed include activity implications on tenure ownership, access to land and natural resources, community acceptance of the proposed interventions, OHS risks, the size of target communities and number of households, including vulnerable groups within communities, community characteristics (i.e., literacy, local norms and practices, values, beliefs, etc.), factors contributing to vulnerability, etc.
- Based on this identification of risks, the safeguards teams/PICs will determine whether ground-truthing/field verification will be required.
- In the event that such field verification is required, an initial notification will be communicated to representatives of Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* concerned, describing the purpose and approach of the screening process. Participation will seek to ensure inclusive participation of affected communities to discuss the Program, as well as risks and opportunities.
- If deemed necessary, the Provincial Safeguards Committee will mobilise relevant experts to carry out further social assessments in collaboration with representatives from village governments, local customary institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs).
- Each stage of the screening process will be duly documented, including key concerns and risks observed during the ground-truthing/field verification.

E.3. Community Consultations and Engagement

If based on the screening process, the ER Program activities will be implemented in areas where there is presence of Indigenous Peoples and/or are assessed to affect Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* particularly with regards to their access and claims to land and natural resources, each relevant implementing agency is required to undertake a process of meaningful consultations with the affected Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* to obtain their broad support. Such consultations are expected to be an iterative process over the ER Program life cycle and aimed to inform affected communities about the purpose of the activities, identify their views and

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[58] To know more about BRWA i.e., link to its website at. http://brwa.or.id/wa/

obtain their broad support to the activities in question and develop necessary mitigation measures to protect their rights and address their concerns.

The extent, frequency and degree of engagement required by the consultation process should be commensurate with the identified potential risks and concerns raised by respective Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat*. Free, prior and informed consultations are built on mutually accepted process by community representatives and their legitimate leaders. Free, prior and informed consultations serve at least two purposes:

- Provide a platform to undertake a process of consultations in good faith and in a manner that provides affected communities with opportunities to express their concerns and views on the ERP's benefits, risks, impacts and mitigation measures and explore ways to ensure project implementation is culturally and socially acceptable; and
- Enable decision making processes based on local/customary mechanisms.

Meaningful consultations should be orientated towards obtaining broad community support, which consists of a collection of expressions by community members and/or their recognised representatives in support of the proposed project/sub-project activities. The consultations may use existing community institutions and local/customary decision-making processes mechanism, when deemed feasible and culturally appropriate and inclusive. Gender-responsive approaches and perspectives should be added to make sure that women in the community can benefit from the project.

Community participation needs to be based on gender-sensitive and inter-generationally inclusive approaches. Effective consultations are built upon two-way processes that should:

- Involve members of affected communities and their recognised representative bodies and organizations in good faith.
- Capture the views and concerns of men, women and vulnerable community segments including the elderly, youth, displaced persons, children, people with special needs, etc., about impacts, mitigation mechanisms and benefits where appropriate. If necessary, separate forums or engagements need to be conducted based on their preferences.
- Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise.
- Be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination/socialisation of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information that is in a culturally appropriate language(s) and format and is understandable to affected communities. In designing consultation methods and use of media, special attention needs to be paid to include the concerns of Indigenous women, youth and children and their access to development opportunities and benefits.
- Focus on inclusive engagement on those directly affected than those not directly affected.
- Ensure that the consultation processes are free of external manipulation, interference, coercion and/or intimidation. The ways the consultations are designed should create enabling environments for meaningful participation, where applicable. In addition to the language(s) and media used, the timing, venues, participation composition need to be carefully thought through to ensure everyone could express their views without repercussions; and
- Be documented.

Where there is broad support from Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* to participate in the project, relevant implementing agencies, with oversight from safeguards team/PICs at the provincial and district levels, should ensure the following are in place:

- Documented evidence of meaningful consultations as well as measures taken to avoid and minimise risks and adverse impacts to environment and socio-cultural aspects. This will be in the form of written agreements with authorized community representatives.
- Action plan and recommendations for inclusive engagement during project implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and
- Any formal agreements reached with affected communities and/or their representative institutions.

To ensure that free, prior and informed consultations can be ascertained, it is also required to determine whether:

- The level of engagement in a way that enables informed participation of communities is acceptable; and
- The level of support and dissent among communities for the project is taken into account into decision making and development of mitigation measures.

The process above is an integral part of the ER Program implementation and therefore, is expected to continue until its completion.

E.4. Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Under ESS 7, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) shall be obtained from Indigenous Peoples who are affected by project activities under the following circumstances:

- Activities/sub-activities have adverse impacts on land or natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.
- Activities/sub-activities that cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or
- Activities/sub-activities have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples' lives.

However, under the REDD+ framework, which is adopted under the ER Program, FPIC is required to be obtained from participating villages and hence, it has a broader scope and coverage.

Under the ER Program, FPIC represents a sequential process as a result from meaningful community-level consultations and where participating villages demonstrate broad support and consent to participate in the ER Program.

As such, the IPPF requires project implementing agencies to evaluate the circumstances and nature of the forest-dependent community, including Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* in question, on a case-by-case basis, through a robust risk assessment, and secure FPIC from these communities whose rights to lands and natural resources may be implicated as a result of the project interventions. Decisions to proceed with activity implementation will be made based of such community consent.

In view of obtaining the FPIC through a series of consultation processes, consistent with the UN REDD+ Program, FPIC is broadly elaborated as follows:

Free: Free refers to a consent given voluntarily and absent of "coercion, intimidation or manipulation." Free refers to a process that is self-directed by the community from whom consent is being sought, unencumbered by coercion, expectations or timelines that are externally imposed:

a. Stakeholders determine process, timeline, and decision-making structure.

b. Information is transparently and objectively offered at stakeholders' request.

c. Process is free from coercion, bias, conditions, bribery, or rewards.

d. Meetings and decisions take place at locations and times and in languages and formats determined by the stakeholders; and

e. All community members are free to participate regardless of gender, age or standing.

Prior: Prior means "consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities." Prior refers to a period of time in advance of an activity or process when consent should be sought, as well as the period between when consent is sought and when consent is given or withheld. Prior means at the "early stages of a development or investment plan, not only when the need arises to obtain approval from the community."

a. Prior implies that time is provided to understand, access and analyse information on the proposed activity. The amount of time required will depend on the decision-making processes of the rights-holders.

b. Information must be provided before activities can be initiated, at the beginning or initiation of an activity, process or phase of implementation, including conceptualisation, design, proposal, information, execution and following evaluation; and

c. The decision-making timeline established by the rights-holders must be respected, as it reflects the time needed to understand, analyse and evaluate the activities under consideration in accordance with their own customs.

Informed: Informed refers mainly to the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process. Information should:

a. Be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant, and transparent.

b. Be delivered in appropriate language and culturally appropriate format (including radio, video, graphics, documentaries, photos, oral presentations).

c. Be objective, covering both the positive and negative potential of REDD+ activities and consequences of giving or withholding consent.

d. Be complete, covering the spectrum of potential social, financial, political, cultural, environmental impacts, including scientific information with access to original sources in an appropriate language.

e. Be delivered in a manner that strengthens and does not erode indigenous or local cultures.

f. Be delivered by culturally appropriate personnel, in culturally appropriate locations, and include capacity building of indigenous or local trainers.

g. Be delivered with sufficient time to be understood and verified.

h. Reach the most remote, rural communities, women and the marginalized; and

i. Be provided on an ongoing and continuous basis throughout the FPIC process.

Consent: Consent refers to the collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the customary decision-making processes of the affected peoples or communities. Consent must be sought and granted or withheld according to the unique formal or informal political-administrative dynamic of each community. Consent represents:

a. A freely given decision that may be a "Yes" or a "No," including the option to reconsider if the proposed activities change or if new information relevant to the proposed activities emerge.

b. A collective decision determined by the affected peoples (e.g., consensus, majority, etc.) in accordance with their own customs and traditions.

c. The expression of rights (to self-determination, lands, resources and territories, culture); and

d. Given or withheld in phases, over specific periods of time for distinct stages or phases of REDD+. It is not a one-off process.

While the objective of consultation processes shall be to reach broad community support, which represents consent between the relevant parties, this does not mean that all FPIC processes will carry veto rights of certain individuals or rights holders in question. FPIC does not require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within or among affected Indigenous Peoples explicitly disagree. Such disagreement shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis with the involvement of community leaders and if required, ascertained by an independent party.

At the core of FPIC is the right of the peoples concerned to choose to engage, negotiate and decide to grant or withhold consent, as well as the acknowledgement that under certain circumstances, it must be accepted that the project will not proceed and/or that engagement must be ceased if the affected peoples decide that they do not want to commence or continue with negotiations or if they decide to withhold their consent to specific project activities.

As part of the implementation of specific activities in participating villages, the implementing agencies shall document: i) the mutually accepted process to carry out good faith negotiations that have been agreed between the government and target communities; ii) the outcome of the good faith negotiations, including all agreements reached as well as dissenting views. Evidence of any agreement and consensus made with community representatives and their leaders shall be duly documented. This includes any grievances that may be reported during the consultation processes and agreements on grievance settlements and/or action plans to address such grievances and

During project implementation, an updated social assessment shall also be carried out to monitor the positive and negative impacts of the project and obtain feedback from the project-affected people. Based on the outcome of the social assessment, further measures shall be taken to ensure full benefits and mitigation of the negative impacts envisaged. If necessary, additional activities for institutional strengthening and capacity building of Indigenous Peoples and/or *Masyarakat Adat* living within the project area shall be carried out.

In the event FPIC cannot be ascertained, the villages concerned can opt to not participate in the ER Program. The implementing agencies shall ensure that no adverse impacts result on Indigenous Peoples and/or *Masyarakat Adat* result as a consequence of implementation of other aspects of the ER Program activities.

E.5. Social Assessment

A social assessment, building on the SESA process, will be undertaken prior to implementation of ER Program activities which are assessed to have potential impacts on the Indigenous Peoples and/or *Masyarakat Adat.*

The Provincial Safeguards Committee will assess the need and scope for an activity-specific social assessment, especially for sub-project activities with potential implications on community land tenure and access to natural resources. Such assessments will be part of the community consultation processes and/or can be integrated as part of the design consultations of specific activities.

The assessment is expected to provide a more informed understanding and analysis of risks as well as opportunities through which mitigation measures can be tailored to specific contexts and needs. Both qualitative and quantitative data may be used to inform the assessment, including baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples or *Masyarakat Adat*, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.

Main areas to be covered include but not limited to:

- Nature of vulnerability and attachments to land and natural resources.
- Specific risks and potential adverse impacts as a result of ER Program implementation (both direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts as specified in the ESMF).
- Level of community acceptance to the activities and/or initiatives supported by the Program.
- Analysis of relevant stakeholders, either who will be impacted or who have interest to the activities in question and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* at each stage of activity preparation and implementation.
- Opportunities to enhance participation of the communities concerned as well as benefits of the ER Program; and
- Approach to participation, including specific measures to promote participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups into the Program

If considered necessary, the Jambi Provincial Government through the Safeguards Committee will engage qualified researchers and experts to carry out such assessments and consultations. Regular monitoring of impacts will be performed to understand the project implementation and to what extent adverse impacts have been addressed under the ER Program. Such monitoring will also seek to obtain feedback from the project-affected people. Based on the outcome of social assessments and impact monitoring, further measures may be adopted to enable communities to receive project benefits and risks and impacts are fully understood and managed. If necessary, community institutional strengthening and capacity building targeted at *Masyarakat Adat* and Indigenous Peoples living within the project area will be supported under the ER Program.

E.6.   Development of Impact Mitigation and Benefit Enhancement Measures

Measures to address risks on communities, including Indigenous Peoples, such as community, health and safety can be incorporated as part of the design of specific activities (i.e., measures to promote participation, equitable benefit sharing, impact avoidance) and/or incorporated in ESMPs as relevant.

Once specific locations and interventions have been identified, specific impact mitigation measures shall be prepared in consultations with the affected communities. This includes also measures to enhance potential benefits, such as removal of access and participation barriers to vulnerable groups and access to information.

If the ER Program seeks to support legal recognition of customary land tenure, a separate planning may be required in line with the government regulations and key principles under the IPPF shall be adopted.

Measures to address potential risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples and/or *Masyarakat Adat* will be the responsibility of the respective implementing agencies, with supervision and technical support from Safeguards Committee and other experts as applicable. Such measures shall be prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner and their level of detail varies depending on the specific activities and nature of risks. Key considerations when developing impact mitigation measures include:

a. Findings from social assessments and consultations, capturing community views, aspirations, and concerns and how they can be addressed as part of design and implementation of specific activities.

b. Summary of consultations, including documentation of consultation processes, evidence of broad community support and FPIC in circumstances where such consent is required;

c. Proposed mitigation measures and time-bound action plans, including measures to foster community participation and enhance the ER Program benefits

d. Estimation of costs, resources and technical support required, including specific expertise to address risks; and

e. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), including tailoring FGRM processes for the affected communities as relevant.

The Provincial Safeguards Committee will provide technical assistance and oversight for the development of the required measures as well as consultations.

In the event that access restrictions to legally designated parks and/or protected areas are envisaged as a result of implementation of specific activities, relevant implementing agencies will be required to obtain FPIC and will implement key requirements in the Process Framework (**Annex 8**).

F. BENEFIT SHARING

The ER Program's benefit sharing arrangements recognize and reward contributions of stakeholders in the overall emission reduction objectives. This includes communities as one of the categories of beneficiaries. Eligible communities, including customary communities, include those who live inside or close to areas where the ER Program is being implemented. These communities will be rewarded (both in the form of monetary and non-monetary benefits) for their commitments and improved practices in adopting sustainable land and natural resource management in efforts to lower deforestation and forest degradation. Local communities can be in the form of customary communities, farmer groups, social forestry groups etc. The benefit for local community groups might go directly to the groups if they meet eligibility criteria as defined in the BSP or through the village government according to the program activities. Civil Society Organizations (CSO), research institutions and universities are also part of this group. CSOs can assess the benefit as their contribution in facilitating local communities for emission reduction or directly doing forest and land protection activities such as rehabilitation, forest monitoring etc.

Since a legal status of potential beneficiaries is required to enable fund transfers by the government, there are risks of exclusion amongst unrecognized *Masyarakat Adat* and/or amongst those whose recognition is yet to be issued. In response to such risks, the ER Program includes activities to accelerate such recognition and alternative mechanisms to distribute carbon benefits. If there are groups without a legal status within a specific village, such groups will be represented by the village government and fund flows will be administered through the village budget (APBDes) provided that they have capacity to manage the budget under the supervision of the intermediary agency (LP).

G. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Overall coordination and technical oversight of the IPPF will remain under the purview of the Provincial Safeguards Committee, in coordination with MOEF. The environmental and social safeguards specialists, who will be assigned to the Provincial Safeguards Committee, will provide technical, advisory and oversight support for the implementation of the IPPF.

Specific measures at the activity level will fall under the responsibility of relevant implementing agencies, as further elaborated in Table below.

Table 4. Roles and Responsibilities for IPPF

Responsible Agency	Roles and Responsibilities	Reporting Line
Provincial Community and Village	Training and facilitation support for the implementation of the IPPF and IPP (i.e., screening, consultations, social	Jambi Environment Service and Provincial Safeguards Committee

Administration Agency (DPMD Provinsi)	assessments, complaint handling) for relevant agencies at the district level.	
District Community and Village Administration Agency (DPMD Kabupaten)	Training and facilitation support for the implementation of the IPPF (i.e., screening, consultations, social assessments, complaint handling) for implementing agencies and village communities. Ensure budget availability and resources for the implementation of relevant measures at an activity level, including potential use of village funds to support project implementation.	As above
Provincial Forestry Agency	Coordinating and establishing work plans for the ER Program implementation, including addressing risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples and target communities. Facilitating Social Forestry activities and synchronize project activities to support communities' access to tenure and livelihoods. Oversighting and providing technical support for FMUs to strengthen community engagement, including tenure conflict resolution.	As above
Forestry Management Units (FMUs)	Facilitating community engagement, including conflict mediation. Supporting community livelihoods activities and providing oversight to the ER Program implementation	As above
District Land Agency	Facilitating mediation for tenure conflicts and/or disputes outside the forest areas. Recognition of community claims outside the forest areas or areas with no legal encumbrances.	As above

Implementing district agencies, under coordination and guidance from the Safeguards Committee at the district level, will report on the implementation of the safeguards measures as defined in the IPPF to the Provincial Safeguards Committee who will be responsible to review, follow up on specific action items and submit final progress reports to MoEF and the World Bank.

Overall progress and implementation of the IPPF will also be documented in the periodic progress report on the ER Program implementation and ERMR. This will include key recommendations and proposed measures to address specific risks that emerge as a result from implementation of the ER Program activities.

H. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Jambi Provincial Government under coordination of Provincial Secretary (SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA) with technical support from the Safeguards Committee will provide regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the IPPF and progress of the planned activities. Relevant safeguards specialists at the provincial level and safeguards PICs at the district level will provide technical and advisory support and oversight for the M&E of the IPPF, assessment of the nature and risks and corresponding mitigation measures, advice on arrangements, frequency, and approach for the M&E.

Relevant indicators of monitoring will include:

- Participatory processes and consultations for the screening, risk and social assessments.
- Adequacy and coverage of community engagement and consultations.
- Implementation of consultations and other processes to obtain broad community support and FPIC.
- Emerging risks, as well as changes of perceptions and concerns.
- Adequacy of tenure facilitation support and dispute resolution.

- Adequacy and responsiveness of complaint handling, socialization and awareness raising.
- Implementation of specific measures at the activity level.
- Adequacy and quality of technical and facilitation support, oversight processes; and
- Level of satisfaction of target Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* with the ER Program.

The M&E arrangements will also track the quality and adequacy of tenure facilitation support and dispute resolution provided by respective implementing agencies.

The result of the M&E will be documented in the ER Program progress report and ERMR, which will outline key recommendations and specific time-bound action items to strengthen the implementation of the IPPF.

As part of the project technical support, the World Bank will also periodically supervise the implementation of the IPPF at the Program level. Necessary technical support and expertise will be mobilised on a case-by-case basis.

I. DISCLOSURE

The IPPF is part of the ESMF and hence is available for public view on the following MoEF and Jambi Provincial Government's websites: http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/peraturan-perundangan.html and http://jambiprov.go.id.

To ensure accessibility, further consultations and disclosure of relevant information about ER Program activities and specific action plans will be provided in locations that are accessible to Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat* such as village / village halls, village / village offices, District DPMPD Offices and Provincial DPMPD Offices.

The approach for consultations will seek to ensure that the processes are simple, accessible, safe and user-friendly, including the use of alternative media to reach vulnerable groups. At the site level, separate consultations for women and/or youth may be facilitated by taking into account their availability, preferences, and modality of delivery.

J. FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A program-level Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) has been established under the ESMF (refer **Annex 7**). In the context of the IPPF, relevant facilitation and additional measures will be incorporated under the FGRM to ensure that affected Indigenous Peoples and local communities are aware of their rights and ensure that the system established under the ER Program is accessible and free of charge.

The ER Program FGRM will endeavour to ensure that relevant concerns and suggestions delivered during public consultations are incorporated at the planning and implementation stages. Going forward, further efforts to strengthen the existing grievance redress systems that are already in place across implementing agencies/entities at the national, provincial, district, and village levels to address any grievances or complaints will be included as part of system and institutional capacity strengthening under the ER Program.

The ER Program, with financial and personnel support from the on-going J-SLMP project, will provide training and technical support to strengthen these existing institutions and assigned representatives to enable them to effectively deal with possible grievances, and inquiries that may arise during the ER Program implementation.

K. Budget and Resources

All relevant costs and resources will be the responsibility of the implementing agencies. The Safeguards Committee will ensure that such costs and resources are available and mobilised proportionate to the nature and risk levels.

Indicative financial requirements per year for conducting training and capacity building programs for provincial government in Jambi including outreach to the various stakeholders and communities, and also safeguards committee is provided in the ESMF. Capacity building activities will cover the overall ESMF roll out, including the IPPF and FGRM. Further technical facilitation for the development of specific impact mitigation measures will be provided by the Provincial Safeguards Committee, Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists and additional experts once specific locations and interventions with potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples and/or *Masyarakat Adat* have been identified.

L. IPPF Roadmap

This chapter outlines activities that the MoEF and Jambi Government have committed to deliver to ensure that a robust system is in place to address risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples and *Masyarakat Adat*. Summary of the actions related to the IPPF are provided in Table below.

Table 5. Actions, Responsibility and Timeline for the IPPF

Action	Responsibility	Timeline
District and village consultations on the IPPF—Planning of FPIC Implementation	DLH (Jambi Provincial Environment Agency) Safeguard Committee and DGCC	FPIC process will be solidified at the end of November-mid December for 2019 and will be continued during the ER Program preparation and implementation.
Assignment of safeguards committee at provincial and district levels	Organised by DLH (Jambi Provincial Environment Agency)	October 2019 and will be maintained over the duration of the ER Program
Training and awareness raising on key requirements and processes under the IPPF for FPIC implementation	To be discussed, but possibly organised by Provincial Environment and/or Forestry Agency	Initiated in November-December 2019 and will be continued during the ER Program Implementation
Establishment of FGRM committees	Led by DLH (Jambi Provincial Environment Agency) Safeguard Committee and DGCC	Initiated by Safeguards Committee (October 2019) with further refinement and enhancement currently on-going.
Training of local dispute mediators	Led by DLH (Jambi Provincial Environment Agency) Safeguard Committee and DGCC	Initiated by the Safeguards Committee (October 2019, completed), to be further revisited during the ER Program implementation

ANNEX 9. LAND ACQUISITION FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS FRAMEWORK

A. INTRODUCTION

The ER Program activities under Component 2 may require land as an input, such as construction of community-level infrastructure, demonstration plots, eco-tourism infrastructure, etc. Under the ER Program, land will be provided through: i) voluntary transaction (willing-buyer and willing-seller scheme); and ii) voluntary land donation. Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement and/or any activities which may lead to such impacts will not be eligible under the ER Program and is included in the negative list. Land acquisition and resettlement are considered involuntary if affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement. ER Program activities performed at the village level should obtain broad community consensus as evidenced through community agreements to participate.

However, improvements in the management of land use and natural resource management may result in access restrictions on land use and natural resources. Such restrictions may potentially have implications on affected persons and communities' livelihoods (i.e., access to assets, loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) both temporarily and permanently. Since many economic activities often take place in forest estates where affected persons and communities may not have formal or recognizable tenure rights, management of potential impacts on potentially affected persons and communities will be further assessed in consultations with them.

Such risks will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and mitigation measures will be developed in a participatory manner with individuals and communities affected. A Process Framework has been prepared under the project to guide management of such risks, including consultative processes to build consensus with affected persons and communities on mitigation measures and relevant livelihoods restoration support.

Under the ER Program, a Process Framework to mitigate the impacts of access restrictions has been prepared to form part of the overall framework for management of potential risks and impacts associated with land acquisition and restrictions on land use and natural resources. The Process Framework serves as a tool to avoid any unnecessary restrictions of access to land use and natural resources that will adversely affect local communities. Secondly, the framework establishes a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components/activities, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of the ESS5.

The Process Framework were developed through a participatory process involving various stakeholders in Jambi including national and local government, university, and NGOs.

B. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The objective of the Process Framework is to ensure that all persons and communities subjected to access restrictions can participate in the design and development of risk and impact mitigation measures to achieve the objective of the ESS5. If land acquisition is required under the ER Program, the framework establishes modalities of land acquisition eligible under the Program. The ER Program will not incorporate activities requiring involuntary land acquisition and/or those that may result in resettlement nor eviction of individuals and/or communities in the target areas, nor finance those under the BSP.

For ER Program activities that may impose and/or require changes in land use restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, development of such activities shall establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.

The Process Framework identifies the following typology of risks related to access restrictions and restrictions of land uses:

- Access and land use restrictions in HCV within concession areas (both forestry and non-forestry concessions i.e., oil palm). While resettlement is not required, restrictions on the permissible utilisation on forestry and non-forestry commodities (such as rubber, medicinal plants and other non-timber forestry products), accompanied with law enforcement may have implications on existing livelihoods sources. Estate crops such as oil palm are prohibited in these areas and such restrictions may disadvantage small-holder farmers who utilise forest lands for such purposes.
- Access restrictions in forest conservation and protection areas. Establishment of conservation areas may limit communities' access to these areas and hence may have implications on their livelihoods, religious, and/or cultural activities.

Each of the above risks will need to be assessed in light of their probability, nature and severity. The PF in Section TBD. will further outline key processes and required management measures to address such risks.

The Land Acquisition Framework and Process Framework have been developed to address ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. These frameworks form part of the ESMF and will need to be read in conjunction with other documents, including:

- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF); and
- Framework of Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM)

To achieve the objectives of ESS 5, particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those who are poor, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities or other affected persons who may not be protected through national law and legislations.

C. KEY PRINCIPLES

Under the ER Program, reasonable efforts will be implemented to ensure the following:

a. Wherever possible, activity designs should be conceived as development opportunities, so that affected people may benefit from the services and facilities created for, or by, ER Program activities.

b. All affected parties are entitled to assistance and/or compensation for lost assets or loss of access to land, productive assets, and/or loss of access to natural resources designated as conservation areas. Where applicable, alternative forms of assistance to restore livelihoods may also be offered. Such measures seek in order to ensure that affected persons and/or communities' livelihoods will not be worse-off due to ER Program activities.

c. A compensation scheme, including alternative income generation support will also be applicable to impacts associated with restrictions of access to land use, productive assets and natural resources brought by the project under improved mangrove management.

d. Value of land and assets to be compensated under a willing-buyer and willing-seller scheme shall reflect the mutually agreed amount with land and/or asset owners through a negotiated process. Implementing agencies may request assistance from independent appraisal team/institution where applicable.

e. No involuntary land acquisition and no physical resettlement will be allowed under the ER Program.

f. In the case of access restrictions, efforts should be made to provide land-for land replacement where livelihoods of affected persons and/or communities are land-based. If applicable, replacement land-plots, sites for relocating businesses or replacement agricultural land should be sufficient to enable affected parties to restore their livelihoods.

g. As part of planning and implementation of project activities, affected parties should be consulted about potential activities with access restriction impacts and participate in the design of project components, and mitigation measures to address such impacts. Relevant agreements and action plans shall be publicly disclosed in a manner accessible to the affected parties.

h. Methods by which the affected parties can pursue grievances will be established, and information about grievance procedures will be provided to the affected parties.

i. Where there are overlapping claims, and/or usage by persons other than the seller and/or disputes between the seller and claimants, the proposed land for the project activities will be considered ineligible to be purchased. Only where land has been assessed as clean and clear through due diligence, the project may proceed with land purchase when required. ESS5 provisions do not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transaction where the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it and is fully informed about available choices and their implications.

j. Vulnerable groups will be identified, and special attention will be paid to these groups during the ER Program implementation.

k. Any actions resulting in access restrictions shall not be carried out until certain readiness criteria are fully met. These include broad community support and FPIC, adequate budget to finance transitional compensation and/or livelihoods restoration assistance, sufficient time for transition amongst the affected communities, clear roles and responsibilities amongst relevant agencies, and functioning FGRM.

D. CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PARTIES

Under the ER Program, affected parties include all categories of people who may be affected by access restrictions as a result of implementation of activities under the ER Program. These include individuals, households, groups and communities who have been utilizing designated parks, protected areas and other common property resources.

Under the Process Framework, parties affected by access restrictions shall be consulted in the design of project activities, eligibility criteria for livelihoods assistance and/or compensations (where applicable), agreements on access restrictions and measures to assist affected persons in improving or restoring their livelihoods and manage conflicts and grievances and arrange participatory implementation and monitoring. These consultative processes will determine eligibility criteria for affected parties, in agreement with community representatives who will be subject to access restrictions.

Under specific circumstances, ESS5 provisions do not apply to restrictions of access to natural resources under community-based natural resource management projects i.e., where the community using the resources collectively decides to restrict access to these resources, provided that the community decision-making process

is adequate and reflects voluntary, informed consensus, and that appropriate measures have been agreed and put in place to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community.

In cases where project activities require relinquishment of land rights both partially and/or in full amongst affected parties with legal rights or claims to land that are recognized or recognizable under national law (i.e., claims outside the forest estates). Under such circumstances, the project shall only adopt voluntary land acquisition processes through a willing-buyer and willing seller and voluntary land donation schemes.

The following table illustrate eligibility and entitlements across potential categories of affected parties.

Table 1. Eligibility and Entitlements

Category of Affected Parties	Entitlements
Land and/or asset owners who lose land and/or other assets (including any improvements made to the land) being acquired, with evidence of land titles and/or ownership acceptable to communities.	Replacement costs or negotiated values determined bilaterally between buyers and sellers, whichever is higher.
Persons who utilize forest resources for subsistence and small-scale economic activities.	Alternative livelihoods support and/or negotiated compensations. The latter can be in the form of replacement cost for identifying viable alternative locations, lost net income (during the period of transition), equipment and forgone investments for establishing commercial/livelihoods activities
Local business owners who operate in forest areas who are subject to closure*	Costs of identifying a viable alternative location, for lost net income during the period of the transfer and reinstallation of the facility, equipment and for re-establishing commercial activities. Affected workers will receive livelihoods assistance for temporary loss of wages, and if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities.
Persons who own and occupy dwellings and other structures built on state or government-owned land without any recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.	Affected parties will be compensated for lost assets other than land, such as crops, irrigation and pond infrastructure and other improvements made to the land at replacement costs. In addition, they will be eligible to livelihoods assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to re-establish livelihoods elsewhere. The project is not required to compensate or assist persons who encroach the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility.
Sharecroppers	Assistance to livelihood restoration
Encroachers (i.e., persons who extend their personal holdings by encroaching adjacent state or government-owned land prior to the cut-off date)	Compensation for structures and other improvements made to the land being encroached at replacement cost. Livelihood restoration assistance, moving and transitional allowance as applicable.
Encroachers who entered the project area after the publicly announced cut-off date	Not entitled to any compensation.

E. CUT-OFF DATE

A cut-off date of eligibility refers to a date where ER Program activities with potential impacts on land use and access to land and natural resources are announced at the village level. This may take place following village selection processes based on a series of screening and feasibility assessment processes during the ER Program implementation. The announcement, including the date, must be publicly disseminated, and affected communities are aware of the terms and conditions as outlined in this framework.

The cut-off date establishes the time limits to determine eligibility of persons living and/or with assets or interest inside the sites proposed for the project activities. People who encroach the proposed area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation. The cut-off date may be revisited if there is a significant time lapse between the announcement and actual activities with potential impacts on land use and access to land and natural resources.

F. LAND ACQUISITION FRAMEWORK

Land acquisition under the ER Program is expected to be minor since the project will only finance small-scale supporting infrastructure for mangrove restoration and conservation and livelihood activities. The ER Program will adopt the following modalities for land acquisition:

F.1.   Willing-buyer and Willing-seller Scheme

The ER Program may acquire land through negotiated settlements bilaterally agreed by both parties (buyers and sellers). Such negotiation shall be performed in a consultative and transparent manner, involving legitimate heirs as applicable. All proceedings shall be documented, and a final agreement shall be signed by the negotiating parties in the presence of a facilitator and witnessed by neighbors. Documents for land transaction and transfer of ownership shall be supported by "*akta jual beli*" (deed of sale and purchase) endorsed by a notary or an authorized party (i.e., "Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah (PPAT)). Land legal status shall be duly confirmed through a due-diligence process (refer to **sub-Annex 9.1**) and the implementing agencies shall facilitate the process and bear the transaction costs. Any direct land purchase under the project through a willing-buyer and willing seller scheme shall be duly documented.

F.2.   Voluntary Land Donation

In some circumstances, ER Program activities may propose that part or all of the land to be used for such activities are donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Such a modality of land acquisition is possible provided that the following conditions are met:

- The potential donor(s) and their legitimate heirs have been appropriately informed and consulted about the activities requiring land and the choices available to them.
- Potential donors are aware that refusal is an option and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation.
- The amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land required to maintain their livelihood at current levels. Typically, land donation shall involve no more than 10 percent of the donor's productive land assets.
- Decision to donate shall not require physical relocation nor cause economic displacement.
- The donor(s) are expected to benefit directly from the project
- For community or collective land, land donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land.
- The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claim or encumbrances.

Land due diligence shall be performed by project proponents and/or sub-national governments to ascertain that all the criteria above are met in addition to other criteria outlined in **sub-annex 9.2**. The land subject to voluntary donation must meet technical project criteria performed by implementing agencies and/or technical authorities to ensure that the land is appropriate for project purposes and safe for the public. The implementing agencies shall maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached. A voluntary land donation letter shall be signed by land donor(s) and implementing agencies, witnessed by neighbours (refer **sub-annex**

9.3). If such donation entails relinquishment of legal transfer of land ownership to the implementing agencies, a formal process of land transfer process shall be initiated by the implementing agencies at their costs.

The project proponents shall bear any transaction costs associated with land purchase and voluntary land donation. Such costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on PAPs.

For both the willing-buyer and willing-seller and voluntary land donation arrangements, implementing agencies must provide progress and completion reports to the Safeguards Committee, including any relevant documentation such as consultation records, signed agreements and/or donation letters, negotiation minutes, and other documentation, etc. The original copies of such documentation shall be archived by SPMU and maintained at a minimum five years following the ER Program's closure. The implementing agencies shall also maintain a functioning FRGM to the community, including landowners and donors throughout the ER Program implementation.

G. PROCESS FRAMEWORK

The ER Program may likely take place within state-owned land, particularly forest estates under the management of MoEF. There may be pre-existing occupation of such land and/or utilization of such land and extraction of natural resources by local communities. Under such circumstances, improved management of these areas brought about by the project may restrict community access to land use and natural resources. Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and cropping areas may adversely community livelihoods if not adequately managed.

As part of site selection criteria, implementing agencies will screen and identify potential risks and impacts associated with land use of state-owned land, particularly in areas where there are overlapping claims and land uses. Potential conflicts with local communities and other stakeholders with vested interest will be assessed. For this purpose, activity design and planning shall incorporate the following elements:

- Assessment of proposed interventions and their potential impacts, including access restrictions and economic displacement risks and impacts. The analysis must clearly describe specific activities which may potentially result in such risks and impacts, potential measures to avoid and/or reduce potential impacts (i.e., choice of sites, technology/techniques, engineering measures, etc.), responsible entities and the process by which potentially displaced persons and communities participate in the design of activities. Further, the analysis should also describe the nature and scope of restrictions, their timing, potential alternatives/ options for restoring livelihoods, as well as administrative and legal procedures to protect affected communities' interests.
- Criteria for eligibility of affected persons and communities. The consultation processes shall establish that potentially affected persons and communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing the significance of impacts based on an assessment of socio-economic circumstances and vulnerability status and reaching agreements on the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating and/or compensating measures necessary.
- Measures to assist affected persons and communities in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them in real terms, pre-displacement levels while maintaining the sustainability of the conservation areas. Such measures will be linked with ER Program under Component 2. Such measures shall describe methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by

which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them. These include amongst others capacity building and training for new skills and alternative livelihoods options, technical support for business development, and participation in livelihoods activities to be funded under the BSP.

- A feedback and grievance mechanism process, including how potential conflicts and/or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved. The FGRM process shall describe the process for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected persons and communities, and grievances that may arise from them with regards to dissatisfaction of community agreements on eligibility criteria, mitigation measures and/or their actual implementation.
- Implementation arrangements, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including government and non-government entities providing services or assistance to affected persons and communities, including financing arrangements and allocation.
- Arrangement for monitoring of implementation measures, including required participatory formulation of output and outcome indicators developed in participation with affected communities and their achievements.
- Implementing agencies shall ensure disclosure of relevant information, including: i) key agreements reached; ii) impact and potential options as the mitigation measures, which can be in the form of livelihoods restoration/alternative livelihoods options and compensations as applicable; iii) entitlement and eligibility criteria as guided in this framework; iv) timeline for delivering such support and/or compensations; v) grievance redress mechanisms; and vi) monitoring and evaluation arrangements, including mid-course corrective measures as needed.

Relevant measures to address potential adverse impacts, including any measures to assist affected parties and a monitoring plan of the implementation of agreed measures shall be integrated in the activity design and management plans through consultative and participatory processes. Implementing agencies shall document efforts of the implementation of the Process Framework, including relevant consultations, concerns, and agreements as well as potential support required to implement agreed measures.

H. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Land acquisition processes under the ER Program, including land due diligence and action plans to manage potential risks and impacts, including how relevant measures are integrated in design and implementation of activities shall be the responsibility of the implementing agencies with overall technical and oversight support from the Provincial Safeguards Committee.

Coordination with technical agencies, such as FMUs, National Parks, MoEF, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) and/or sub-national government agencies may be required on a case-by-case basis.

In case land is required, the implementing agencies must ensure that sub-project plans shall include relevant action plans for land acquisition, including land due diligence as applicable. In the case, use of state and/or government-owned land action will be used and/or re-instated and there are potential access restriction risks, the implementing agencies shall assess risks of the proposed activities and incorporate risk mitigation measures into activity design and planning in line with the Process Framework.

The implementing agencies shall regularly monitor implementation of the required measures under this framework and furnish the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA) and the Provincial Safeguards Committee with progress and completion reports of activities, highlighting how land acquisition and

management of access restriction risks and impacts, including any grievances and concerns expressed and/or filed by affected persons and communities.

I. Budget Allocation

The costs for acquiring land shall be borne by the implementing agencies under the state budget. This includes associated costs of mitigation measures, including relevant consultations and engagement, livelihoods assistance and support for alternative livelihoods, grievance handling and management, and monitoring. In the event of litigation, the GoI shall bear the costs of setting cases under the state budget of respective agencies that are subject to litigation.

J. Consultations

As part of the preparation of the Land Acquisition Framework and Process Framework, the following consultations have been undertaken:

- Consultations with FMUs, district BAPPEDA (Merangin, Bungo, Kerinci, Sarolangun and Tanjung Jabung Timur districts), Kerinci District Environmental Agency, and Kerinci Seblat National Park authority (March-April 2019). These consultations were intended to capture perceptions and expectations of government stakeholders of the proposed interventions, including potential risks related to tenure conflict settlements, access restrictions and potential resettlement of forest dependent communities as a result of improved land and resource management, drivers of deforestation, and capacity-need assessments to address these drivers.
- Focus Group Discussions at the village level (19-20 April 2019). This FGD was undertaken to verify key environmental and social issues and also to identify stakeholders at the grass root level, and to identify risk of conflicts.
- Focus Group Discussion with Orang Rimba and Marga Serampas, representing Indigenous Peoples, to understand tenure conflicts and their specific concerns and challenges, as well as opportunities in relation to activities being proposed under J-SLMP (20 April 2019)
- Two public consultations were conducted at two target districts, namely District of Tanjung Jabung Timur in May and District Merangin in June 2019. At these meetings, draft safeguards documents were presented to the public, including various district government officials, related FMUs, National Park Authorities, local NGOs, head of sub-district and some heads of villages, and WB staff. In addition to presenting the draft safeguard report, discussions also focused on capturing inputs and further analysis of environmental and social impacts as well as capacity to deal with the impacts (especially in Merangin District).
- Two consultation processes were conducted in late July 2019 in Jambi on the issue of risks of reversal and risks of displacement. These consultations involved national park authorities, FMUs, Provincial Government Offices, and NGOs.

The framework has been disclosed in MoEF's website (link: http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/peraturan-perundangan.html). Information will be made available to potentially affected communities and individuals once specific activities and locations have been determined and additional consultations at the community level will be undertaken prior to commencement of any activities.

K. Feedback and Grievance Mechanism

The handling of grievances is guided by the **Annex 7** of the ESMF and seeks to mainstream the existing dispute mediation and processes. Affected individuals and households will be informed of their eligibility and a process

for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress. The grievance procedure will be adjusted to enable accessibility and effective response.

All grievances concerning dissatisfactions related to compensation and other forms of assistance shall be the responsibility of the implementing agencies through supervision from the Safeguards Committee and Provincial Environmental and Social Specialists (under the Provincial Environmental Service).

All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so by notifying their village chiefs or selected leaders as community focal points. These focal points will inform and consult with the implementing agencies to determine validity of claims. If valid, the focal points will notify the complainant and s/he will be assisted. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before the implementing agencies for settlement. Mediation may be required to address these complaints.

The grievance procedures will ensure that the PAPs are adequately informed of the procedure, before their assets and access are impacted. The grievance redress mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore, it minimises the likelihood to refer such matters to the court for resolution.

All objections to land acquisition shall be made verbally and/or in writing, in the language that the affected parties understand and are familiar with, to the village chiefs and/or local leaders. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to the implementing agencies with copies to the Provincial Safeguards Committee.

The procedure for handling grievances for land acquisition and access restrictions should be as follows:

- The affected person may file their grievances verbally and/or in writing, to the village chiefs, local leaders and/or authorised institutions. Where feasible, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person.
- The village chiefs, local leaders and/or implementing agencies should respond in a timely manner (based on the agreed process in consultation with affected communities) and determine if meetings and discussions need to be held with the aggrieved person. If the grievance is related to compensations and/or other forms of assistance, negotiation may be revisited and/or experts may need to be requested to revisit the valuation of the assets impacted. In this case, the village chiefs, local leader and/or implementing agencies must notify the aggrieved person that their complaint merits further assessment and/or investigation.
- If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time, they may lodge grievances directly to the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA) through the Safeguards Committee; and
- Implementing agencies and if necessary, with involvement of Provincial SEKDA and/or BAPPEDA will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within the agreed period of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, the project may decide to discontinue specific activities where grievances cannot not be resolved.

L. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring represents a continuous evaluation process of the ER Program implementation and responds to emerging risks considered under this framework. A functioning monitoring process provides concerned agencies with a feedback loop to address systematic issues as well as emerging risks during the ER Program implementation.

Management of access restriction impacts will be monitored as part of the overall monitoring of the ER Program. Such monitoring shall be performed in a participatory manner, exploring communities' views of the processes, perceptions of entitlements received, and any grievances and concerns. External monitoring through a third-party arrangement may be called for on a need basis, prioritizing implementation of complex activities.

ER Program reports shall provide information on the land acquisition progress and their completion where applicable and management of access restrictions, covering the following indicators:

- Disclosure of information and consultation with affected parties.
- Status of land acquisition and/or access restriction and how impacts are being managed in line with the framework.
- Inclusion of affected parties to livelihood activities and any other assistance schemes.
- Income restoration activities, including the alternative income generation and compensations received.
- Public information dissemination and consultations process.
- The benefits of the ER Program to affected parties.
- Number and type of grievances received, how they are being addressed and when they have resolved.

SUB-ANNEX 9.1. LAND DUE DILIGENCE PROTOCOL

In the event that the ER Program requires land, the implementing agencies in charge of land procurement are required to carry out a due-diligence process to ensure that the proposed plots to be acquired meet the following criteria:

a. were acquired through willing buyer and willing seller and/or voluntary land donation as established under the framework

b. are safe and technically feasible. When structural elements or components of a project activity is situated in high-risk locations, including those with risk of extreme weather or slow onset events and their failure or malfunction may threaten the safety of communities, the project proponent(s) shall assess technical feasibility and safety considerations of the proposed site as part of the due-diligence assessment

c. no overlapping claims and disputes. Where there are disputes, project proponents shall be responsible to ensure that settlements of such disputes prior to commencement of activities with potential impacts on the land in question.

The due-diligence assessment focuses on both the legal and actual "ground truthing" of the proposed site(s) to be financed under the project.

The following matrix provides the main criteria to be covered as part of the land due-diligence process:

Table 2. Land Due Diligence Matrix

	Status	Risk Analysis	Relevant Documentation
Legal Aspects and Ownership			
Is the land directly owned by the party/individuals whom the project is negotiating?			
What is the legal status of the land in question (i.e., private land, state-owned land, concession land*, etc.)? *On the land under private concessions, is the land in question actively utilized for its designated purpose or whether the land is abandoned or used for other purposes in contravention of its legal use.			
Is there any litigation or court case on the land in question?			
Are there overlapping claims and/or disputes? If yes, what are the status of their settlements?			
Is there presence of Adat, collective/communal land claims in the proposed site*? *If yes, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)			
In the case of voluntary transaction, is documentation of land transaction and landowner(s) and legitimate heirs' agreement available*? *Furnish the due-diligence checklist with records of land transaction and payments/compensation mutually agreed by both buyer and seller.			
Land use			

	Status	Risk Analysis	Relevant Documentation
What is the current utilization of the land in question (i.e., productive vs. non-productive land, agricultural vs. residential, etc.?			
Are there other parties utilizing the land in addition to the legitimate landowner(s), such as sharecroppers, cultivators, informal occupants, etc.?			
Are there resettlement and economic displacement risks associated with land acquisition and reinstatement of state-owned land? *Land taking resulting in resettlement will not be eligible under the project. If there are economic displacements, please refer to Eligibility Criteria for Compensation			
Are there access restrictions to legally designated parks, protected areas and other common property resources associated with land acquisition and reinstatement of state-owned land? *If there are access restriction risks, please refer to the Process Framework			
Natural disaster and climate change risks			
Is the land being proposed situated in high-risk locations, including those with risks of natural disasters, including those with risk of extreme weather or slow onset events and their failure or malfunction may threaten the safety of communities?			
Documentation to be provided as applicable			
Minutes of negotiation and consultation with landowner(s) and their legitimate heirs, including any documentation on agreed amount for a willing-buyer and willing seller scheme and grievances and concerns raised			
Evidence or documentation of land legal status (i.e., land certificates and/or other forms of recognized evidence of land claims/ownership)			

SUB-ANNEX 9.2: DOCUMENTATION FOR DIRECT PURCHASE OF LAND (WILLING-BUYER AND WILLING-SELLER)

a. Name of sub-project proponent (if sub-national government, please specify which agency)
b. Brief description of sub-project acquiring land
c. Size, existing use, and location (with map or sketch) of land acquired
d. Name and identity of landowner(s)/seller(s)
e. Name and identity of land buyer(s)

f. Type of use (sub-project) of the acquired land

g. Date of land purchase

h. Land price

i. Date of payment

j. Scheme of payment (cash, and/or cash transfers, instalment, etc. as applicable)

k. Recipient of payment(s) as agreed by landowner(s)

l. Date and signatures of the landowner and witnesses from neighbours and representatives of village governments

m. Attachment of: (a) minutes of negotiation; (b) attendance list; (c) receipts of payment; and (d) a copy of deed of sale and purchase issued by a notary or PPAT.

n. Certification of the purchased land and the remaining land

SUB-ANNEX 9.3: STATEMENT LETTER OF LAND DONATION

Statement Letter of Land Donation

I, the undersigned this   :

Name   :

Occupation   :

Address   :

declare that I voluntarily donate my land or assets affected for the project / sub-project ......
.... (write the name of activity/ sub-project(s) to be constructed on the donated land)

Location of land   :

Size of land (in sqm)   :

Current land use   :

Status of ownership   :

Proposed use of land donated   :

Map/sketch of donated land with borders   :

....
....
....

This statement was made in good faith without any coercion.

Place, date of the agreement

Agreed by:

Landowner Signature (or finger prints)   Signature of M4CR (project proponents) and/or   representatives
of sub-national governments

Name: ....   Name: ....

Acknowledgment by Head of Village (and/or an authorized representative)

Name: …………………………. signature/fingerprint: ………………………………………

Signature of heirs and witnesses:

1. Name: .... signature/fingerprint: ………………………………………

2. Name: .... signature/fingerprint: ………………………………………

3. Name: .... signature/fingerprint: ………………………………………

ANNEX 10. LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

A. INTRODUCTION

This Labour Management Procedure (LMP) is part of ESMF developed by the Government of Indonesia to manage labour and working conditions under the ER Program.

The LMP has been prepared to guide the ER implementing agencies, and/or all third parties potentially involved for the ER Program implementation in establishing the approach to identifying the potential risks and impacts on project workers, including community workers that typically result from natural resource management and conservation activities, including supporting small-scale construction works and community-based livelihoods activities. The LMP establishes key requirements pertaining to employment relationships, working conditions, prevention of all forms of forced and child labour, labour rights and protection as well as measures to manage the potential risks and impacts related to Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS).

The World Bank's requirements related to labour are outlined in the ESS 2 on Labour and Working Conditions under the Environment and Social Framework (ESF) and promotes sound worker-management relationships and enhances the development of benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and health working conditions. Key objectives of the ESS 2 include:

- Promoting safety and health at work
- Promoting the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of project workers
- Protecting project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, young people (of working age, in accordance with ESS2), migrant workers, contracted works, community workers, and primary supply workers, as appropriate
- Preventing the use of all forms of forced labour and child labour
- Supporting the principle of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers; in a manner consistent with national law; and
- Providing project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns

The ER Program seeks to adopt ESS2 provisions to the extent they are applicable for workers involved in the ER Program. These include consultants, government staff, community workers and third-party workers who may be mobilized to implement specific activities under the ER Program.

The ER Program implementing agencies both at the national and sub-national levels are responsible for implementing relevant provisions in the LMP as they are applicable to specific activities. The LMP will address how this ESS will apply to different categories of project workers including direct workers, and how the implementing agencies will require third parties to manage their workers in line with the LMP.

B. SCOPE OF THE LMP

The ER Program will engage a broad range of workers, who will be responsible for the implementation of activities under the ER Program, including potential activities to be financed under the BSP. The scope will also cover staff and consultants hired under the on-going J-SLMP project who will be coordinating and/or implementing activities included in the ER Program.

The scope of LMP is determined on the basis of the type of employment relationship between the project workers and their employers (i.e., participating agencies at the national, provincial and district/municipal levels), National and Sub-national PMUs and third-parties. The ER Program is expected to involve all types of project workers as defined under ESS2, including direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and community workers.

Application of the ESS2 requirements will be informed by the nature of their employment under the ER Program as well as the risks associated with performing activities under the Program. The ESS2 requirements set forth under the LMP apply to project workers, including full-time, part-time, and temporary workers. The project does not envisage involvement of seasonal and migrant workers.

Table 1. Project Workers Categories and Roles

Category	Definition	Type of workers	Expected roles
Direct Workers	People employed or engaged directly by the national and sub-national PMUs and participating agencies in relation to the implementation of ER Program activities.	Government secondees assigned at national and sub-national PMUs.	Provide day-to-day management of ER Program activities, including technical assistance and oversight support
		National and sub-national consultants and experts hired by the national and sub-national PMUs. These may include among others technical experts/consultants.	Provide day-to-day management (implementation, monitoring & evaluation, and reporting of), technical advisory and expertise relevant to ER Program activities, environmental and social management, M&E, coordination support, etc Local facilitator to facilitate community engagement, mobilization and awareness raising, including handling and/or administering community grievances
Contracted workers	People employed or engaged through third parties (i.e., intermediary organizations facilitating BSP implementation, contractors)	Workers hired by contractors and sub-contractors	Perform work related to ER Program such conservation activities, canal-blocking, land rehabilitation, erosion and sediment controls), planting, etc.
		Community facilitators hired by intermediary organizations to support BSP implementation.	Perform work related to community proposal development, stakeholder engagement, mobilization and community engagement, awareness raising, and administering community grievances.
Primary supply workers	People employed or engaged by project' primary suppliers. Primary suppliers are those suppliers who on an ongoing basis provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project.	This may potentially varies depending on the types of inputs for the implementation of ER Program, for instance providers of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, etc. This includes casual workers.	Provide seedlings, agricultural inputs, equipment or other materials and services across activities under the ER Program.

Category	Definition	Type of workers	Expected roles
Community workers	People employed or engaged in providing community labour	Community workers under social forestry, cash-for-work (*padat karya*) for the purpose of forest conservation, forest patrol, rehabilitation activities, canal blocking, etc.	Provisions of services to implement ER Program activities.

C. EXPECTED NUMBER OF WORKERS

The ER Program will likely involve a large number of workforce which have been employed by the implementing agencies and/or will be hired in anticipation of the ER Program and BSP implementation. The estimate size of the workforce cannot be determined at this stage.

D. CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECT WORKERS

Direct workers to support the national and sub-national PMU management will be hired on a full-time basis and some experts will be retained on an on-call basis depending on the needs. Staffing may also include seconded government staff from MoEF and Provincial Government of Jambi. PMU staff will be mostly engaged for office-based activities with minimal OHS risks to the extent that Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures are fully adhered. Some workers under government agencies, including FMU and national park staff, may be responsible for field activities such as forest patrol, community training and extension services, land and forest fire suppression, etc. where potential OHS risks may be high.

Contracted workers hired by implementing agencies, contractors, intermediary organizations (i.e., NGOs/CSOs) and will be tasked to provide labour for the implementation of ER activities such as forest conservation, tree planting, small-scale conservation works, canal blocking, etc. Their contracts will be defined based on agreed deliverables and/or outputs.

Community workers from the target villages may contribute the required labour for ER activities, and some of them may be directly recruited by their respective village governments to implement activities to be financed under the BSP.

The above characteristics and patterns of employment and how they will apply under the project will need to be further assessed during the ER Program implementation. To the extent possible, skilled and unskilled workers will be recruited locally, while the cash-for-work (*padat karya*) will be targeted for local communities. Implementing agencies shall encourage their third-party contractors and/or intermediary organizations to prioritize local people to the extent that the minimum skill requirements are available locally. Affirmative measures to promote participation of women and people with disability will be developed.

The ER Program shall encourage employment of project workers above 18 years of age. In the event that the decision is made to allow employment amongst individuals over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, specific conditions under ESS2 para. 17-18 shall prevail. The minimum age requirement for workforce will be incorporated in the worker contracts.

E. TIMING OF LABOUR REQUIREMENTS

The timing and sequencing of labour recruitment and deployment will depend on the types of activities being included in the ER Program and/or financed under the BSP. Direct workers may potentially be employed throughout the ER Program duration. Skilled workers, such as technical consultants may likely to be engaged in the longer term and rotated in and out of multiple sites (for instance overseeing restoration activities in multiple sites). These workers may be retained for an extended period as long as the demand for their service exists.

Contracted workers and community workers will be employed on a deliverable-based contract agreed bilaterally with their respective employers. The former may be deployed to multiple sites depending on their Terms of Reference (ToR). Each worker will be duly informed about the timing of their employment and services expected prior to contract signing.

F. Potential Labour Risks and Mitigation/Response Measures

An initial environmental and social risk screening of the ER Program indicates that potential Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks may stem from working in remote and hazardous areas, exposure to chemicals (i.e., fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, etc.), use of child labour and poor working conditions. The ER Program may also involve use of construction vehicles and heavy equipment for restoration and rehabilitation activities and hence, present OHS and community health and safety risks. Project activities may potentially take place in areas prone to natural disasters (i.e., high-seismic zones, landslides, land and forest fires, etc.) and ecologically sensitive and high-biodiversity areas. Such risks warrant adequate management, which is expected to be addressed through implementation of the LMP provisions as well as adherence to good practices in natural resource management activities as guided in the Environmental and Social Codes of Practices (ESCOPs).

Since the ER Program does not envisage financing large-scale civil works, OHS risks typical to large-scale civil works are considered insignificant. OHS risks under the Program may potentially stem from unsafe working conditions (i.e., working in or near water, and work on the slopes, working at night or dark place where lighting is poor), lack of skills in operating vehicles and required equipment, fatigue, and extended work hours. Poor adherence to safety standards may lead to work-related accidents which may also involve surrounding communities. In addition, use of child labour is considered relevant under the operation particularly across activities where community labour is required (i.e., plantation and agriculture sectors). The LMP specifies the minimum age for employment and/or engagement in connection with the project and will put in place a system to monitor risks associated with child labour, including age verification requirements as part of the recruitment process. Further, COVID-19 also presents public health risks when Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures are not fully adhered across activities requiring face-to-face interactions. The following **Table 2** provides an initial assessment of risks with corresponding mitigation measures.

Table 2. Labor and Working Condition Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation measures
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks associated with restoration and rehabilitation activities, such as canal blocking, peatland restoration, forest planting, and supporting civil works (i.e., hazardous working conditions, lack of skills to operate heavy equipment, fatigue, exposure to chemicals, etc.)	A risk management hierarchy is to be pursued, starting from elimination and substitution of risks to use of PPE where appropriate, starting from the site-selection and design phases. Such measures shall be reflected in the Terms of Reference (ToR) and accordingly in the bidding documents (where applicable) and contracts for activities being tendered. Relevant OHS provisions will apply to direct workers, contractors and their sub-contractors as well as community workers.
	Facilitate OHS induction to project workers, including community workers by respective employers prior to commencement of activities and during their implementation through provisions of OHS training, mandatory general inductions, job specific inductions to all workers.
	Where relevant, perform Job Safety Analysis (JSA) system, routine safety briefing/toolbox meeting.
	Provision of OHS inspector(s)/supervisor(s) with relevant experience and sufficient with the number of workers and area of work. This may be integrated in the scope of work for the supervision consultant.
Workplace discrimination. Examples include worker hiring practice and/or employment or	Provision of clear, understandable, written contracts with clear terms and conditions of employment to all project workers, provision of

Risks	Mitigation measures
treatment of project workers made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. Terms and conditions are not clear and not transparent or with disproportionate benefits that may lead to discriminatory practices and/or community protest/social jealousy.	benefits in accordance with the national standard and ESS2 requirement, transparent information on work opportunity/job opening to the community for local recruitment. Non-discrimination and equal opportunity policy will be included in the procedure of hiring practice and Human Resource (HR) policy by national and sub-national PMUs, implementing agencies, and contractors. Development of clear and inclusive selection criteria for cash-for-work scheme, including affirmative measures to promote participation of vulnerable groups, including women, people with disability, *Adat* communities, etc. Widely consult and disseminate such information to the target communities. Development of a feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM) for project workers. Community facilitators shall disseminate available channels and support grievance management filed by the community.
Risks of child labour, particularly for activities requiring community labour (i.e., cash-for-work scheme). Risk associated with forced labour is considered irrelevant under the project since all labour requirements will be provided on a voluntary basis and there will be a system established to ensure adherence to such provisions.	Encourage employment of project workers above 18 years of age. In the event that the decision is made to allow employment amongst individuals over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, specific conditions under ESS2 para. 17-18 shall prevail. Additional resources will be made available, including for supervision, communication, and outreach, FGRM, etc. to ensure duly adherence the ESS2 provisions and the national labour law. Reflect the above requirements in all relevant documents such as HR policy, bidding documents and worker contracts. Widely communicate zero tolerance to child labour under the project, including the cash-for-work scheme in the target sites. Establish an age verification protocol for all project workers prior recruitment and maintain records of evidence of staff age (copy of ID and signed contract). Perform labour supervision/inspection as further defined in LMP. Establish an FGRM mechanism to report use of child labour. Community facilitators extend such oversight role and dissemination of the HR policy to all relevant stakeholders, including reporting of any grievances pertaining to use of child labour.
Delivery of supplies and mobilization of heavy equipment for construction activities may have implications on biodiversity disruption	Development and implementation of Biodiversity Management for the project located in ecologically sensitive areas, including to extra cautions when mobilizing heavy equipment in protected areas. To mobilize field-supervisor and/or environmental expert in the field to oversee the mobilization of heavy equipment, as necessary. This will be complemented by socialization with local communities as suggested in Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Mobilization of heavy equipment for civil construction, despite in small-scale, can lead to traffic increased in local areas, and impose (despite low) a risk of accident.	Traffic management and announcement board as further defined in ESHS requirements in bidding documents and contracts, which will need to be reflected in the contractor's ESMP where applicable. Implementation of requisite measures will be complemented by socialization with local communities as suggested in Stakeholder Engagement Plan. (i.e., to communicate with sub district and village governments and communities prior to mobilization of heavy equipment)
Use of tools, equipment and vehicles during the construction work (including power tools, heavy vehicles, lifting equipment, etc.) that may cause incident/accident and health issue (i.e., from noise, vibration, chemical spills) to the workers and also to community nearby	Incorporate the following ESHS requirements for civil work packages in the bidding documents, contracts, and contractor's ESMP: screening of operator and skilled worker for the respective work, Job Safety Analysis (JSA), routine safety briefing/toolbox meeting, work permit (as applicable), provision of Lock out/ Tag Out (LOTO) system, provision and enforcement on the use of PPE, routine supervision

Risks	Mitigation measures
	and inspection, provision of fence/barricade and signage to prevent unauthorized access from community to the construction area. Detail arrangement on responsibility for provision of safety equipment and PPE will be written in the contract. Contractor-ESMP and bidding documents will reflect these requirements.
Improper hygiene facility (i.e., sanitation facility and food from catering) and practice that may lead to health issue of the workers (i.e., water borne disease and food poisoning) and impacting the productivity	Incorporate the following ESHS requirements for goods and service providers and contractors' periodic maintenance of proper sanitation facility, selection, and periodic monitoring of provided food from contractor (and caterer service), socialization on good hygiene practice.
Potential transmission of COVID-19 among workers and/or the surrounding community	Screening of vaccinated workers, initial and periodic COVID-19 test, screening of worker entering work area (i.e., temperature and health/symptoms report) and prior mobilization to or in-between project sites, provision of mask and hand sanitizer/soap and running water spot, limitation on the number of workers in the same area of work, reporting and follow up procedure for worker experiencing symptoms of COVID-19.
Emergency situations resulting from work incident/accident or natural disasters (i.e., flood, landslide, land and forest fire, earthquake, Tsunami).	Provision, socialization, and training of emergency response procedure to project workers and affected community (as applicable). Timing of work and deployment of personnel based on natural disaster patterns.
Physical interaction between workers (consultants, construction workers, or community facilitators) and local communities present Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risks both verbally and physically.	All project workers must sign Codes of Conduct (CoCs), which include zero tolerance on SEA/SH and application of sanctions in line with the GoI's regulation (suspended or termination of contract), in the event of reporting and/or allegations. Establishment of a FGRM channel with functions adapted to receive SEA/SH allegations in line with good international practices. SEA/SH awareness and sensitization to project workers and communities on CoCs and grievance reporting (refer to sub-annex 10.1).

The above risks will be updated following decisions on the exact locations and specific interventions to address contextual issues and will be assessed as part of screening and risk scoping. Hence, the proposed mitigation measures shall be adjusted based on the typology of risks by relevant implementing agencies.

G. Legal and Regulatory Framework

This section covers a summary of the national regulatory framework on workers protection and working conditions, and how it aligns (or differ with) the ESS 2. Any gaps identified between national regulations and World Bank ESS2 are covered in the LMP which forms part of the ESMF. In the event there are discrepancies between the national regulations and ESS2, the highest standard shall prevail.

Summary of labour legislation gaps between the Government of Indonesia' regulation and ESS 2 (**Table3**)

Table 3. Labor Regulatory Gap Assessment

Issue	The Indonesian Regulation	Gaps with ESS 2	Mitigation measures
Terms and conditions of employment that are non-discriminatory and provide	Law No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower sets out the primary riles for establishing employment relationships, employment terms, and conditions. These include working hours and overtime arrangements, workers organization	Under the Job Creation Law No. 11 of 2020, labour bargaining power are weakening through 1) easier process to terminate contract-workers (no negotiation phase	We will set out maximum working hours and eligibility for overtime pay under the LMP; This will be reflected in bidding requirements, contract, and C-ESMP.

Issue	The Indonesian Regulation	Gaps with ESS 2	Mitigation measures
equal opportunity	and collective bargaining/ labor agreements and employment termination. Law No. 14 of 2004 on the National Security System and Law No. 24 of 2011 on the National Social Security (BPJS): employers are required to register and participate in social security programs, which include healthcare, pension, work accidents, old age, and death insurance	required); and no limit for contracting extension for contract-workers; the regulation to provide overtime-pay extended to 3-4 hours per day and 18 hours per week (so overtime under 18 hours per week did not count as eligible for overtime pay).	
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	Law No. 1 of 1970 on Work Safety requires safe and healthy workplaces and establishing health and safety committees. Law No 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower Law stipulates that every worker has a right to be covered for Occupational and Health Safety	No gap	Follow the common procedure and to be reflected in bidding documents/ requirements, contract and C-ESMP.
Minimum aged/ Child Labour	The Labour Law contains specific provisions regarding the employment of minors. In general, an employer is prohibited from employing children under 18 years of age. However, a child between the ages of 13 and 15 years may perform light work, provided that such work does not interfere with his or her physical, mental or social welfare and development.	Minimum working age is lower than the ESS2, which is 14 years of age. No specific conditions for employment of a child above 15 years of age.	The ER Program is encouraged to hire workers above 18 years of age and an age verification will be enforced. In the event that the decision is made to allow employment amongst individuals over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, specific conditions under ESS2 para. 17-18 shall prevail. No employment of children aged 14 years of age and below. The same requirements shall be incorporated in bidding documents and ToRs. The implementing agencies, with support from the PMUs and Safeguards Committee, will monitor the implementation of LMP, develop and implement age verification protocol and in particular to include a system to monitor implementation of age verification protocol on the ground.
Forced Labour	The Republic of Indonesia has ratified the ILO Convention Against Forced Labour. Law No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower as the main labour law in Indonesia has stipulated some boundaries that reflected legal commitment to avoid forced labour.	No gap	Implementation of the existing regulation will be applied to the LMP, and institutional capacity development (to implement it) and monitoring will be enhanced.

Issue	The Indonesian Regulation	Gaps with ESS 2	Mitigation measures
			This will be reflected on Capacity building plan; C-ESMP; Bidding requirements; and contract.
Community workers under cash-for-work arrangement	Environmental and Forest Minister Decree on Operational Plan for Cash-for-Work on Mangroves Program SK 353/MenLH /Sekjen/Das.1/8/2020 stipulates the requirements process (via groups at village level and assisted by existing [quasi] government groups in the field); payment mechanism; no discrimination principle; information disclosure; and action plan for 2020.	There are gaps on OHS requirements (no requirements and protocol on OHS at field level) and no protocol on grievance redress mechanism. This Cash-for-Work regulation also follows the minimum age requirement of 15 (following the Indonesia's Minimum workers age)	To include OHS requirements and grievance redress mechanism in the bidding documents (for ones that will be implemented by third party providers) and streamline to annual action plan (*Rancangan Teknis*). PIUs will monitor the implementation of such actions and added an indicator of satisfaction of workers under cash-for-work scheme during monitoring/verification.

H. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The ESS2 promotes sound worker-management relationships and enhances the development of benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and health working conditions.

The ESS2 applies to project workers including full-time, part-time, temporary, and community workers. All project implementing agencies both at the national and sub-national levels are responsible for implementing relevant provisions in the LMP as they are applicable to the project. The LMP will address how this ESS will apply to different categories of project workers including direct workers, and how the project implementing agencies, as well as national and sub-national PMUs will require third parties to manage their workers in line with the LMP.

Project workers will be provided with information and documentation that is clear and understandable regarding their terms and conditions of employment. These include their rights and obligations under the GoI's labour law. These include their rights pertaining to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, as well as FGRM channels made available to them. Such information shall be provided prior to contract signing and when any material changes to the terms or conditions of employment occur. Deductions from payment of wages will only be made as allowed by national law and project workers will be informed of the conditions under which such deductions will be made. Leave periods, including sick leave, maternity and family leave, holiday will be consistent with national Labour Law, which is following the National Public Holidays. Project workers shall receive written notice of termination of employment and details of severance payments in a timely manner in line with national law. Since these provisions are equally applicable to contracted workers, such provisions shall be duly reflected in the bidding documents and contracts for civil works and services.

Under the cash-for-work scheme where community labour is expected, PIUs shall implement relevant measures to ensure that such labour is provided on a voluntary basis as an outcome of individual or community agreement. Such individual and collective consent shall be documented by the PIUs prior to the commencement of any work involving community labour. In addition, relevant provisions on safe working conditions and OHS, including measures to ensure non-discrimination and equal opportunity as above shall also be applicable for community

workers and relevant risk mitigation measures, including provisions of PPEs and relevant training shall be provided in view of the nature and risks of activities to be performed by community workers.

The amount and method of payment and times of work shall be consulted and agreed with individuals and/or community groups prior to contract signing. Risks of child labour and forced labour will be monitored by the PIUs and zero tolerance to both child labour and forced labour shall be clearly and widely disseminated to the community.

I. Minimum Age

The project shall encourage employment of project workers above 18 years of age. In the event that the decision is made to allow employment amongst individuals over the minimum age of 14 and under the age of 18, specific conditions under ESS2 para. 17-18 shall prevail. These include:

- A child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
- An appropriate risk assessment is conducted prior to the work commencing; and
- The project implementing agencies conduct regular monitoring of health, working conditions, hours of work and the other requirement of this ESS.

An age verification protocol shall be established as part of the hiring practices and no individuals aged 14 years of age and below shall be eligible for recruitment under the project. All project workers, including those under the cash-for-work scheme will enter into a contract with their respective employers for which such an age verification will be required.

J. Implementing Arrangement

The LMP shall be the responsibilities of the implementing agencies as employers of their respective workers. The Safeguards Committee will periodically review the overall implementation of the LMP based on environmental and social monitoring reports provided by the implementing agencies and review of practices, prioritizing activities with potential labour risks.

Below is the identification of role in LMP and OHS management system and their responsibility.

The Provincial Safeguards Committee with support from relevant experts (i.e., OHS, labour lawyer, etc.) will perform the following:

- Oversee the implementation of LMP as whole, including OHS management system, ensuring the implementation of regular OHS and working environment review and compliance with applicable national laws and ESS2
- Organize relevant awareness raising and socialization on the LMP, including ESHS provisions under the project, to all project implementers including third-party providers.
- Compile records and prepare periodic LMP implementation report to be submitted as part of the environmental and social management report. This includes overall LMP, OHS and FGRM implementation reports.
- Where needed, manage potential grievances from project workers, including workers of third-party providers who may file grievances to the project's FGRM channels established under the ER Program.

K. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The ER Program's FRGM will include grievance channels for workers employed and/or mobilized under the ER Program. The ER Program's FRGM shall be widely disseminated to all project workers, including alternative grievance channels.

Community facilitators and/or implementing agencies, including intermediary organizations shall extend their respective FGRM from workers whose employers are not able to provide their own FGRM(s) or where access to file grievances is not safe nor available. This will ensure access to grievance mechanism for all workers and will assist the implementing agencies in monitoring the overall LMP implementation.

Confidentiality and conflict of interest: Complaints can be made anonymously through a whistle blowing system. Confidentiality represents a fundamental aspect of the project and complainants' identity will not be disclosed unless they provide consent to allow further verification and investigation. Project workers will not be retaliated against or otherwise subject to reprisal or negative action for filing complaints.

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Provincial Safeguards Committee will compile documentation of the LMP from the implementing agencies and report the overall performance as part of the environmental and social reporting under the ER Program. Key aspects to be covered include:

- Numbers of workers involved in overall site-level project at that time and the nature of their employment (i.e., direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers, and/or community workers), the timeframe and terms and conditions of their employment and whether they are consistent with the LMP.
- Whether the provided number of OHS experts and their level of expertise as supervisor is sufficient?
- If applicable, whether accommodation (temporary or semi-permanent) is available and how it has been managed according to the principles of wellbeing of workers and their safety (sanitation, IPC measures for COVID-19 and other communicable diseases, access to basic recreational facilities, clean drinking water etc.)
- Whether there are risks of child labour and whether age verification protocols have been duly implemented prior to contracting.
- Whether there have been incidents/accidents, how they have been reported and handled, and whether any remedial measures have been implemented.
- Risks and/or incidents caused by force majeure threatening workers' safety (i.e., floods, tsunami, landslides, etc.) and how the risk management plans, including emergency plans, have incorporated management of such risks?
- Whether the terms and conditions of project workers, including contracted workers and community workers, including wages and other benefits, OHS, work hours, leave, social security etc. are consistent with the LMP?
- Records of workers' grievances, their typology, settlements and whether such grievances involve systematic issues (i.e., no provisions of PPE, late payments, etc.). The report shall also capture complaints warranting further escalation to the higher level.
- Whether FGRM for workers are in place and functional? Have there been any induction and socialization conducted?

M. Financing

Labour management procedure implementation will be financed under budget allocation for specific activities and shall be included as part of the costs to deliver works. Additional support can be mobilized from the ER Program Management budget, including hiring of experts, supervisions, technical assistance, and capacity building as applicable.

Sub-Annex 10.1: Codes of Conduct

This Code of Conduct is prepared as **a guidance for all project workers**, including project permanent staffs (civil servants), external consultants, workers of the intermediaries organizations/NGOs, contractors and its workers, local facilitators, community workers and security personnel that will be deployed during the ER Program implementation.

The Codes of Conduct seeks to avoid any form of physical, verbal, and emotional violence and bullying, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and Violence against Children (VAC) throughout the project implementation, particularly in respect to ER Program implementation on the ground (i.e., direct interaction with local communities).

The [individual worker] are committed to ensuring that the ER Program is implemented in such a way that minimizes any negative impacts on the local environment, communities, and its workers. This will be done by respecting the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) standards, and ensuring appropriate occupational health and safety (OHS) standards are met. **The [individual worker] is also committed to creating and maintaining an environment in which verbal, act, and emotional violent (such as physical harassment, the use of unnecessary tools, weapons, or personnel, and bullying) have no place, and will not be tolerated**.

Therefore, to ensure that all those engaged in the project are aware of this commitment, the Program commits to the following core principles and minimum standards of behaviour that will apply to all workers without exception:

General

a. The [individual worker] commits to complying with all relevant national laws, rules and regulations.
b. The [individual worker] commit to implementing Occupational and Health Safety (OHS) measures at all times at work.
c. To prevent SEA/SH and VAC, the [individual worker] commit to treating everyone with respect, i.e., women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. Acts of violence both verbally and physically are in violation of this commitment.
d. The [individual worker] shall ensure that interactions with local community members are done with respect and non-discrimination.
e. Demeaning, threatening, harassing, abusive, culturally inappropriate, or sexually provocative language and behaviour are prohibited among all workers.
f. The [individual worker] will follow all reasonable work instructions (including regarding environmental and social norms).
g. The [individual worker] will protect and ensure proper use of property (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste).

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct and agree to comply with the standards contained therein. I understand my role and responsibilities to support the project's OHS and ESHS standards, and to prevent and respond to violent act, and SEA/SH and VAC.

I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Name : _____

Position : _____

Signature : _____

Title : _____

Date : _____

ANNEX 11. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL TEAM TERMS OF REFERENCE

The environmental and social team will work under coordination and supervision of DGCC and BAPPEDA/SEKDA to support Provincial and District Safeguard Committees in safeguards implementation and supervision, including grievance management as well as mobilization of technical support and capacity building as necessary to enable effective safeguards and FGRM implementation. The team will be guided by the ESMF and the Project Operation Manual (POM) to ensure compliance with the GoI's policies and the World Bank Safeguard Policies relevant to the project. The team are expected to participate in WB missions and provide up to date information related to social safeguards and grievance management at the implementation level. On a regular basis, the expert is also expected to provide workplans and activity reports.

The environmental and social safeguards team is required to facilitate assessment and technical assistance to implementing agencies and especially the safeguard committees at the provincial and district levels and consultation processes to ensure that key provisions in the ESMF are met. Each of these responsibilities is further elaborated as follows:

1. Preparation of Environmental and Social Safeguards Plans

a. Working with provincial safeguard committee and when relevant with district safeguard committee, provide technical advice and operational support to implementing agencies in the preparation of safeguards plans relevant to sub-project activities in lieu with the ESMF and update environmental and social risks as the ER program is being implemented. References of relevant frameworks of such plans can be found in Appendix 6 (TOR for Environmental Assessment, Management and Monitoring), Appendix 8 IPPF, and Appendix 9 RPF and PF;

b. Facilitate stakeholder engagement, including public consultations for the preparation of the relevant safeguards plans as relevant to the Program;

c. Support Safeguard Committee/DGCC/SEKDA, in particular coordinating, reviewing and supervising implementation of the required safeguards plans under the J-SLMP's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);

d. Liaise with Provincial and District Environmental Services as coordinator of safeguard committees in ensuring effective oversight of environmental and social aspects of the Program, including troubleshooting as required.
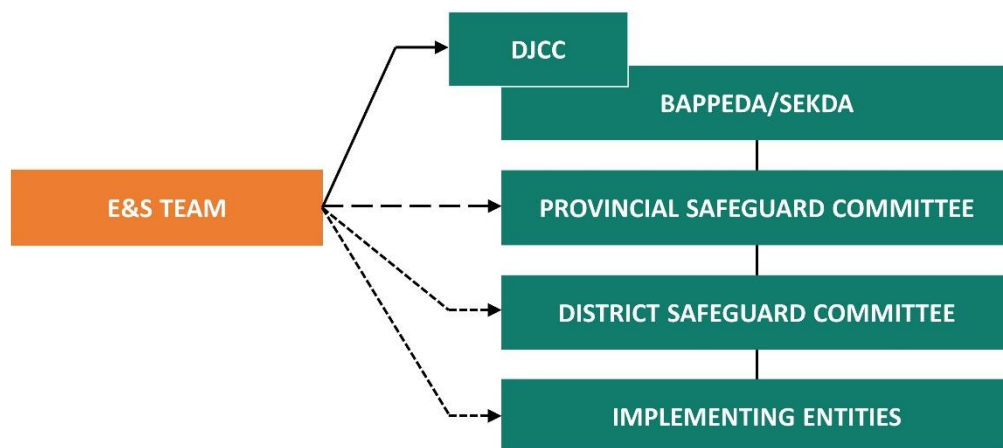
2. Safeguards Management

a. In collaboration with the safeguard committees, prepare a capacity building strategy for the roll-out of the ESMF and its associated frameworks as well as the FGRM, including safeguards training plans and mentoring support to relevant implementing agencies;

b. In collaboration with the Provincial and District Safeguard Committees, supervise the overall implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and FGRM and document lessons-learnt;

c. Provide technical support to DGCC, SEKDA and relevant sub-national government agencies implementing J-SLMP activities in overseeing risks and identifying opportunities associated with ER activities including but not limited to: land tenure, conflict and dispute settlements, community participation, social inclusion, gender, access to benefits and access to FGRM under the project;

d. In collaboration with the provincial and district safeguard committees, coordinate and oversee the implementation of the FGRM system for the project, identify areas for improvements and/or strengthening as well as identify bottlenecks and provide recommendations as the system is being tested and/or implemented;

e. Contribute to documentation of good practices and lessons-learnt including knowledge-exchange initiatives related to the ERP.

3. Communication and Coordination (see also Figure 1)

a. Provide technical support in developing an operational strategy for community engagement in low emission development activities, particularly overseeing FPIC implementation to ensure consistency of principles as outlined in the IPPF;

b. Support stakeholder engagement and community consultations to ensure that the project is broadly communicated, including the BSP for the project and there are feedback loops for any concerns, grievances and suggestions during preparation and implementation of the ER activities;

c. Build and maintain strong cooperation and coordination with project implementing agencies and stakeholders both at national and sub-national levels;

d. Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to improve safeguards management and establish networks and maintain contacts with appropriate government officials in MoEF, FMU, and sub-national governments, including village governments;

e. In collaboration with relevant team members, assess the implementation of the project's BSP, particularly at the community level and identify if there are access gaps or social inclusion issues that need to be addressed.

Working Relation of E&S Safeguard Team with J-SLMP Implementation Structure (Safeguards)

4. Communication and Coordination

a. Supervise management of environmental and social risks that may emerge and are triggered by project initiatives and provide mitigation strategies;

b. Report and provide recommendations to safeguard committees, DGCC, and/or BAPPEDA/SEKDA, relevant PICs at the provincial and district levels if there are emerging safeguards risks and escalate to the relevant agencies as necessary;

c. Monitor any emerging social risks, including changes in political economy situations that may affect risk levels and provide recommendations in due time to safeguard committees, DGCC, SEKDA/BAPPEDA as well as relevant agencies as necessary;

d. Document and provide review of the overall safeguards implementation;

e. Periodically review and evaluate the effectiveness the FGRM system (twice a year) in consultation with project implementers and affected stakeholders, including communities and recommend action plans to strengthen the system;

A. DELIVERABLES

a. Periodic reports (quarterly) on social safeguards implementation (management, communication, coordination, monitoring and evaluation);

b. Workplan for technical support for social safeguards, including preparation of relevant action plans and their implementation;

c. Safeguards capacity building strategy and workplan under the project;

d. Reports on technical assistance to implementing agencies in the preparation of relevant environmental and social management plans (i.e. ESMP/UKL-UPL, SPPL, PoA, IPP, as applicable)

B. TEAM QUALIFICATIONS

The consultant team will at least consist of:

a. **Environmental Specialist** (**Coordinator**), preferably with a graduate degree in environmental science and at least five years of experience in environmental aspects of natural resource and forestry projects; Strategic Environmental Assessments; developing environmental management plans (EMPs), and monitoring and evaluation of EMPs, environmental management frameworks (EMFs). Experience working in Jambi and/or with the World Bank, including knowledge of the Bank Operational Policies and REDD+ safeguards related experience will be highly preferred;

b. **Social Specialist/Community Development Specialist**, preferably with a graduate degree in social science and at least five years of experience working with rural, indigenous and/or ethnic minority communities in Indonesia, participatory community planning and natural resource management, undertaking Social Impact Assessments and developing social management plans including Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans (LARAPs), and have familiarity with government systems and the World Bank's safeguards policies. The specialist must be knowledgeable about the local institutional and social structures. Experience working in Jambi and/or with the World Bank, including knowledge of the Bank Operational Policies and REDD+ safeguards related experience will be highly preferred;

c. **FGRM officer (optional)**, preferably with a graduate degree in social science and at least five operational experience in handling land and natural resource related conflicts and grievances. The specialist must be knowledgeable about the local institutional and social structures. Experience working in Jambi and/or with the World Bank, including knowledge of the Bank Operational Policies and REDD+ safeguards related experience will be highly preferred.

In addition, the team may need to solicit additional support from senior, mid-level and junior technical professionals with the following expertise as needed:

- Agriculture development/policy;
- Indigenous Peoples;
- Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Benefit sharing;
- Conflict resolution;

- Participatory planning;
- Community-driven development.

As part of selection processes, the consultant team is required to share proposed key personnel's Curriculum Vitae to the contracting authority (DGCC and BAPPEDA/SEKDA). It is expected that the Safeguards Coordinator is costed full time for the duration of the project.