



PLAN VIVO PROJECT IDEA NOTE

Forest restoration in Air Tenam: Enhancing benefit for both biodiversity and people

Air Tenam Village, Ulu Manna District,
South Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu
Province, Indonesia

Version 5.0
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Developed by:



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Overview

Project Title:	Forest restoration by Air Tenam's Community: enhancing benefit for both biodiversity and people				
Location:	Social Forestry Area (HTR Harapan Bersama and HKM Maju Bersama) Air Tenam Village, Ulu Manna District, South Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia				
Project Coordinator:	The Indonesian Conservation Community (KKI Warsi) Jl. Inu Kertapati No. 12 Village: Pematang Sulur, District: Telanaipura, Jambi - Indonesia 36124 Tel +62-741-66695 www.warsi.or.id				
Project Area:	<p>1,658 hectares consist of :</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Social Forestry area</td> <td>Community Plantation Forest (HTR)¹ 390 hectares</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Community Forest (HKM)² 1268 hectares</td> </tr> </table>	Social Forestry area	Community Plantation Forest (HTR) ¹ 390 hectares		Community Forest (HKM) ² 1268 hectares
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	Community Forest (HKM) ² 1268 hectares				
Project Participants:	The main participants involved in this project are all members of the Hutan Tanaman Rakyat (HTR) management group (Koperasi Harapan Bersama) with a total of 241 people and Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKM) (Kelompok Tani Hutan Maju Bersama) 232 people. Additionally, the entire community of Air Tenam Village, consisting of approximately 180 individuals, is also involved.				
Project Intervention(s):	<p>The main intervention in this project is forest protection (REDD+ and restoration with multi purpose Tree species (MPTS)</p> <p>In the context of restoration (ecological and economics), 4 actions will be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a Land Management Plan, including priority areas, zoning, as well as RKPS and RKT HKM-HTR. ▪ Planting of Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) plant species to restore the ecosystem and support the local economy. ▪ Regular plant monitoring to ensure the success of the ecological restoration. ▪ Strengthening the role of women and youth groups through organization, capacity building in processing derivative products of MPTS plants and ecotourism development. ▪ Additionally, due to the construction of a new road in the Air Tenam area, the project will implement measures to address potential impacts. These measures include: (1) Strengthening local regulations, (2) Monitoring the movement of people in and out of the project area, (3) Enforcing laws to protect the area, (4) Raising public awareness about the importance of forest protection and restoration. 				

¹ Community Plantation Forest, abbreviated as HTR, refers to planted forests within Production Forests constructed by community groups to enhance the potential and quality of Production Forests through the application of silviculture to ensure the sustainability of forest resources (Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 Concerning Social Forestry Management, Article 1 Paragraph 4).

² Community Forest, abbreviated as HKM, denotes forest areas primarily utilized for empowering the community (Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 Concerning Social Forestry Management, Article 1 Paragraph 4).

	<p>Meanwhile, in terms of protection, 3 actions will be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory forest patrols by communities and relevant parties such as KPH and Forest Police. ▪ Biodiversity monitoring and detection of illegal practices in the forest areas. ▪ Sign board / information board about the protection zone and prohibition to encroach/clear the forest, collaboration with FMU and forest rangers in Air Tenam. ▪ Implementation of the “Tree Adoption” program as a crowdfunding method to support forest protection through public donations.
Expected Benefits:	<p>The restoration planned in this project is expected to provide a number of significant benefits. Through a series of interconnected strategies, restoration will contribute to the preservation of the ecological sustainability of the forest.</p> <p>In the 1980s, long before the social forestry existed, this area was production forest. The local community were utilized this area for swidden agriculture, primarily cultivating mountain rice. During this period, the forest cover in this region was relatively well-preserved due to local wisdom that was still in practice, extensive farmlands, and a small population. This situation changed during the significant fires in 1997/98 and the subsequent increase in coffee prices. The community massively cleared the forest in the area to establish coffee plantations. However, in the early 2000s, coffee prices declined, leading to the abandonment of many coffee plots, which then became overgrown with bushes. This condition persists until today. Some abandoned lands and managed coffee plantations are intercropped with durian.</p> <p>The community got legalization to manage this area through social forestry scheme, such as Community Plantation Forest in 2013, with total management area 390 ha. Thus, in 2019 the MoEF gave management right to the local farmer with Community Forestry license in 2019, with a total management area of 1,268 ha.</p> <p>The planned restoration in this project becomes crucial to rehabilitate the forest, especially on the abandoned former coffee plantations, through the planting of Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS). With a series of interconnected strategies, this restoration is expected to provide socio-economic benefits to the community as well.</p> <p>The protective actions through forest patrols and monitoring the areas from illegal activities are expected to maintain and expand the primary forest areas, providing benefits in preserving the sustainability of remaining tree stands. Furthermore, through restoration efforts and monitoring of the planting of Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) in degraded areas, an increase in carbon absorption capacity is anticipated, along with the development of the Raja Mandara protected forest corridor. The project location, which is located in Air Tenam Village, at the upstream Manna Sub-</p>

	<p>watershed, also has an important role as a provider of significant hydrological functions for downstream areas.</p> <p>From a social perspective, this restoration also aims to enhance human resource capacity and strengthen the role of women, men and youth groups in the management of forest areas, tourism and alternative economic development. Through the planting and development of MPTS plant products such as Durian, Jengkol and Petai, it's expected that sustainable economic opportunities can be created for local communities.</p> <p>Through this project, it's expected that the ecological sustainability of forests, the sustainability of water resources, and the improvement of the economy of local communities can be achieved. Forest areas are expected to become centres of sustainable life in economic, social and environmental aspects.</p>
Methodology:	PM001
PIN Version:	5.0
Date Approved:	2/9/2024

1 General Information

1.1 Project Interventions

Table 1.1 – Project Interventions

Intervention Type	Project Intervention	Expected Benefits
1. Ecological and economic restoration	1.1 Land management plan through determining priority areas, zoning (protection and utilization), as well as preparing RKPS (Social Forestry Management Plan) and RKT (Annual Management Plan) for Community Forest Management (HKM-HTR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority areas requiring restoration action are identified, enabling resources and restoration efforts to be focused more effectively. Determination of zoning: the ecosystem can be well preserved while still meeting human needs. Preparation of RKPS and RKT: establishing a framework and forest management guidelines enabling forest management activities to be carried out more directed and efficient manner.
	1.2 Action of planting MPTS plant species	Enhancing biodiversity, and establishing corridors for the Raja Mandara protected forest, while simultaneously improving the catchment area and preserving water quality. MPTS plants such as Jengkol, Petai etc. can also provide a sustainable food source and reduce community dependence on market products.
	1.3 Plant monitoring	Identification of issues such as pests, disease, and nutritional deficiencies or

		other environmental disturbances, allowing corrective action to be taken promptly. Monitoring can also enhance the effectiveness of forest restoration programs, ensuring the success of seedling planting.
	1.4 Strengthening the role of Women and Youth Groups through organizing youth and women's groups, enhancing the capacity of women's groups in processing products derived from MPTS plants and youth groups in developing ecotourism	Increasing active participation and role of Individuals' in decision-making related to the environment and development. Various perspectives and ideas can be accommodated, making the decisions more inclusive. This also provides opportunities for youth and women to develop their skills, knowledge and confidence in processing products derived from plants as well as in the development of ecotourism activities such as water rafting
2. Protection :	2.1 Participatory forest patrols regularly and implementing additional protection startegies, involving relevant stakeholders (FMU, Forest Police, etc.)	Forest monitoring and protection can encompass a broader area. The information collected can be used to identify vulnerable spots, formulate mitigation measures, and design more effective conservation strategies.
	2.2 Monitoring biodiversity and illegal practices in forest areas	Data and information from monitoring activities related to biodiversity (for example through installing camera traps) can increase public knowledge and awareness about the importance of forest conservation and environmental protection. Monitoring also helps detect illegal practices such as logging and poaching, enabling a quick response and enforcement of the law. This data could also be used to help inform intervention design moving forward.
	2.3 To mitigate the road's impact, on the protected zone, the project established Sign board / information board about the protection zone and prohibition to encroach/clear the forest, collaboration with FMU and forest rangers in Air Tenam.	There will be the installement of a information board and sign board around some spots of protected zone. By having the sign board, it is expected to prevent the outsiders from encroaching and clearing the forest. The sign board also informs the regulation for everyone who break the rules, such as punishment fine and in jail.

		<p>The sign board also informs anyone who enters the forest that the forest area is under the management of HKM/HTR group, and it is protected.</p> <p>The current condition, the opening new road by the local government to connect the Air Tenam Village to other villages becomes such a new threat for the protection of remaining forest in HKM and HTR area, so the sign board and forest patrol are become crucial to be implemented as mitigation action.</p> <p>With the installation of information boards and boundary markers, the project aims to strengthen management and raise awareness about the importance of protecting conservation zones. Monitoring efforts will be focused regularly on these protected areas to ensure their preservation</p>
	<p>2.4 Tree Adoption is a mechanism for nurturing and protecting native species, RTE (Rare, Threatened, and Endangered) species, and culturally important species within protected zones. These "adopted" trees help to maintain not only the individual trees but also the protected zone itself. This initiative is part of a public campaign focused on the protection of remaining native species or plants in Air Tenam through a tree adoption scheme. By marking and tagging the trees, it helps prevent people from cutting them down.</p>	<p>By preserving native, rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species, as well as culturally significant species, the project will contribute significantly to maintaining biodiversity and environmental health within the protected zone. This preservation effort enhances microclimate stability, improves water catchment, and helps prevent flooding and erosion.</p> <p>Additionally, conserving these species helps maintain the cultural identity of the local community, as the village derives its name from the Kayu Tenam tree, which is part of the tree adoption program within the protected zone. This not only reinforces the cultural heritage but also underscores the importance of these species in the community's history and environmental stewardship efforts. More specifically, financial incentives that are directly received by the community can be a trigger to reduce the encouragement of illegal logging practices.</p>

1.2 Project Boundaries

The project will be implemented in Air Tenam village. There are potential expansion for the implementation of the project in other social forestry schemes in neighboring villages, in the Ulu Manna sub-district, South Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province. There are 7 social forestry permits in this region, as follows:

No	Social forestry	Total area (ha)	Village
1	HTR	390	Air Tenam
2	HKm	1268	
3	HTR	545	Kayu Ajaran
4	HTR	416	
5	HTR	538	Lubuk Tapi
6	HKm	956	Merambung
7	HKm	1504	Bandar Agung

The initial focus of the project (project area) in this document will be on the HTR and HKm in the village of Air Tenam. Meanwhile, the 5 social forestry management permits in the other 4 villages are potential areas reserved for future expansion, contingent upon the successful implementation of interventions (HKm & HTR) in the Air Tenam village. These 5 areas will generally adopt the concept/scenario of interventions carried out in the Air Tenam village, including the protection of remaining primary forests and the restoration of agroforestry areas and degraded forests through the MPTS tree planting program. This decision is based on the consideration that the pressures and socio-cultural conditions in these 4 villages are relatively similar to those in Air Tenam.

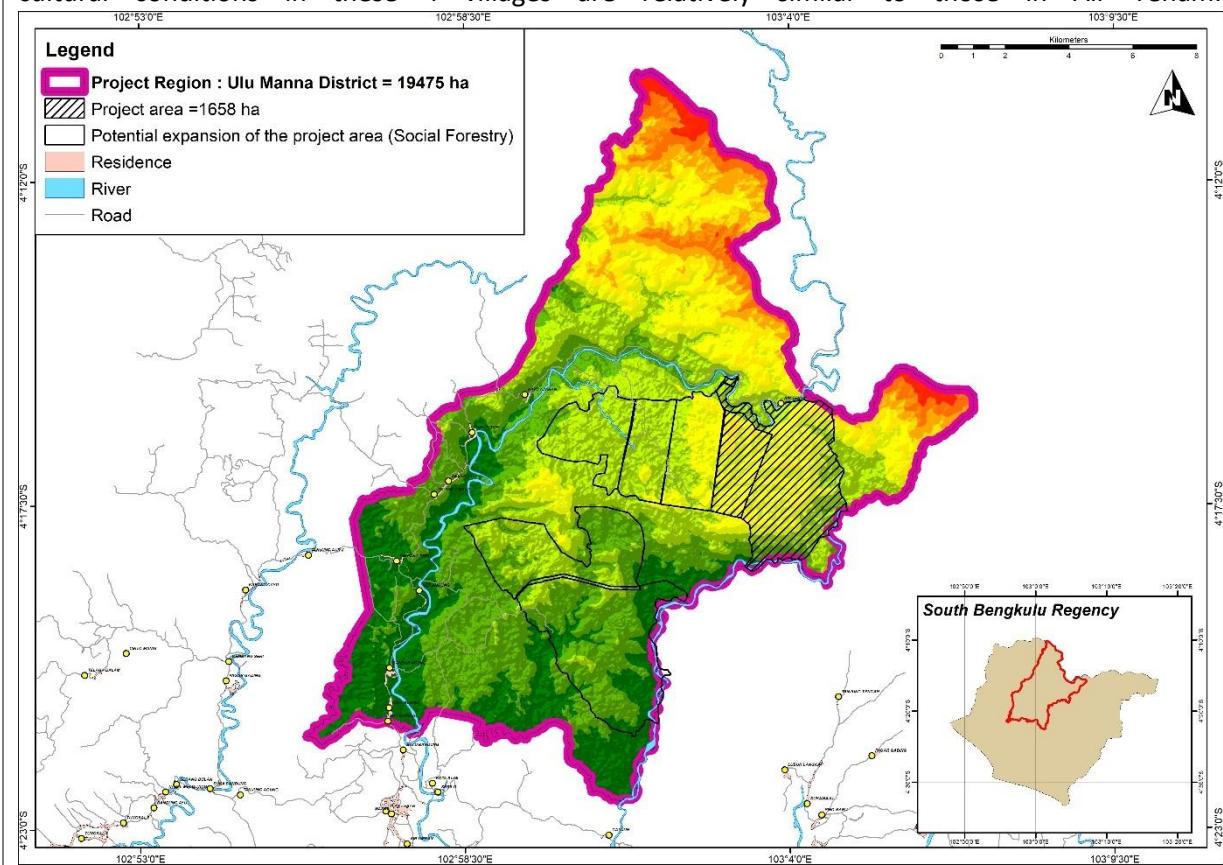
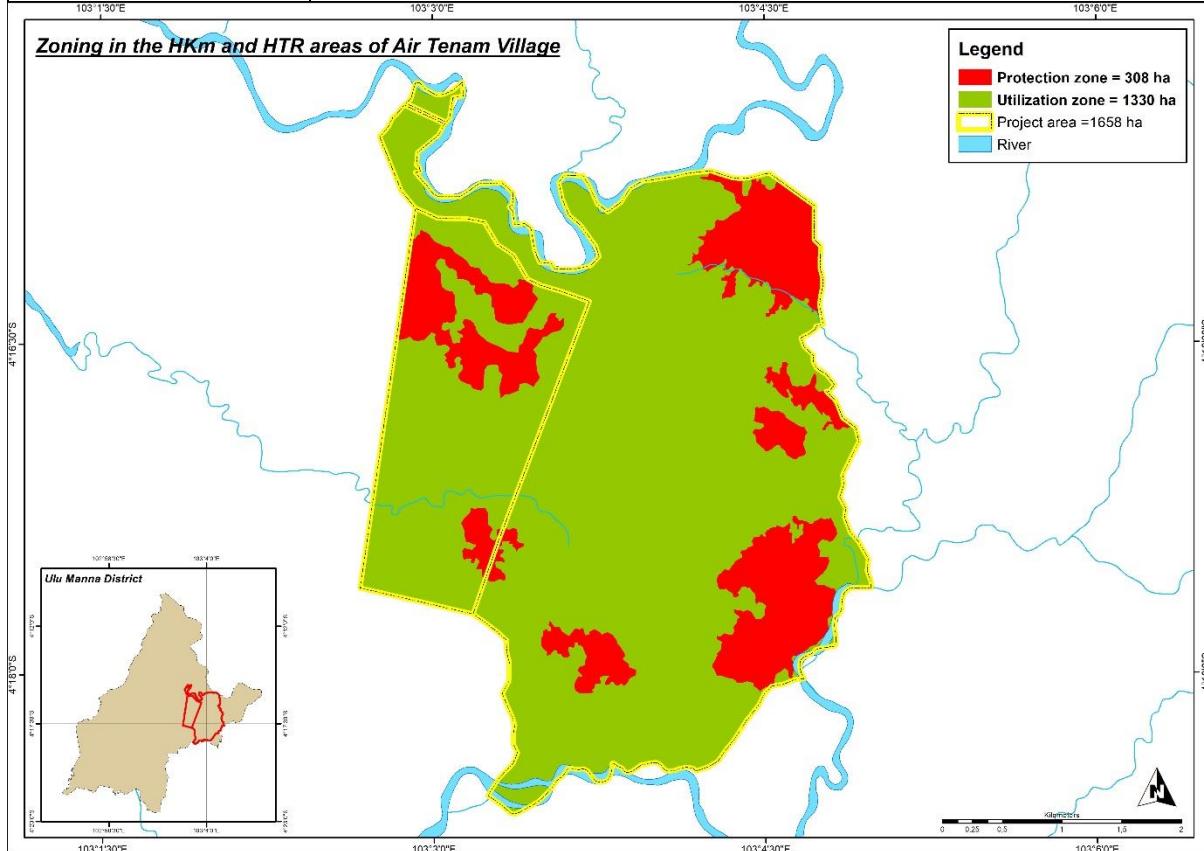


Table 1.2 Project Boundaries

Location:	Indonesia, Bengkulu Province, South Bengkulu Regency, Ulu Manna District, Air Tenam Village.					
Project Region(s):	Ulu Manna Sub-district 19,475 hectares					
Project Area(s):	1,658 hectares consist of : <table border="1" data-bbox="504 415 1378 489"> <tr> <td>Sosial Forestry area</td> <td>Community Plantation Forest (HTR)³ 390 hectares</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Community Forest (HKM)⁴ 1,268 hectares</td> </tr> </table>		Sosial Forestry area	Community Plantation Forest (HTR) ³ 390 hectares		Community Forest (HKM) ⁴ 1,268 hectares
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Protected Areas:	The project aims to protect and restore the forest in the social forestry area (HKM and HTR) in the village of Air Tenam, covering 1,658 hectares. Protection measures will be directed towards the remaining primary forest area, spanning 308 hectares (Protection Zone). Meanwhile, forest restoration efforts will focus on agroforestry areas and other degraded forest zones, totaling 1,330 hectares (Utilization Zone). These areas will undergo further evaluation as priority zones for restoration actions through the MTPS tree planting program.					



1.3 Land and Carbon Rights

This project is implemented in the administrative area of Air Tenam Village, which is divided into three regional categories: Other Use Areas (APL), Limited Production Forests (HPT), and Protected Forests (HL). Before 2012, the community of Air Tenam Village did not have official legality to utilise

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⁴ Community Forest, abbreviated as HKM, denotes forest areas primarily utilized for empowering the community (Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 Concerning Social Forestry Management, Article 1 Paragraph 4).

the HPT and HL areas. However, in 2013, they obtained a community plantation forest (HTR) management permit covering an area of ± 390 hectares with the assistance of the South Bengkulu Regency Forestry Office. Subsequently, in 2019, through collaboration between KKI Warsi, South Bengkulu KPHL, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the Air Tenam community received a Community Forest (HKM) management permit covering an area of ± 1268 hectares.

With the management permits for HTR and HKM, local communities have a legitimate legal basis to manage the respective areas. They can proceed with their activities more confidently and enjoy legal protection in their effort to utilize and maintain the sustainability of the area. However, challenges persist even after obtaining these permits. The national government faces logistical and financial limitations in providing support to the community, while the community itself has limited capacity to manage forest areas.

This project also pays attention to the failure of previous restoration programs caused by weak monitoring and sub-optimal use of seeds. The seed assistance provided by various parties has not been effectively utilized. Many seeds were left neglected without adequate care, or those planted exhibited low growth rates, resulting in high mortality. Therefore, it is important to carry out robust monitoring and ongoing evaluation to ensure the success of restoration and measure progress achieved. Apart from that, education and training for local communities about caring for and managing seeds properly will increase optimal outcomes.

By actively involving local communities and taking into account past experiences, it is expected that this project can overcome these challenges and achieve success in restoration efforts and sustainable forest management. In addition to granting access rights and commodity benefits to the community, the MPTS plant products can be an alternative source of economic income, this project also ensures the rights of the Air Tenam Village community to environmental service rewards obtained from the restoration actions undertaken.

2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.1 Stakeholder Identification

The project location is a social forestry area that consists of 2 schemes: Community Plantation Forest managed by the Harapan Bersama Cooperative and the Community Forest scheme managed by the Maju Bersama Forest Farmers Group in Air Tenam Village, Ulu Manna District, South Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province. The residents of Air Tenam Village come from different regions, where the residents originate from South Sumatra and Ulu Manna. Meanwhile, the native population of Air Tenam Village belong to the Serawai tribe. Serawai tribe people are now rare in Air Tenam Village with only two families remaining as the last representatives of the Serawai tribe who live in Air Tenam Village. The total population of Air Tenam Village is 180 people consisting of 50 households.

South Bengkulu KPHL (Protected Forest Management Unit) is a forestry department at the district level serving as the organizer of forest management at the site/district level in the aspects of regional development, organization formation and planning. The KPH organization has tasks and functions of carrying out forest management which includes forest governance and preparing forest management plans, monitoring and controlling permit holders, elaborating national forestry policies, carrying out monitoring and evaluation or implementing forest management activities at the district level.

Village Government is part of Rural Development which aims to improve the welfare of Village communities and the quality of human life as well as addressing poverty through fulfilling basic

needs, developing Village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. The Air Tenam Village Government plays an active role in proposing social forestry schemes and rectifying forest area management institutions.

Management of the Community Plantation Forest Areas is carried out by the Harapan Bersama Cooperative which was established based on the Decree of the Regent of South Bengkulu Number 522/508 of 2013 concerning the Granting of Business Permits for the Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Community Plantation Forests (IUPHHK-HTR) within the Community Plantation Forest to the Harapan Bersama Cooperative in Air Tenam Village, Ulu Manna district, South Bengkulu Regency covering an area of 390 Ha with a total of 241 cooperative members. HTR management activities carried out by the Harapan Bersama Cooperative include conservation activities, forest protection and security, utilization and collection of timber and non-timber forest products, development of environmental services, business development by managing Air Tenam Coffee, and institutional improvements.

Community Forest Management is carried out by Forest Farmer Groups Maju Bersama as determined by the Decree of the Government of Air Tenam Village, Ulu Manna District, South Bengkulu Regency on October 11 2017. The Community Forest Utilization Business Permit (IUP-HKm) is granted for 35 years and can be extended twice, based on the evaluation results conducted every 5 years. HKm is intended for people who live in and around forest areas and depend on the use of forest resources for their livelihoods.

The traditional institution that plays a role in managing land around forest areas is the Melati Women Farmers Group, which consists of female farmers in Air Tenam Village. This Women Farmers Group was formed to promote alternative economic development by cultivating seasonal crops in plantation areas and home gardens.

The youth groups have management access to utilizing environmental services through ecotourism development carried out by the Air Tenam Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS), Bukit Barisan BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprise), and Air Tenam Village Youth Organization (Karang Taruna). The managed ecotourism includes water activities such as water rafting and waterfalls which depend on the condition of the forest area around the Watershed Area.

	Participants	Influence	Impact
Local Stakeholders	Community in Air Tenam village	They can provide local perspectives, needs, and aspirations of the community.	Improved welfare, participation in decisions, and local economic development potential.
	Management and Managing Members of HTR and HKM	Contribute local knowledge, engage in forest management, contribute to the planning and implementation of activities.	Improved forest management practices, resource protection, providing economic benefits, and community empowerment.
	Jasmine Farmer Women's Group	Contribute to the management of land around forests.	Promoting inclusive alternative economies.
	Air Tenam Village Government	Facilitating permits and support, playing a role in	Increase the role of village governments in sustainable development.

		synchronizing village development programs.	
	Tourism group in Air Tenam	Involved in the development of ecotourism and the utilization of environmental services.	Increase understanding of ecotourism, support diversification of local economies.
Secondary Stakeholders	Provincial Environment and Forestry Service	Provide guidance and policies, support project implementation	Facilitate regulatory compliance, increase provincial support for projects
	Bengkulu Provincial Government	Provide provincial-level support and coordination.	Ensure project linkage with provincial development policies and programs, potential project expansion.
	South Bengkulu Regency Government	Support project implementation at the district level.	Improve inter-agency coordination at the district level, supporting project sustainability.
	FMU (Forest management Unit) South Bengkulu	Role in forest management at the site level.	Ensure compliance with forestry regulations, optimize forest management
	BPDAS (Watershed Management Agency)	Involved in the management of water resources and ecosystems in watersheds.	Increasing synergy between projects in water management, supporting ecosystem sustainability. Especially in the land restoration canal through tree planting programs.

2.2 Project Coordination and Management

Warsi is the project developer and will take a leading role in all interactions with Plan Vivo and other partners over the next three years. During this period, Warsi aims to promote self-determination among participating communities regarding management responsibilities.

The project team member that will be directly involved in the project are *Project Coordinator*, project officer, GIS and carbon specialist, plant and agriculture specialist, gender and youth specialist, research specialist, and community facilitator, and this team is under the supervision of the organization's *Executive Director*.

Warsi was first established in December 1991 as a network institution under the name of Yayasan Warung Informasi Konservasi (The Conservation Information Foundation) - abbreviated as "Warsi". Founded by 12 NGOs in four provinces in central Sumatra (West Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu, and South Sumatra) to address problems that arise related to natural resource management and community empowerment.

In July 2002, the Warsi Foundation was transformed into an association known as the Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia (KKI Warsi). Located in Jambi, this organization now operates throughout Indonesia. By adopting the motto "Conservation with Community", KKI Warsi supports development that meets current needs without damaging future livelihoods.

Warsi offers extensive experience in community development and natural resource management projects. Warsi's staff includes technical specialists in GIS, remote sensing, forest inventory, law, gender, and socio-economic and livelihood development. Warsi also maintains excellent relationships with local and national government agencies, enabling it to act as an effective intermediary in resolving resource conflicts. Warsi is also delighted to be able to facilitate the work of students and researchers from Indonesia and abroad.

Our staff list includes 125 individuals working at the headquarters located in the city of Jambi as well as field offices spread across the provinces of Jambi, West Sumatra, North Kalimantan and Bengkulu. Warsi receives support from major bilateral donors and foundations and enjoys an excellent reputation as an organization that develops high-quality projects in collaboration with communities.

Warsi has extensive experience in developing Community REDD+ projects with Plan Vivo standards, exemplified by The Bujang Raba Community PES Project. During the project's development, Warsi received assistance from Community Forestry International (CFI) and Fauna and Flora International (FFI). Drawing from this experience, Warsi will develop a Community REDD+ project with a restoration scheme in Air Tenam Village with the support of Darwin Initiative as the donor.

With Warsi's extensive experience supporting community development over the past 30 years, we are confident that we can meaningfully engage communities in the design and implementation of this REDD+/PES project. Warsi technical staff will assist these communities in the development of carbon, environmental and socio-economic baseline data and other monitoring systems. We are currently developing a financial management system and benefit-sharing mechanism for income generated by Plan Vivo certificates.

Table 2.2 Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions

Project Coordination and Management Function	Responsible Party/Parties
Stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation	KKI WARSI, KPHL
Ensuring conformance with the Plan Vivo Standard and compliance with applicable policies, laws and regulations	KKI WARSI
Developing technical specifications, land management plans and project agreements with project participants	KKI WARSI, Harapan Bersama Cooperative, Forest Farmer Group Maju Bersama
Ensuring that the PDD is updated with any changes to the project	KKI WARSI
Registration and recording of land management plans, project agreements, monitoring results, and sales agreements.	KKI WARSI, Harapan Bersama Cooperative, KTH Maju Bersama
Managing project finances and dispersal of income to project participants as described by the benefit-sharing mechanism	KKI WARSI, Harapan Bersama Cooperative, KTH Maju Bersama
Managing Plan Vivo Certificates in the Plan Vivo Registry	KKI WARSI
Preparing annual reports and coordinating validation and verification events	KKI WARSI, Harapan Bersama Cooperative, KTH Maju Bersama
Securing certificate sales and other means of funding the project	KKI WARSI

Assisting Project Participants to secure any legal or regulatory permissions required to carry out the project	KKI WARSI
Providing technical assistance and capacity building required for project participants to implement project interventions	KKI WARSI, KPHL, Relevant local government
Monitoring progress indicators, livelihood indicators and ecosystem indicators and providing ongoing support to project participants	KKI WARSI
Measurement, reporting and verification of carbon benefits	KKI WARSI, Harapan Bersama Cooperative, KTH Maju Bersama, KPHL

2.3 Project Participants

The population of Air Tenam Village is 180 people, consisting of 50 households (KK). Dominated by newcomers from outside the village, most of them are residents from South Sumatra Province (Pagar Alam District) and Ulu Manna (Central South Bengkulu District).

The primary livelihood of the people in Air Tenam Village is farming. Almost all residents of Air Tenam Village work as farmers. The utilization of land in the HKM-HTR licensed area mostly involves agroforestry plantations with the commodities of coffee and durian. This is supported by the vast land and easy access to marketing. Residents do not need to worry because the produce from each agricultural commodity can be directly distributed to local sellers in Air Tenam. While the community has some knowledge of farming techniques, their techniques have not been able to generate productive agriculture. Farmers also lack proper agroforestry techniques while maintaining land sustainability.

What needs to be done now is to guide and mentor these farmers so that they can implement agroforestry systems while paying attention to the sustainability of natural resources.

The Forest Plantation Management Institution (HTR), represented by the Cooperative Harapan Bersama, and the Community Forest Management (HKM), represented by the Kelompok Tani Hutan Maju Bersama, have undertaken a restoration initiative involving the planting of trees sourced from the assistance of the Regional River Basin Management Agency (BPDAS). This process includes the establishment of a People's Seed Garden (KBR), planting, maintenance, and monitoring. The types of Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) cultivated in this restoration activity include betel nut, durian, and jackfruit.

The empowerment efforts for women in Air Tenam Village involve the formation of KWT Melati. Currently, KWT Melati is cultivating ginger, bird's eye chili, red chili, and eggplant, utilizing backyard land as part of a food security program. The women's group is also actively engaged in social activities such as joint savings and Quranic studies held weekly. To support women's involvement in the restoration program, efforts can be made to develop creative economies by utilizing seasonal and annual plantation yields, as well as exploring derivatives of Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP).

The role of youth in forest management is crucial as they serve as the future guardians to ensure its sustainability. Youth groups can be involved in eco-tourism management with their creativity and enthusiasm, focusing on water-based tourism activities like rafting and waterfalls, depending on the forest conditions around the Watershed Area. The development of eco-tourism provides an alternative economic income for youth and the community. To facilitate its development, human

resources need to be trained to enhance their capacity in environmental service development, involving mentoring of youth and groups, using approaches to identify issues and improve the capacity of eco-tourism management groups in developing environmental services from the forest.

To ensure the effective implementation of the project's benefit-sharing mechanism, several groups play a crucial role in the two project interventions that will be carried out:

1. Community of Air Tenam Village

Characteristics: Inhabitants of Air Tenam village identifiable through their "Kartu Tanda Penduduk" (Population Identification Card - KTP). It is accounted around 50 households
Role in the Project: Lead the management of HKM and HTR, administer the management of HKM and HTR. Central participants in ecological and economic restoration interventions, engaged in determining priority restoration areas, zoning, and the formulation of RKPS and RKT HKM-HTR, actively involved in restoration actions (planting MPTS plant species), participating in plant monitoring, and forest patrol.

2. Forest Farmer Group Maju Bersama
Characteristics: Farmers who manage the HKM are, consist of 232 famers

Role in the Project: Manage their land sustainably, ensuring their land management does not reach into the protected zone. playing a key role in the formulation of RKPS and RKT HKM-HTR, participating in the planting of MPTS plants, engaging in plant monitoring and forest patrols, strengthening the roles of women and youth through group organizations.

3. Member of Harapan Bersama Cooperative
Characteristics: Farmer who manage the HTR area, consist of 241 farmers

Role in the Project: Participate in participatory forest patrols for monitoring and protection, support biodiversity monitoring and law enforcement against illegal practices, coordinate and foster synergy among development programs.

3. Youth Group

Characteristics: Residents of Air Tenam Village and/or members of HKM-HTR, Well-organized for collaboration in the project, Aged between 16-30 years⁵.

Role in the Project: Engage in participatory forest patrols for monitoring and protection, Enhance capacity in developing ecotourism as part of economic diversification, Participate in planting MPTS and monitoring plants, Play a strategic role in strengthening youth involvement in environmental decision-making.

4. Women's Group

Characteristics: Women from Air Tenam Village and/or members of HKM-HTR, Well-organized for collaboration in the project.

Role in the Project: Actively involved in the group organization to enhance women's roles in processing local products or derivatives of MPTS plants, Capacity building in product management and marketing aspects, Providing unique perspectives in decision-making related to ecological and economic restoration.

2.4 Participatory Design

The utilization of forest products and land use is aimed at meeting the community's livelihood needs. The community still relies on their forests and lands as farmers. Men play a role in harvesting forest products and cultivating crops such as durian and coffee. Women, on the other hand, are more involved in supporting roles such as spraying, fertilizing and harvesting. Women have their own management area in the yard and cornfields, which are done collectively. Young people play a

⁵ Berdasarkan pasal 1 ayat 1 Undang-undang No 40 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepemudaan.

role in utilizing forests in the ecotourism sector, particularly in activities such as visiting waterfalls and rafting.

The maintenance carried out by women, men and youth in preserving the forests involves the existence of forest management institutions there, however, the role of the forest management officials is still not optimal due to ineffective management, and all elements such as women and youth groups are not involved. The management of the garden is carried out jointly by husband and wife, but when women participate in productive activities, it is not accompanied by cooperation in the domestic sector which is predominantly carried out by women. In carrying out sustainable forest management, it is necessary to involve women and men in their respective roles.

The regulation of community relations using forests and land use can be seen that men are socially responsible for earning a family living, thus enabling them to access raw materials in the forest for family survival. Socially, women are seen as responsible for the survival and well-being of the family. Meanwhile, the youth are the generation that is prepared to build the village, they are usually active in social aspects in the society.

The forest area management institutions currently consist only of male members, primarily due to societal perspectives that consider aspects of access, risk, and the need for spending days in the forest. Institutions with female members are found in the KWT (Kelompok Tani Wanita / Female Farmer Group), the Kube group, and the PKK (Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga / Empowerment of Family Wellbeing). The youth play a role in the administration through the Karangtaruna institution and Pokdarwis (Pengelolaan Kawasan Pariwisata Desa or Village Tourism Area Management).

Air Tenam Village is famous for its tourism sector, especially in the areas of white-water rafting and waterfalls. In 2022, its tourism sector even made it to the top 10 nominations in the Tourism Village (Desa Wisata/Dewi) competition at the provincial level in Bengkulu. The white-water rafting activities are managed by a tourism-aware group, with the administration being predominantly led by young individuals.

The tourism potential managed by youth groups possesses a natural beauty that appears very serene. The tourist managers have a fairly good capacity to be able to manage white water rafting tourism, but they have not maximized their promotional efforts. This is because the group lacks promotional capacity and is not very active in institutional matters.

Youth involvement can also be seen in the youth organizations and sports fields, with youth activities commonly found in volleyball sessions held every afternoon on the volleyball field. Some activities carried out by young people are not fully maximized, this is due to several factors such as a lack of capacity in management and tourism management.

Both men and women have access to enter the forest, however, its utilization is more dominant among men. This is influenced by factors such as remote access and higher risks faced within the forest. Gender roles are also influenced by women's responsibilities in domestic realms.

Land management activities are carried out jointly by husbands and wives, such as managing durian and coffee plantations, as well as corn fields, serving as a livelihood strategy. Control lies with men for managing orchards and raising cattle, while women control home gardens and goat farming. Youth have access to living spaces through tourism management, such as waterfalls and whitewater rafting.

The majority of the community's main livelihood lies around seasonal farming, particularly durian and coffee cultivation. Socially in society, men play the role of household heads, so livelihood sources with high economic value are managed by men. Women are responsible for family consumption patterns, so that their sources of livelihood are closely related to activities that can be utilized for household consumption. The livelihood strategies include corn cultivation, fishing in rivers, craftsmanship, and engaging in daily labour.

The participation of men, women and youth in institutions is only limited to nominal participation, which means membership within the organization. Women and young people's ability to express opinions in formal meetings is still low, with only a few having the authority to actively voice their opinions, such as those close to village apparatus and the heads of institutions. Youth are also rarely involved due to the lack of synergy between youth and the Village Government, their capacity in tourism management is quite good, as evidenced by the tourism competitions held, but in terms of organizational management it is still not optimal.

Society is formed socially in the form of small groups through activities such as arisan (rotating savings and credit associations) and yasinan (religious gatherings). Arisan is a collective network carried out by women utilizing commodities that are close to them. Meanwhile, in terms of forming a learning network to share and enhance best practices for improving their capacity and representation, they have not yet been established.

The program management strategy that will be carried out needs to consider gender aspects based on gender indicators that have been created from an analytical study of the distribution of gender roles in Air Tenam Village. This aims to provide strengthening interventions according to the needs of men, women and youth so that the structure of society can function accordingly.

In the preparation of the activity plan for the management group of the social forestry area, institutional reflection is necessary to activate leadership. The dominant role of men is not only in decisions related to land and forests but also in family decision-making and village government programs. Therefore, it is essential to provide gender and social inclusion education to men to encourage their support for women's role in the decision-making process.

Women play an active role in productive activities such as managing corn and vegetable cultivation areas. However, their participation in public domains, like village meetings, is limited, partly due to women's capacity to express their opinions being insufficient. Special facilitation is needed for women's group meetings to empower them to actively participate in expressing the interests of their group. Some women possess skills in crafting woven hats and baskets, therefore, it's important to develop and share these skills with other women to support the livelihoods of farming families during the rainy season and the panceklik, as seen in the seasonal calendar.

Thirdly, youth have access to managing ecotourism activities, but the group is not well-managed, so it is necessary to provide guidance to the youth groups, starting with an approach that involves activities in the sports sector, such as volleyball and rafting. The need to enhance youth capacity can be identified through the issues identified in the youth population.

2.5 FPIC Process

To encourage a dialogical and participatory approach in implementing the rights of local communities in decision-making related to all activities in this project, several stages of FPIC are undertaken. These stages include :

- 1) Project Design Socialization:

- The project team conducts project design socialization with members of the Community Forest (HKM) and Customary Forest (HTR) and stakeholders in Air Tenam village.
- Socialization includes information about the project objectives, potential impacts, expected benefits, and steps to be taken.
- Socialization takes place in an open and inclusive atmosphere, allowing active participation from Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- The socialization process concludes with the signing of a Minutes of Meeting and/or Memorandum of Understanding which reflects the understanding and commitment of all relevant parties.

2) Initial Meeting (Kick-Off Meeting):

- An initial meeting is conducted to start the project stages.
- This meeting involves the project team, the local people/communities, and other stakeholders (District Government, local Forest Management Unit / KPH, etc.)
- The purpose of the meeting is to build mutual understanding, clarify the roles and responsibilities of each party, and discuss the project's agenda and work plan.

3) Identify Plant Needs for the Restoration Program:

- The project team communicates with the Forest Management Unit (KPH) and the Regional River Basin Management Agency (BPDAS) to identify plant needs in the restoration program.
- This communication involves exchanging information about plant species that are suitable for the ecosystem conditions of the project area.
- Traditional knowledge and aspirations of the local communities are also integrated into the identification of plant needs.

4) Establishing Commitment to the Restoration Program:

- This step involves establishing commitment from all relevant parties towards the restoration program.
- Commitments include land preparation, planting of vegetation, and monitoring activities.
- Discussions and agreements are carried out to ensure fair participation and contribution from local communities and other stakeholders in project implementation.

5) Preparation of a Complaints Mechanism:

- The project team develops an effective mechanism for resolving complaints that may arise during project implementation.
- This mechanism ensures that the voices and grievances of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are heard and addressed fairly and transparently.
- Information about the complaint mechanism is communicated to all relevant parties, ensuring that they are aware of how to raise complaints or issues that may arise.

3 Project Design

3.1 Baseline Scenario

Air Tenam Village is located in Ulu Manna District, South Bengkulu Regency, which is about 180 km from the capital of Bengkulu Province, and it is part of the Bukit Barisan Mountains range. Located in the northern part of South Bengkulu Regency, directly adjacent to Lahat Regency, South Sumatra Province. To reach the village, one can take the access road from Manna City (capital of South

Bengkulu Regency) to Palembang City (capital of South Sumatra Province), following the direction of the upstream flow of the Air Manna River.

Its position is about 40 km from the west coast of Sumatra and 40 km from the peak of Mount Dempo, so it has a temperate climate. Ulu Manna is a Water Catchment Area of the Air Manna Watershed. The topographic conditions are dominated by steep slopes, making it an area prone to landslides and flash floods.

Having an area of around 4,941 hectares, the function of the area in Air Tenam Village consists of Limited Production Forest 49.2%, Protected Forest 43.9%, and Other Land Use Area 6.9%. The most dominant land cover is primary natural forest, followed by secondary forest, shrubs, and +agroforestry (coffee, durian, jengkol, petai) as the main livelihood of the community. Settlements are concentrated along the Manna River, surrounded by hills and forests.

There is a threat to the area due to unsustainable management that has triggered a shift in land use from forested areas to monoculture plantations over the last 30 years which is marked by changes in land cover. Outsiders flocked to the Air Tenam village area in the 1980s, clearing land and transforming the once forested areas into plantations through burning and encroachment.

The reduced forest cover has significantly diminished biodiversity leading to erosion as there are no longer roots to anchor the soil. Eroded soil contributes to sedimentation in the river flow, negatively impacting the ecological conditions of the watershed.

The alteration of forest cover caused by active land clearing by outsiders, before the implementation of the social forestry scheme has resulted in a shift in the microclimate around the area, making it drier and warmer. This disturbance affects the condition of local flora and fauna due to the increasing dominance of monoculture plantations. With the existence of a social forestry scheme, only members of the Forest Farmers Group can manage the areas in utilization zones that have already been converted into plantations.

The high level of illegal logging and forest encroachment is driven by the low level of prosperity and income among the local community. This leads people to resort to large-scale tree felling to extract wood from the forested areas, aiming to earn money to meet their basic living needs.

The opening new road cross over HKM area is another a thread for the management of HKM and HTR area. It will enable the more access to the forest area to extract wood (illegal logging), or open new farms.

This project aims to create a model for collaborative and sustainable ecological, economic and social restoration as a form of protection and security for the area, increasing carbon capture capacity in order to reduce emissions, improve community and institutional capacities and boost the economy of communities around forests through sustainable management of forest areas in the form of restoration. This restoration model also has the potential to enhance the quality of environmental services by preserving the quality of river basins for water supply and promoting ecotourism.

The project area serves as a provider of clean water, and fresh air and a balancer of microclimate in the South Bengkulu region and its surroundings. The Air Tenam Village Social Forestry Area will be managed by applying ecological, economic and social restoration techniques based on local wisdom and customary rules, supported by the technical capacity of the stakeholders and the effective and appropriate use of technology.

3.2 Livelihood Baseline

The main livelihood of the community of Air Tenam Village is farming. Almost all of them work as farmers, with some making it their main profession and others pursuing it as a side job. Essentially, the people of Air Tenam Village sustain their lives through agriculture. They utilize permits like HKM and HTR for farming, this is supported by the large area and easy access to marketing. The community doesn't need to worry because the produce from each crop can be directly distributed to local sellers in Air Tenam.

Table 3. Source of Income of Air Tenam Village Community

No	Source of Income	Primary	Side Job
1	Farmer	46 Families	3 Families
2	Driver	1 Family	
3	Village office staff	3 Families	5 Families
4	Trader		5 Families
5	Breeder		6 Families
6	Fisherman		3 Families

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

It can be concluded that the community of Air Tenam Village relies on the potential of natural resources particularly in the agricultural sector to fulfill their daily needs. While the community has some knowledge of farming techniques, the existing techniques are not sufficient to yield productive agriculture. People are still unable to diversify their crops beyond annual crops such as durian, coffee and others on their farmland. On the other hand, farmers also lack proper knowledge of agroforestry techniques and still don't consider land sustainability. What needs to be done now is how to guide and support these farmers so that they are able to implement an agroforestry system while ensuring the sustainability of natural resources.

3.3 Ecosystem Baseline

The functions of the areas in Air Tenam Village consist of: Limited Production Forest 49.2%, Protected Forest 43.9%, and Other Land Use Areas 6.9%. The most dominant land cover is primary natural forest, followed by secondary forest, shrubs, and agroforestry (coffee, durian, jengkol, petai) as the main livelihood for the community. Settlements are concentrated along the Manna River, surrounded by hills and forests.

Before being designated as a social forestry area, the Air Tenam Village forest area was classified by the state as Peraduan Tinggi Limited Production Forest, as the government lacked the capacity to effectively manage forest areas in remote regions, consequently, the area suffered from deforestation, illegal logging, and land sales, with unauthorized mapping for newcomers engaging in cultivation and land clearing. The condition of land cover in the Air Tenam Village area consists of primary forest, secondary forest, mature shrubland, young shrubland, plantation forest, open land and water bodies.

The primary forest area with well-preserved forest cover is dominated by species Tenam (*Anisoptera marginata*), Kelumpang (*Sterculia foetida*-Malvaceae), Pasang (*Quercus subserica* A. Camus.-Fagaceae), Kayu kunyit, lagan (*Dipterocarpus palembanicus*-Dipterocarpaceae), medang (*Litsea bancana* Boerl.-Lauraceae), medang guava (*Syzygium aromaticum*-Myrtaceae), kayu enggris (*Koompassia malaccensis*-Caesalpiniaceae), kungkil (*Pometia pinnata* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.-Sapindaceae), gelam (*Melaleuca cajuputi* Powell-Myrtaceae), balam terung (*Payena leelii*-Sapotaceae), kelampaian (*Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser.-Rubiaceae), medang miang (*Schima*

wallichii (DC.) Korth.-Theaceae), surian (Toona sureni (Blume) Merr.-Meliaceae), menggris (Kompassia excelsa-Fabaceae), pasang hitam (Lithocarpus spp-Fagaceae), damar (Agathis spp-Araucariaceae), balam sadu (Palaquium burchii H.J.L-Sapotaceae), seluai (Dipterocarpus spp-Dipterocarpaceae), keruing (Dipterocarpus hasseltii-Dipterocarpaceae), kayu labu (Endospermum formicarum Becc.-Euphorbiaceae), kayu lulus (Tristaniopsis whiteana-Myrtaceae), medang sangka (Buchanania auriculata-Anacardiaceae), (Sterculia foetida-Malvaceae), pelawi (Alstonia Scholaris (L.) R.Br-Apocynaceae), tampang (Artocarpus nitidus-Moraceae), maang (Macaranga spp-Euphorbiaceae), jabon (Neolamarckia cadamba-Rubiaceae), kelungkut daun (Shorea leprosula Miq-Dipterocarpaceae), bambang (Michelia champaca-Magnoliaceae). The plantation area in the project area is developed with an agroforestry pattern of coffee and durian, interspersed with other MPTS plants such as jengkol, cempedak, petai and areca nut. The land used for plantation is located in relatively flat land, while areas with steep slopes are left as forest areas.

In the scenario without the project or intervention, the ecosystem baseline is likely to experience ongoing degradation and challenges. The identified drivers of degradation, such as illegal logging and unsustainable land use practices, are likely to persist and contribute to ecosystem damage. Without sustainable management practices, deforestation, biodiversity loss, and negative impacts on the overall health of the ecosystem may occur. Pressure on forest areas, especially in the Protected Forest, may increase, affecting primary forest cover. Additionally, the potential expansion of agricultural activities and the opening of new land, triggered by factors such as declining coffee plantation production, could lead to larger-scale deforestation and habitat disruption.

In summary, without proactive measures and sustainable interventions, the existing degradation trends are likely to continue without project intervention, posing a threat to biodiversity, water resources, and the overall ecosystem health in the Air Tenam Village region.

3.4 Project Logic

Table 3.4 Initial Project Logic

Aim		
	Description	Assumptions/Risks
Outcomes – Intended overall project aim		
Carbon Benefit	<p>This project aims to generate carbon benefits by adopting sustainable practices for the restoration of degraded forests.</p> <p>As plants grow and accumulate more mass, carbon reserves in the ecosystem also increase. This can involve the growth of plant biomass, accumulation of organic materials in the soil, and carbon storage in aquatic ecosystems.</p>	<p>Assumption: Land restoration and forest conservation will reduce carbon emissions and generate significant carbon benefits.</p> <p>Risk: Commitment and awareness are challenging to sustain over the long term. In some cases, after the initial phase of a project, interest and commitment from relevant parties may decline. Additionally, external factors such as unpredictable climate changes can threaten the success of planting programs in achieving the expected carbon benefits.</p>
Livelihood Benefit	<p>Another issue to be addressed is the community's dependence on vulnerable and limited livelihoods.</p> <p>This project aims to enhance sustainable livelihoods through the</p>	<p>Assumption: The development of layered commodity-based economic enterprises and diversification of livelihoods will provide significant economic benefits for local communities.</p>

	development of layered commodity-based economic enterprises and diversification of local community livelihoods.	<p>Risk: Potential obstacles Pest attacks can damage crops or commodities being developed, reducing production, and threatening the sustainability of economic businesses. In addition, external factors such as market price fluctuations or natural disasters can also affect the success of the project.</p>
Ecosystem Benefit	By carrying out restoration, it is expected that degraded areas can recover and function as vital components of the Raja Mandara protected forest corridor. This is important for maintaining ecosystem connectivity facilitating genetic exchange, species dispersion, and preserving ecosystem balance.	<p>Assumption: Sustainable management practices, habitat protection, and restoration of degraded areas along habitat protection will develop the Raja Mandara protected forest corridor.</p> <p>Risk: the presence of development policies or regulations that might undermine support or protection for the targeted ecosystem (for example, road construction policies may lead to habitat fragmentation / land use changes in the surrounding area).</p>
Outputs		
Output 1	Protection of the Remaining Forest Areas: Maintain primary forest areas in the PS area (HKM and HTR) to increase carbon absorption capacity and develop the Raja Mandara protected forest corridor.	<p>Risk: There are threats to the sustainability of protection of primary forest areas such as illegal logging, forest encroachment, or conflicts of interest that can reduce the effectiveness of protection.</p> <p>Mitigation Efforts: Increase surveillance and patrol presence to prevent illegal acts, build cooperation with local authorities and communities, and involve communities in environmental monitoring and supervision. Additionally, conducting advocacy and educating the public about the importance of forest protection and developing sustainable development programs to reduce pressure on forest areas.</p>
Output 2	Ecological and Economic Restoration: Increasing forest cover in degraded areas in PS areas (HTR and HKM) through planting MPTS plants. and strengthening the role of women in processing MPTS plant products and youth groups in managing ecotourism	<p>Risk: There is a risk of failure in the ecological and economic restoration process, such as the failure of planting MPTS plants, failure in product marketing, or unsustainability in forest area management and product processing.</p> <p>Mitigation Efforts: Carrying out continuous monitoring and evaluation of the restoration and management process, providing training and technical support to the community related to planting and maintaining MPTS plants, building partnerships with business</p>

		and market players to ensure product marketing, as well as actively involving women and youth groups in forest area management and product processing.
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3.5 Additionality

Table 3.5 Initial Barrier Analysis

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers
1. Ecological and economic restoration		
1.1 Land management plan through: Determining area priorities, zoning (protection and utilization), as well as preparing RKPS (Social Forestry Work Plan) and RKT (Annual Work Plan) HKM-HTR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of understanding and awareness of land management plans and the importance of priority areas and zoning. ▪ The potential low participation of the community in determining the priority restoration areas and the development of RKPS-RKT, especially for residents residing outside the Air Tenam village. ▪ Insufficient knowledge, technical skills and limited relevant information possessed by members of HKM and HTR regarding forest conditions, socio-economic aspects and regulations related to the preparation of RKPS and RKT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct intensive socialization with all stakeholders regarding the importance of the land management plan, including the designated priority areas and zoning. ▪ Increase the knowledge and technical skills of HKM and HTR members to integrate forest conditions, socio-economic aspects and relevant regulations in the preparation of RKPS and RKT. This is achieved through participatory work with relevant government agencies such as KPHL.
1.2 Action for planting MPTS type plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The availability of sufficient seeds or MPTS plant seeds for the area of land to be planted can be an obstacle, especially if the stock of seeds or seedlings is limited. ▪ Unsuitable soil and climate conditions for specific MPTS plants can impede growth and the success of planting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborating with institutions, universities or other organizations that have stocks of MPTS seeds or plant seeds to ensure adequate supply. ▪ Conducting feasibility studies to select plant types that are suitable for the soil and climate conditions in the region. ▪ Providing training and technical support to the community regarding the

		planting and maintenance of MPTS plants.
1.3 Plant monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited human and financial resources to carry out routine and comprehensive plant monitoring can be an obstacle in obtaining accurate and up-to-date data on the growth and health of MPTS plants. ▪ Inadequate or unavailable monitoring technology in the area can also hinder the implementation of effective monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involving the local community in plant monitoring to share the workload and ensure sustainable monitoring. ▪ Utilizing simple, affordable technology, such as mobile applications or easy-to-use field monitoring tools. ▪ Seeking and exploring opportunities for support or collaboration with external parties, donors, or other institutions to address financial resource limitations. ▪ Establishing an effective monitoring system to measure the level of participation and progress in the planting of MPTS trees.
1.4 Strengthen the role of Women and Youth Groups through Organizing Youth and Women's groups, Enhancing the capacity of women's groups in processing MPTS plant derivative products and youth groups in developing ecotourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of awareness and active participation from women and youth groups in managing forest areas and processing MPTS plant products can be an obstacle. ▪ Social and cultural challenges that prevent women and youth groups from being fully involved in forest management activities and marketing of MPTS plant products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting training and awareness programs especially for women and youth groups to be involved in forest management and processing of MPTS crop products. ▪ Establish working groups or participation forums that involve women and youth groups in decision-making and activity planning.
2. Protection		
2.1 Participatory forest patrols by the community along with relevant parties (KPH, Forest Police, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration between the local community, KPH, Forest Police, and other relevant parties in participatory forest patrols poses coordination challenges. Aligning schedules, roles, and responsibilities of each party can be complex and requires additional efforts to ensure effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving coordination mechanisms through regular meetings, integrated scheduling, and mapping clear roles for each relevant party. ▪ Providing training and capacity building for forest patrol members, including knowledge about security, forest monitoring, identification of flora and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest patrol implementation not only involves efforts to combat illegal activities but also carries security risks, especially if there are illegal activities or potential conflicts in the patrol area. Ensuring the security of personnel and patrol equipment becomes a priority that needs to be anticipated and elaborated upon carefully. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fauna, and conflict resolution. Prioritize the safety of patrol personnel by providing personal protective equipment and clear security procedures.
2.2 Monitoring biodiversity and illegal practices in forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are challenges in accessing difficult and remote locations. Additionally, technological and infrastructure limitations such as monitoring equipment and communication networks can affect the quality and smoothness of monitoring. Species Identification and Illegal Practices: In some cases, it is difficult to distinguish between protected and unprotected species. Likewise, in documenting illegal practices, strong evidence and accurate documentation are required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using innovative technologies such as remote sensing, drones, and networked sensors to gather data from hard-to-reach locations and obtain information efficiently. Providing training to the monitoring team on accurate identification of illegal species and practices, including knowledge of the characteristics of protected and unprotected species as well as indicators of illegal practices to be observed. Collaboration with experts or relevant parties, such as academics or universities with knowledge and experience in species identification and illegal practices, to increase the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.
2.3 Establishing Sign board / information board about the protection zone and prohibition to encroach/clear the forest, collaboration with FMU and forest rangers in Air Tenam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forest management is still weak The interest to do land clearing is high The development of new road has opened a wider access to the forest area Poor land productivity requiring more land to be managed Low capacity for economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of annual management plan of HTR and HKM is optimized Intensifying the socialization of protected zone and forest management. Prioritizing the establishing of sign board/information board in the protected zone Collaboration with FMU for patrolling and forest enforcement.

2.4 Tree Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public awareness and participation in the Tree Adoption program are still low. ▪ The sustainability of funding to support the ongoing operation of forest protection through the Tree Adoption program is still weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an effective communication campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of forest protection and the benefits of the Tree Adoption program. ▪ Involve social media, websites, local events, and communities in raising support and donations for the Tree Adoption program. ▪ Ensure transparency and accountability in the use of Tree Adoption funds
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3.6 Exclusion List

Activities	Included in Project
Any project activities leading to or requiring the destruction [1] of critical habitat [2] or any forestry project which does not implement a plan for improvement and/or sustainable management.	No
Any activity which could be associated with the significant impairment of areas particularly worthy of protection of cultural heritage (without adequate compensation in accordance with international standards).	No
Trade in animals, plants or any natural products not complying with the provisions of the CITES/Washington convention [3].	No
Destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing with a net more than 2.5 km in length, explosives and/or poison.	No
Large-scale commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.	No
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests [4].	No
Exploitation of diamond mines and marketing of diamonds where the host country has not adhered to the Kimberley Process.	No
Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour [5] or harmful child labour [6].	No
Projects that include involuntary physical displacement and/or forced eviction.	No
Production or activities that encroach on lands owned, or claimed or occupied by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.	No
Production, use, sale or trade of pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone layer depleting substances [7], and other toxic [8] or dangerous materials such as asbestos or products containing PCB's [9], wildlife or products regulated under CITES, including all products that are banned or are being progressively phased out internationally	No
Production or trade of arms, ammunition, weaponry, controversial weapons, or components thereof (e.g., nuclear weapons and radioactive ammunition, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, cluster bombs, anti -personnel mines, enriched uranium).	No
Procurement and use of firearms.	No
Provision of finances to military institutions involved in conservation or security activities.	No

Production or trade of strong alcohol intended for human consumption or other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).	No
Production or trade of tobacco and other drugs	No
Gambling, gaming establishments, casinos or any equivalent enterprises and undertaking [10].	No
Any trade related to pornography or prostitution.	No
Production or trade in radioactive material. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded	No
Production or trade in unbound asbestos. This does not apply to the purchase or use of cement linings with bound asbestos and an asbestos content of less than 20%.	No
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.	No
Transboundary trade in wastes, except for those accepted by the Basel Convention and its underlying regulations [11].	No
Any activity leading to an irreversible modification or significant displacement of an element of culturally critical heritage [12].	No
Production and distribution, or investment in, media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against a part of the population.	No
Projects involving the planting or introduction of invasive species	No
Projects that increase the dependency of primary participants and other stakeholders on fossil fuels.	No

3.7 Environmental and Social Screening

Table 3.7 Environmental and Social Risks

Risk Area	Potential Risks
Vulnerable Groups	There is a vulnerable group in Air Tenam Village, namely an elderly single mother who is the backbone of the family. She falls into the marginalized and disabled group. Despite her limitations, vulnerable groups will still be involved in project activities and will receive social attention from the results of project activities.
Gender Equality	<p>There is no risk, as gender equality will always be implemented in every project activity by involving various groups of the community.</p> <p>In forestry matters, men often dominate, especially in meetings with external parties. However, for village-level meetings and activities, both men and women will be actively involved and engaged. This approach ensures that the perspectives and contributions of women are included, promoting more comprehensive and inclusive project outcomes.</p>
Human Rights	There is no risk, the project will not prevent the community from fulfilling their economic or social rights, such as the right to life, the right to self-determination, cultural continuity, health, employment, water and a decent standard of living. These rights are already regulated by legislation in Indonesia.
Community, Health, Safety & Security	There is no risk, as the project will provide support in every monitoring and patrol activity, striving to avoid causing any conflicts in the project area. This project aims to establish environmental safety and health by reducing emissions for communities around the area.
Labour and Working Conditions	There is no risk, as the project will be supported by official institutions that respect the rights of workers in accordance with statutory regulations by not implementing any form of discriminatory working conditions, harassment, or exploitation. Safety measures for project workers in completing project activities that may pose risks have been prepared, and efforts to mitigate potential risks are in place.
Resource Efficiency, Pollution, Wastes, Chemicals and GHG emissions	There is no risk, this project is implemented by applying the concept of protection and restoration with an orientation towards safeguarding and preserving the area to support mitigation actions in controlling climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing the ecological quality of water, air, and soil resources.
Access Restrictions and Livelihoods	There is no risk, this project does not restrict the community's access and livelihoods. Instead, it serves as an alternative for the predominantly farming community to manage their land and gardens sustainably and in a lasting manner.
Cultural Heritage	There is no risk, as within the project area, there haven't been any discoveries of cultural sites and it doesn't fall within the category of burial sites, monuments, or important cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples	There is no risk, Although some areas are managed as plantations by individuals from outside Air Tenam Village, these managers are designated members based on local government decisions, so it will not have a negative impact on their rights as managers of their plantations.
Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	There is no risk, project activities will not pose a negative risk to biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources On the contrary this project is implemented by applying the principles of protection,

	ecological restoration and sustainable economics to increase biodiversity and utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner..
Land Tenure Conflicts	There is no risk, as a thorough assessment of land tenure and land-use rights in the area has been carried out and it is understood by members of the management group. Members who have land management rights have also been regulated in a decree issued by the local government.
Risk of Not Accounting for Climate Change	The community heavily relies on the project area as it constitutes their living space, involving the management of land and plantations highly dependent on climate change. Therefore, if climate change occurs, such as a prolonged dry season or irregular rainfall, it can change the seasonal calendar and impact the harvests of the farmers.
Other – e.g. Cumulative Impacts	There is a vulnerable group in Air Tenam Village, comprising a single elderly mother who serves as the backbone of her family and falls into the marginalized category as a person with disabilities. Despite her limitations, the vulnerable groups will still be involved in project activities and will receive social attention based on the outcomes of the project.

3.8 Double Counting

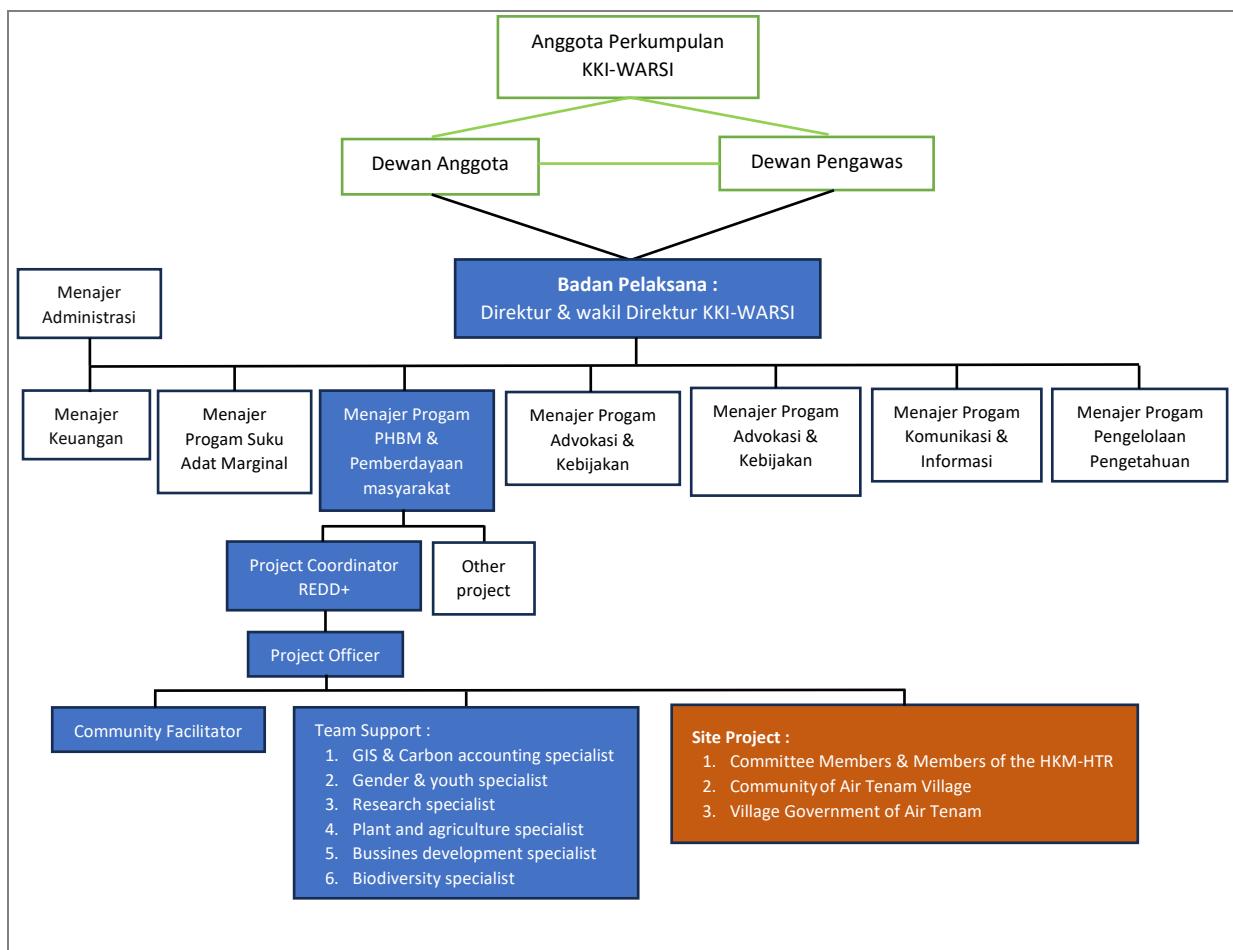
Table 3.8 National Level Legislation, Policies and Instruments

	Yes/No/Unsure	Details
Is there a national registry for land-based carbon projects?	Yes	The national registration for land-based carbon projects is carried out through the SRN-PPI website (National Registration System for Climate Change Control) which is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, precisely under the Directorate General of Climate Change Control.
Are carbon rights defined in national legislation?	Yes	The carbon rights are defined in Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2021, where this definition states that the right to carbon is the control of carbon by the state.
Are there any carbon pricing regulations existing or in development (e.g. emissions trading scheme or carbon tax)	Yes	The newly regulated carbon pricing, specified in Law Number 7 of 2021 concerning tax harmonization, the carbon tax rate is set at higher or equal to the carbon price in the carbon market per kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2eq) or equivalent units. However, the minimum price is established at IDR 30.00 (thirty rupiah) per kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2eq) or equivalent unit.
Does the country receive or plan to receive results-based climate finance through bilateral or multilateral programs?	Yes	The country can collaborate on foreign carbon trading to produce GHG emission reduction outcomes in order to achieve NDC targets.
Are there any other relevant regulations, policies or instruments?	Yes	Just like Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 9, which provide opportunities for environmental services related to carbon storage and/or

		absorption. Additionally, there's Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree SK.168/MENLHK/PKTL/PLA.1/2/2022 concerning Indonesia's Forestry and Other land use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 and Indonesia's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Reduction Commitments in the Enhanced National Determined Contribution (ENDC) document. The commitment includes a 31.89% reduction through domestic efforts and a 43.20% reduction with international assistance.
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4 Governance and Administration

4.1 Governance Structure



1. Director and Deputy Director :

- Responsible for overall project leadership, strategic planning, and decision-making
- Provide guidance to program managers and project coordinators
- Oversee the effective implementation of project activities.

2. Program Manager for Community-Based Forest Management (PHBM) and Community Empowerment :

- Develop and implement strategies for community-based forest management
- Empower and engage local communities in project activities
- Coordinate with relevant stakeholders and ensure program success

3. REDD+ Project Coordinator :

- Lead the REDD+ initiative, ensuring compliance with requirements
- Coordinate and monitor activities related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- Liaise with government bodies and international organizations involved in REDD+

4. Project Officer :

- Oversee the day-to-day implementation of project activities
- Manage community facilitators and support teams
- Ensure project goals align with timelines and budget constraints.

4.1 Community Facilitator :

- Work closely with local communities to facilitate their active participation
- Provide support, training, and guidance on sustainable practices
- Act as a liaison between the community and project management

4.2 Team Support :

- GIS & Carbon Accounting Specialist: Focus on mapping, carbon accounting, and data analysis
- Gender and youth specialist : Dedicated to addressing gender and youth-related aspects within the project.
- Research specialist : Engaged in comprehensive research activities to support project objectives.
- Plant and agriculture specialist : Expertise in plant-related matters and agricultural practices to ensure the project's success.
- Business Development Specialist : Explore economic opportunities aligned with project goals
- Biodiversity Specialist: Monitor and enhance biodiversity conservation efforts.

4.3 Site Project : Committee Members & Members of the HKM-HTR, Community of Air Tenam Village, Village Government of Air Tenam

- Local representation directly involved in on-the-ground activities.
- Committee members ensure community input and participation
- Village government collaboration ensures alignment with local governance structures.

4.2 Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Land Management, especially in forest areas, and assessment of Greenhouse gas emissions are the authority of the state, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In implementing it in the field, the central government is assisted by local government agencies responsible for forestry affairs, these local government agencies then establish regional technical implementation units (UPTD) for KPH (Forest Management Unit). In this project the authority responsible for land management is KPHL (Protected Forest Management Unit) in South Bengkulu. KKI Warsi and KPHL South Bengkulu entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, outlining cooperation on community empowerment and strengthening social forestry programs in the working area of KPHL South Bengkulu to support low-emission development.

The involvement of the KPHL South Bengkulu in this matter, in accordance with the contents of the memorandum of understanding and the authority of the institution, KPHL South Bengkulu will play a role in strengthening the Social Forestry program in terms of protecting forests and land in the Project area.

Furthermore, land managers who have obtained management rights from the state, in this case represented by the village government, have agreed to collaborate in efforts to protect the forest at the project site, this is evidenced by the minutes of the agreement between KKI Warsi and the Air Tenam Village Government, which was acknowledged by the Head of KPHL South Bengkulu..

Management of this project will be carried out in accordance with all applicable policies in the Project's country.

4.3 Financial Plan

To implement the project, we have some potential funding, such as get support funding from the Darwin Initiative. The Darwin Initiative is an initiative that provides financial support to conservation and environmental protection projects worldwide .

In the future, we are planning to seek funding from the domestic market as the government of Indonesia has issued the carbon pricing mechanism. The project can leverage the carbon emissions reduction resulting from conservation and environmental management activities as well as protecting important natural resources.

Additionally, we will also look for supporting funding from private entities such as Gojek or Jejakin that have a commitment to the environment, through the program of baby tree (forest restoration and tree adoption). With financial support and cooperation from the private sector, we can enhance the sustainability of this project and improve the effectiveness of supervision and monitoring of the planted seedlings

The benefit sharing mechanism will be formulated based on the discussion with local community. In the preliminary study, the benefit sharing mechanism will be allocated to support forest farmers to enrich their farming, improve the capacity building of local community to intensify their farming, such as coffee plantation, durian trees, and other commodities. The other allocation funding will allocate to landless farmer, marginal group. The detail of beneficiaries plan will be described on the PDD stage.

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Project Boundaries

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wZ1TC7hdw94rP48TmoAGfAfZE_Fg20Ea?usp=drive_link

Annex 2 – Registration Certificate

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_NmITqdyZtkbV_DVXMtEwxDER4Yv8EOe?usp=sharing

Annex 3 – Exclusion List

Activities	Included in Project ('Yes' or 'No')
Any project activities leading to or requiring the destruction [1] of critical habitat [2] or any forestry project which does not implement a plan for improvement and/or sustainable management.	No
Any activity which could be associated with the significant impairment of areas particularly worthy of protection of cultural heritage (without adequate compensation in accordance with international standards).	No
Trade in animals, plants or any natural products not complying with the provisions of the CITES/Washington convention [3].	No
Destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing with a net more than 2.5 km in length, explosives and/or poison.	No
Large-scale commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.	No
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests [4].	No
Exploitation of diamond mines and marketing of diamonds where the host country has not adhered to the Kimberley Process.	No
Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour [5] or harmful child labour [6].	No
Projects that include involuntary physical displacement and/or forced eviction.	No
Production or activities that encroach on lands owned, or claimed or occupied by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.	No
Production, use, sale or trade of pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone layer depleting substances [7], and other toxic [8] or dangerous materials such as asbestos or products containing PCB's [9], wildlife or products regulated under CITES, including all products that are banned or are being progressively phased out internationally	No
Production or trade of arms, ammunition, weaponry, controversial weapons, or components thereof (e.g., nuclear weapons and radioactive ammunition, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, cluster bombs, anti - personnel mines, enriched uranium).	No
Procurement and use of firearms.	No
Provision of finances to military institutions involved in conservation or security activities.	No
Production or trade of strong alcohol intended for human consumption or other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).	No
Production or trade of tobacco and other drugs	No
Gambling, gaming establishments, casinos or any equivalent enterprises and undertaking [10].	No
Any trade related to pornography or prostitution.	No

Production or trade in radioactive material. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded	No
Production or trade in unbound asbestos. This does not apply to the purchase or use of cement linings with bound asbestos and an asbestos content of less than 20%.	No
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.	No
Transboundary trade in wastes, except for those accepted by the Basel Convention and its underlying regulations [11].	No
Any activity leading to an irreversible modification or significant displacement of an element of culturally critical heritage [12].	No
Production and distribution, or investment in, media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against a part of the population.	No
Projects involving the planting or introduction of invasive species	No
Projects that increase the dependency of primary participants and other stakeholders on fossil fuels.	No

Notes:

[1] Destruction means (1) the elimination or severe reduction in the integrity of a habitat/area caused by a major and long-term/prolonged change in land-use or water resources or (2) the modification of a habitat such that this habitat's ability to fulfil its function/ role is lost.

[2] The term critical habitat encompasses natural and modified habitats that deserve particular attention. This term includes (1) spaces with high biodiversity value as defined in the IUCN's classification criteria, including, in particular, habitats required for the survival of endangered species as defined by the IUCN's red list of threatened species or by any national legislation; (2) spaces with a particular importance for endemic species or whose geographical range is limited; (3) critical sites for the survival of migratory species; (4) spaces welcoming a significant number of individuals from congregatory species; (5) spaces presenting unique assemblages of species or containing species which are associated according to key evolution processes or which fulfil key ecosystem services; (6) and territories with socially, economically or culturally significant biodiversity for local communities. Primary forests or high conservation value forests must also be considered as critical habitats

[3] <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>

[4] Sustainably managed forests are forests managed in a way that balances ecological, economic and socio-cultural needs.

[5] Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

[6] Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Employees must be at least 14 years of age, as defined in the ILO's Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (C138 – Minimum Age Convention, Article 2), unless local laws require compulsory school attendance or a minimum working age. In such circumstances, the highest age requirement must be used.

[7] Any chemical component which reacts with, and destroys, the stratospheric ozone layer leading to the formation of holes in this layer. The Montreal Protocol lists Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), their reduction targets and deadlines for phasing them out

[8] Including substances included under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and WHO "Pharmaceuticals: Restrictions in Use and Availability".

[9] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a group of highly toxic chemical products that may be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

[10] Any direct financing of these projects or activities involving them (for example, a hotel including a casino). Urban improvement plans which could subsequently incorporate such projects are not affected.

[11] Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (1989).

[12] "Critical cultural heritage" is considered as any heritage element recognised internationally or nationally as being of historical, social and/or cultural interest.

Annex 4 - Environmental and Social Screening

Guidance on use

Background

- The questionnaire includes questions aligned with the Plan Vivo Standard Environmental and Social Safeguards (Section 3.9, V5.0) and other Safeguard Provisions that are embedded in V5.0 of the Standard (namely Stakeholder Engagement, Stakeholder Consultation, Free Prior and Informed Consent, Grievance Redress Mechanism).
The questionnaire also draws from the Plan Vivo Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF)
- The questionnaire is structured around the IUCN ESMS Questionnaire, which itself is designed to be aligned with the IUCN ESMS (2016), and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (2017), including World Bank Standards 1-10.
- The number of questions has been limited in this version of the questionnaire to ensure that it is practical and user-friendly.
- The purpose of the questionnaire is to establish: 1) the project risk rating; 2) the significance of risks and impacts; 3) alignment with safeguard provisions; 4) the need for further E&S assessment during project design; 5) the likely safeguard plans that should be developed.
- Due to the early stage in project design, the questionnaire is not designed to assess alignment with the Plan Vivo Standard requirements, but rather prompt projects as to what will be expected regarding those requirements that relate to E&S safeguards.
- Any social and environmental risks must inform the design of the *Project*.

Requirement

- As per the Plan Vivo Standard v5, every project must conduct a screening of environmental and social risks and impacts at the PIN stage of project design. The questionnaire and screening report are to be submitted alongside the PIN to the Plan Vivo Foundation.

Process for use of the E&S questionnaire

- The Project Coordinator is to fill in the “Project coordinator response” section of the questionnaire. This is the column shaded light grey.
- Once completed by the Project Coordinator, the Plan Vivo Foundation Project Officer and E&S reviewer is to fill in the “E&S reviewer comments” section of the questionnaire. This includes filling in the “E&S reviewer conclusions”.

- The screening report is then completed at the end by the Plan Vivo Foundation E&S reviewer, and the results are shared and discussed with the Project Coordinator.

Establishing significance of risks and impacts

Table 1 illustrates how risk significance can be established based on an estimate of likelihood of something happening, and the impact should it occur. This likelihood-magnitude matrix can be used by the Project Officer and the E&S reviewer to estimate the risk and impact significance of the E&S risk areas indicated in the E&S questionnaire **Section B**, below. Note that while the questionnaire focuses on key topics and issues that are common to natural resource management projects, the project coordinator should include other known E&S risks and impacts associated with the planned project.

Likelihood represents the possibility that a given risk event is expected to occur. The likelihood should be established using the following five ratings:

- *Very unlikely to occur (1)*
- *Not expected to occur (2)*
- *Likely – could occur (3)*
- *Known to occur - almost certain (4)*
- *Common occurrence (5)*

Impact (or consequence) refers to the extent to which a risk event might negatively affect environmental or social receptors – see below criteria distinguishing five levels of impacts:

Table 1: Rating impact of a risk area

Severe (5)	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of very high magnitude , including very large scale and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts), cumulative, long-term (permanent and irreversible) ; receptors are considered highly sensitive ; examples are severe adverse impacts on areas with high biodiversity value ¹ ; severe adverse impacts to lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; significant levels of displacement or resettlement with long-term consequences on peoples' livelihood; impacts give rise to severe and cumulative social conflicts with long-term consequences.
Major (4)	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of high magnitude , including large scale and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts), of certain duration but still reversible if sufficient effort is provided for mitigation; receptors are considered sensitive; examples are adverse impacts on areas with high biodiversity value; adverse impacts to lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; significant levels of displacement or resettlement with temporary consequences on peoples' livelihood; impacts give rise to social conflicts which are expected to be of limited duration.
Medium (3)	Adverse impacts of medium magnitude , limited in scale (small area and low number of people affected), limited in duration (temporary), impacts are relatively predictable and can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with known solutions and straight forward measures.

Minor (2)	Adverse impacts of minor magnitude, very small scale (e.g. very small affected area, very low number of people affected) and only short duration, may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated.				
Negligible (1)	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or on the environment.				

Table 1: Rating significance of a risk area (Source: IUCN ESMS questionnaire, 2020)

		<i>Likelihood of occurrence</i>				
		<i>Very unlikely to occur (1)</i>	<i>Not expected to occur (2)</i>	<i>Likely – could occur (3)</i>	<i>Known to occur – almost certain (4)</i>	<i>Common occurrence (5)</i>
<i>Magnitude</i>	Severe (5)	Moderate	Substantial	High	High	High
	Major (4)	Low	Moderate	Substantial	Substantial	High
	Medium (3)	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Substantial
	Minor (2)	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Negligible (1)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Establishing project risk category

The project risk category will be determined based on an understanding of the types of potential E&S risks and impacts associated with the project, and the availability of appropriate and known mitigation measures. Most Plan Vivo projects are thought to be of either low or moderate risk. If high risk projects are identified, the E&S impact assessment would look to understand the alternative project designs available to reduce the potential risks and impacts.

Table 2: Rating significance of a risk area (Source: IUCN ESMS questionnaire, 2020)

Risk Category	Definition
Low	Insignificant or low potential environmental and social risks and impacts have been identified. No additional management measures are required; no Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) section of the PDD required.

Moderate	Moderate and/or substantial potential adverse risks and impacts have been identified, in one or more risk areas. These risks and impacts can be mitigated through known mitigation measures, such as a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, livelihood restoration plan, or through the project's ESMP.	
High	High risks and impacts that are potentially diverse and irreversible, and for which standard solutions are not sufficient to manage, and for which specialist safeguard plans and expertise is required.	

Alignment with safeguard provisions

Section C of the questionnaire refers to the Plan Vivo Standard (V5.0) safeguard provisions which are integrated into the Standard. These include:

- Stakeholder engagement and consultation
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project coordinator will answer the questions related to these provisions, and clarify the project's intentions to meet these Standard requirements during the project design phase.

Environmental and Social Assessment

The E&S questionnaire should determine what E&S assessment is required during the project design phase (PDD development). For low and moderate risk projects, a tailored E&S assessment is required. For high-risk projects, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required. The project coordinator should consider in responses what further assessment of risks and impacts is required, and the E&S reviewer will comment on this and include a summary in the Screening Report section.

Safeguard Plans

The E&S questionnaire should determine which Safeguard Plans are required by the project. For low risk projects, it is unlikely that an ESMP will be required. For moderate risk projects, an ESMP will be required. Projects will, according to the Standard, also require a mandatory Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Some projects might require specialist plans, such as an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or a Livelihood Restoration Plan.

SECTION A: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title:	Forest restoration in Air Tenam: Enhancing benefit for both biodiversity and people		
Project coordinator:	KKI Warsi, Darwin project		
Country:	Indonesia		
Geography/ landscape:	1600 hectares: Social Forestry Area (HTR Harapan Bersama and HKM Maju Bersama) Air Tenam Village, Ulu Manna District, South Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia		
Project summary:	Protection intervention implementing REDD+ benefits and restoration intervention through the planting of multi-purpose tree species.		
Name and role of project coordinator staff member filling this questionnaire:	KKI Warsi, taken from PIN document v4		
Confirm that the Plan Vivo Exclusion List is appended to this E&S questionnaire:	Yes, copied from PIN (all activities marked as 'no').		
SECTION B: POTENTIAL E&S RISKS AND IMPACTS			
Topic	Question	Project coordinator response	E&S reviewer comments
E&S Risks and Impacts			
Vulnerable Groups	Are there vulnerable or disadvantaged groups or individuals, including people with disabilities (consider also landless groups, lower income groups less able to cope with livelihood shocks/ stresses) in the project area, and are their livelihood conditions well understood by the project?	Yes, within the project area, there are vulnerable or less fortunate groups/individuals. Namely people with disabilities and those with low incomes. The livelihood conditions of these individuals need to be understood by the project to ensure that interventions can provide real and sustainable benefits for these groups.	<i>OK – plans for how the project aims to understand and assess the risks to these groups needs to be provided at PDD stage.</i>
	Is there a risk that project activities disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, due to their vulnerability status?	No, there is no risk that this project discriminates against vulnerable groups, such as in terms of access to project services or benefits, as well as decision-making. This project is designed to consider and respect the rights of all parties involved, including vulnerable groups. The principles of equality, justice	<i>OK – an explanation on exactly how the project is facilitating this access and engagement with vulnerable groups should be provided at PDD stage.</i>

		and non-discrimination must be upheld at every stage of the project, from planning to implementation.	
	Is there a risk that the project discriminates against vulnerable groups, for example regarding access to project services or benefits and decision-making?	There is no risk that the project will discriminate against vulnerable groups in terms of access to project services or benefits and decision-making. The project is designed with the goals of inclusion and social justice, and all project participants, including vulnerable groups, will be given equal opportunities to access project services and benefits as well as engage in decision-making. Steps will be taken to ensure that no discrimination occurs in this project. Policies and practices will be implemented to promote inclusion and avoid any forms of discrimination. Active participation from vulnerable groups will be encouraged in project decision-making, so that their voices are valued and included fairly.	<i>OK – this is a great explanation. More detail should be provided as to how the project plans to involve vulnerable groups, promote inclusion, and avoid any forms of discrimination at PDD stage.</i>
E&S reviewer conclusions			
<p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 3 – the project has identified vulnerable groups and plans to manage and mitigate the risk of disengagement, lack of access to project governance, and discrimination within the project seem to be set up well for project design stage. The presence of vulnerable groups and work that still needs to be done at PDD stage mean this risk should still be considered to be likely.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur, it would have a relatively significant impact on a small number of people.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Moderate</i></p>			
Gender equality	Is there a risk of adverse gender impacts due to the project/ project activities, including for example discrimination or creation/exacerbation or perpetuation of gender-related inequalities?	No, because in project activities, we will always strive for gender justice. The commitment of KKI Warsi to gender justice has been stipulated in the internal policies of KKI Warsi, in addition to the social conditions in society that still need gender justice. Air Tenam Village social forestry management and KKI Warsi will continue to strive to maintain gender justice in every project activity. In addition, regulations at the	<i>OK – this is a good explanation. More detail on how KKI Warsi will promote gender equality and engage with women in this project should be provided at PDD stage.</i>

		national and provincial levels in the Bengkulu Province have explicitly regulated the involvement of women who are often seen as the most affected by gender injustice.	
	Is there a risk that project activities will result in adverse impacts on the situation of women or girls, including their rights and livelihoods? Consider for example where access restrictions disproportionately affect women and girls due to their roles and positions in accessing environmental goods and services?	No, because the planning of this Project, will involve all parties, both men and women, in accordance with their respective portions and rights as regulated in statutory regulations.	OK
	Is there a risk that project activities could cause or contribute to gender- based violence, including risks of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment (SEAH)? Consider partner and collaborating partner organizations and policies they have in place. Please describe.	No, because the activities to be carried out will not contribute to gender-based violence including sexual exploitation and sexual harassment. KKI Warsi has also committed internally to strongly rejecting gender-based violent activities including sexual exploitation and harassment through KKI Warsi's internal policies. Besides, this is also related to the process of selecting partners in project implementation, it will undergo due diligence and careful selection to ensure that the chosen partners also share the same commitment.	OK
<i>E&S reviewer conclusions</i>			
<p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the commitments of the project coordinator and current engagement with women in this project mean that this risk is minor. More details on the planned mitigation and management measures should be provided at PDD stage.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur, it would have a relatively substantial impact on a fairly significant number of people.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Human Rights	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from fulfilling their economic or	No, because this project will not hinder community efforts which the efforts of the community that are	OK

	social rights, such as the right to life, the right to self-determination, cultural survival, health, work, water and adequate standard of living?	legitimately obtained in accordance with Indonesian laws and regulations.	
	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from enjoying their procedural rights, for example through exclusion of individuals or groups from participating in decisions affecting them?	No, because the implementation of this project will be carried out in a participatory manner in order to ensure community involvement. This activity begins with the FPIC Agenda so that every individual or group has the right to participate in accessing their procedural rights.	OK
	Are you aware of any severe human rights violations linked to project partners in the last 5 years?	No, what we know is that the project partners in the last 5 years have not been involved in serious human rights violations either as the main perpetrators or as parties who participated in such violations.	OK

E&S reviewer conclusions

Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – the awareness and management of the risks by the project coordinator, and FPIC processes in place through PIN and PDD stage, mean this risk is negligible.

Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 4 – if this risk were to occur it would have a significant impact on a substantial number of people.

Risk significance: Low

Community, Health, Safety & Security	Is there a risk of exacerbating existing social and stakeholder conflicts through the implementation of project activities? Consider for example existing conflicts over land or natural resources, between communities and the state.	No, because in this project the land manager has obtained official permission from the government to manage the land, and also the project that will be planned complies with the regulations and laws.	<i>OK – the explanation provided in the PIN is great, more detail, and evidence of the obtained permission will be required at PDD stage.</i>
	Does the project provide support (technical, material, financial) to law enforcement activities? Consider support to government agencies and to Community Rangers or members conducting monitoring and patrolling. If	Yes, because the Project will provide support for law enforcement as a form of commitment to land protection efforts. Land protection actions can also involve parties, leading to collaborative efforts that strengthen	<i>OK – a description of the involvement of law enforcement in the project and how this may impact on participants</i>

	so, is there a risk that these activities will harm communities or personnel involved in monitoring and patrolling?		(particularly vulnerable groups) should be provided at PDD stage.
	Are there any other activities that could adversely affect community health and safety? Consider for example exacerbating human-wildlife conflict, affecting provisioning ecosystem services, and transmission of diseases.	If the project successfully implements more sustainable land use changes, both ecologically and economically, the restoration program has the potential to create new habitats and attract wildlife to the area. This, in turn, may potentially increase the likelihood of conflicts between humans and wildlife. To address this, we will implement two fundamental mitigation steps: a) Providing education and training to the community on safe behaviour around wildlife. b) Developing clear protocols for handling conflicts in case of incidents between humans and wildlife.	OK – thank you for this explanation.
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 3 – the project does well to identify and plan to manage risks embedded within the project activities. Due to the presence of law enforcement, this risk is considered more significant. An analysis of the impacts of law enforcement on the project and its' participants (particularly vulnerable groups) should be provided at PIN stage.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur it would have a significant impact on a relatively small number of people.</i></p> <p>Risk significance: Moderate</p>			
<p>Labour and working conditions</p> <p>Is there a risk that the project, including project partners, would lead to working conditions for project workers²⁵ that are not aligned with national labour laws or the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (discriminatory working conditions, lack of equal opportunity, lack of clear employment terms, failure to prevent</p> <p>No, because as an official institution of course we must respect the rights of workers in accordance with Indonesian laws and regulations. The internal policies of KKI Warsi that address this issue reflect the institution's commitment to protect and respect the rights of workers in this project. Additionally, we are also selective in choosing project partners through a measurable and effective process, as part of mitigation efforts that KKI Warsi implements in carrying out this project.</p> <p>OK</p>			

	harassment or exploitation, failure to ensure freedom of association etc.)?		
	Is there an occupational health and safety risk to project workers while completing project activities?	There may be potential risks, but KKI Warsi and the area manager have prepared mitigation measures for possible risks that workers in this project might face.	<i>OK – an explanation of these risks and the planned mitigation and management measures will be required at PDD stage.</i>
	Is there a risk that the project support or be linked to forced labour, harmful child labour, or any other damaging forms of labour?	No, because in implementing this project the project management has committed to preventing forced labour hazardous child labour, or other forms of harmful work activities.	<i>OK</i>

E&S reviewer conclusions

Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the project does well to identify and manage any potential risks (to be further detailed at through the project design phase), therefore this risk is considered minor.

Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur it would have a fairly substantial impact on a relatively small number of people.

Risk significance: Low

Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions	Is there a risk that project activities might lead to releasing pollutants to the environment, cause significant amounts of waste or hazardous waste or materials?	No, because the project being implemented is oriented towards protecting and preserving land which has a positive impact on the environment.	<i>OK</i>
	Is there a risk that the project will lead to significant consumption of energy, water or other resources, or lead to significant increases of greenhouse gases?	No, because the project being implemented is oriented towards protecting and preserving land to support mitigation efforts in controlling climate change so the risks mentioned are contrary to the actions that will be implemented	<i>OK</i>

E&S reviewer conclusions

Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – the nature of the project activities and aims mean that this risk is negligible.

Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur it would have a relatively minor impact on a small number of people.

Risk significance: Low			
Access restrictions and livelihoods	Will the project include activities that could restrict peoples' access to land or natural resources where they have recognised rights (customary, and legal)? Consider projects that introduce new access restrictions (e.g. creation of a community forest), reinforce existing access restrictions (e.g. improve management effectiveness and patrolling of a community forest), or alter the way that land and natural resource access restrictions are decided (e.g. through introducing formal management such as co-management).	No, because the area used as a project area is an officially designated region, the project manager will assist the community with management rights in adhering to the rules established by the state. Moreover, the community will gain knowledge of effective and responsible area management, which will have positive impacts on both the community and project managers	OK
	Is there a risk that the access restrictions introduced /reinforced/ altered by the project will negatively affect peoples' livelihoods?	No, because the Project will not restrict the community's access to livelihoods as long as it complies with regulations and laws.	<i>OK – as above, details surrounding the impact of law enforcement on the project participants should be detailed in the PDD.</i>
	Have strategies to avoid, minimise and compensate for these negative impacts been identified and planned?	Yes, the project managers have already developed strategies to avoid negative impacts during project implementation, such as carrying out activities oriented towards providing understanding to the community, as a mitigation effort against these risks.	OK
E&S reviewer conclusions			
<p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the project does well to identify risks relating to access restrictions, and the nature of the project means that this risk is minor. As above, the impact of law enforcement patrols on the project participants and project area should be discussed further in the project design phase.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 3 – if this risk were to occur it would have a fairly substantial impact on a significant number of people.</i></p> <p>Risk significance: Moderate</p>			

Cultural heritage	Is the Project Area officially designated or proposed as a cultural site, including international and national designations?	No, because there has been no official designation regarding cultural sites in the project area	OK
	Does the project site potentially include important physical cultural resources, including burial sites and monuments, or natural features or resources of cultural significance (e.g. sacred sites and species, ceremonial areas) and is there risk that the project will negatively impact this cultural heritage?	No, because the project area does not have any sites, sacred places specific cultural heritage ceremony areas.	OK
	Is there a risk that the project will negatively impact intangible cultural heritage? Consider for example cultural practices, social and cultural norms in relation to land and natural resources.	No, because the project area does not have negative impacts; instead, it aligns with the cultural tradition of protecting natural resources, such as taboos on building structures near water sources.	OK
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – negligible risk.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – negligible risk.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Indigenous Peoples	Are there Indigenous Peoples ²⁶ living within the Project Area, using the land or natural resources within the project area, or with claims to land or territory within the Project Area?	No, because those living in the project area tend to be local communities but the majority are the Serawai and Basema tribes.	OK – just to clarify, these tribes are not indigenous groups?
	Is there a risk that the project negatively affects Indigenous Peoples through economic displacement, negatively affects their rights (including right to FPIC), their self- determination, or any other social or cultural impacts?	No, on the contrary, this project will assist the local community in finding alternative economic opportunities.	OK

	Is there a risk that there is inadequate consultation of Indigenous Peoples, and/or that the project does not seek the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples, for example leading to lack of benefits or inappropriate activities?	No, because if the project implementation lacks consultation with the local community, it will not proceed according to plan due to insufficient support from the community.	OK
<i>E&S reviewer conclusions</i>			
<i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – as no indigenous groups are present in the project site, this risk is negligible.</i>			
<i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – negligible risk.</i>			
<i>Risk significance: Low</i>			
Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources	Is there a risk that project activities will cause adverse impacts on biodiversity (both in areas of high biodiversity value, and outside of these areas) or the functioning of ecosystems? Consider issues such as use of pesticides, construction, fencing, disturbance etc.	No, because the project being implemented is oriented towards the protection sector, one of which strives to preserve biodiversity in the project area.	OK
	Is there a risk that the project will introduce non-native species or invasive species?	No, but if foreign species are needed, a thorough study will be carried out to assess suitability with the local ecology.	OK – good plan.
	Is there a risk that the project will lead to the unsustainable use of natural resources? Consider for example projects promoting value chains and natural resource-based livelihoods.	No, because the project to be implemented focuses on sustainable and sustainable management of the area.	OK
<i>E&S reviewer conclusions</i>			
<i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the nature of the project activities and values in place in the project context mean this risk is very unlikely.</i>			
<i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – if this were to occur it would have a relatively small impact on a small number of people/small area of the environment.</i>			
<i>Risk significance: Low</i>			

Land tenure conflicts	Has the land tenure and use rights in the project area been assessed and understood?	Yes, before the project is implemented, there has been a study of land tenure legality and land use planning, as well as a socio-economic study of the community.	<i>OK – an explanation of this study, its outcomes and its impact on project design should be included in detail in the PDD.</i>
	Is there a risk that project activities will exacerbate any existing land tenure conflicts, or lead to land tenure or use right conflicts?	No, because based on our analysis so far, the project implementation does not create land ownership conflicts; because the land in the project area is land that is legally managed by the community as evidenced by the issuance of SK HKm and HTR in the village of Air Tenam.	<i>OK</i>

E&S reviewer conclusions

Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the nature of the project area and land rights, as well as the studies and management plans in place, mean this risk is unlikely to occur.

Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur it would impact a relatively small number of people significantly.

Risk significance: Low

Risk of not accounting for climate change	Have trends in climate variability in the project areas been assessed and understood?	Yes, the community already has a seasonal calendar used to determine the timing of land management and social activities in the community. This seasonal calendar has been clarified together with the community.	<i>OK – this is great. Evidence of this outreach and its impact on project design should be included at PDD stage.</i>
	Has the climate vulnerability of communities and particular social groups been assessed and understood?	Yes, an understanding of climate vulnerability is already in place because it will affect the timing and preparation of activity plans. Drastic climate changes can also impact the ecological conditions for community plantations, as well as social and economic conditions.	<i>OK</i>
	Is there a risk that climate variability and changes might influence the effectiveness of project activities (e.g.	Yes, because the community's dependence on the project area is very high. The steep and riverside	<i>OK</i>

	undermine project-supported livelihood activities) or increase community exposure to climate variation and hazards? Consider floods, droughts, wildfires, landslides, cyclones, etc.	location of the project will certainly have a significant impact. The community will not be able to access the project location in case of floods and erosion. The project area is vital to the livelihood of the surrounding community.	
E&S reviewer conclusions			
<p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the studies in place and outreach work conducted by the project mean that the risks are well-identified and predictable, therefore unlikely to impact severely on the project.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur it would have a relatively small impact on a significant number of people.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Other – eg. cumulative impacts	Is there a risk that the project will contribute cumulatively to existing environmental or social risks or impacts, for example through introducing new access restrictions in a landscape with existing restrictions and limited land availability?	No, actually this project will not restrict the community if it is based on their rights. However, the project will strive to limit illegal activities in the project area.	OK
	Are there any other environmental and social risks worthy of note that are not covered by the topics and questions above?	Yes, there are social risks that may arise, such as the utilization of the area by the community exceeding the rights granted by the state, for example, illegal labour. There is a risk on the opening of new road crossing the HKM area	<i>OK – a detailed explanation of this risk and how the project plans to manage it should be included at PDD stage.</i>
E&S reviewer conclusions			
<p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – the identified risks and management plans aimed for by the project mean that cumulative risk is unlikely.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2 – if this risk were to occur, it would have a relatively small impact on a fairly small number of people.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
SECTION C: SAFEGUARD PROVISIONS			

Stakeholder engagement: requirements 2.1.1-2.1.3	<p>Has a stakeholder analysis been conducted that has identified all stakeholders that could influence or be affected by the project, or is this still to be completed? Please describe.</p>	<p>Yes, a stakeholder analysis has been conducted and all stakeholders who can influence or be influenced by the project have been identified. The stakeholder identification process involves a comprehensive study to understand who will be involved in the project, including local communities, community groups, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and other related parties.</p>	<p><i>OK – stakeholder identification in the PIN looks good. Please ensure that engagement with these stakeholders and subsequent impact on project design is well-described in the PDD.</i></p>
	<p>Are the local community and indigenous peoples statutory or customary rights to land or resources within the project area already clear and documented, or is further assessment required? Please describe.</p>	<p>It is clear. The management rights are based on SK HKm and HTR from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.</p>	<p><i>OK</i></p>
	<p>Are local governance structures and decision-making processes described and understood (including details of the involvement of women and marginalized or vulnerable groups), or is further assessment required? Please describe.</p>	<p>Yes. The regulations of the Bengkulu Governor have stipulated the involvement of women in forest management institutions.</p>	<p><i>OK – please give a detailed description of these regulations, how they actively involve women and vulnerable groups, and the overall governance structure of the project a PDD stage.</i></p>
	<p>Are past or ongoing disputes over land or resources in the project area known and documented, or is there need for further assessment? Please describe.</p>	<p>Until now, there have been no known or documented disputes regarding land or resources in the project area. Through the initial assessment carried out, no conflicts or disputes related to land ownership or resource management in the project area have been found. However, even though no disputes have been identified, it is important to continuously monitor the situation so that if any disputes arise in the future, they can be addressed quickly and effectively. In this</p>	<p><i>OK – thank you for this explanation.</i></p>

		case, efforts to prevent conflict and achieve fair and peaceful resolutions should be a focus in project implementation.	
Stakeholder consultation: requirements 2.5.1 and 2.5.2	Does the project have a Stakeholder Engagement Plan with clear measures to engage Vulnerable Groups, or is this plan still to be developed? Please describe.	<p>So far, the project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that includes clear steps to involve Vulnerable Groups. The plan has been designed taking into account the needs and interests of the Vulnerable Groups in the project. The steps outlined in this plan include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of Vulnerable Groups: The project has identified vulnerable groups in the project area, including community groups with low-income levels, communities with limited access to natural resources, and communities with disabilities. 2. Consultation and Participation: The project is committed to involving vulnerable groups in consultation and decision-making processes related to the project. This includes holding open meetings, small group discussions, or participatory forums that engage vulnerable groups in discussing issues relevant to the project. <p>Although a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed, the project remains open to further development and adjustment of this plan as circumstances change and needs emerge. The project will also continue to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this plan to ensure its effectiveness and improve where necessary.</p>	<p><i>OK – thank you for this explanation. Please ensure the Stakeholder Engagement plan is described in detail in the PDD. A timeline for the 'consultation and participation' section of the engagement plan should be detailed and evidenced further at PDD stage. Any changes or improvements should also be documented.</i></p>
	Has the Project Coordinator informed all stakeholders of the project, through	The Project Coordinator has made efforts to ensure that the information required by stakeholders is	<p><i>OK – thank you for this explanation, this</i></p>

	<p>providing relevant project information in an accessible format, or does this still need to be completed? Please describe.</p>	<p>delivered in an easily accessible manner. To ensure information accessibility, the project has used various communication methods, including face-to-face meetings, delivery of presentation materials, and distribution of publications on social media and websites. In addition, the project has also attempted to ensure that information is presented in a format that can be understood by all stakeholders. However, if there are still stakeholders who have not received adequate project information or if there are challenges in accessing information, the project will continue to commit to improving information accessibility and ensuring that all stakeholders gain a clear understanding of the project.</p>	<p><i>outreach seems very thorough. Please ensure these outreach methods are explained at PDD stage, and any developments in the methods of outreach are documented.</i></p>
<p>Free, Prior and Informed Consent: requirements 2.6.1-2.6.4</p>	<p>Has the project analysed and understood national and international requirements for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)? Please describe.</p>	<p>In the context of this project, an FPIC analysis has been carried out to understand the legal needs and requirements related to consultation, participation and obtaining consent from affected stakeholders. The project has referred to relevant national and international frameworks, including relevant country laws and regulations.</p>	<p><i>OK – the FPIC process described in the PIN is a great start. More detail and evidence of stakeholder engagement and impact on project design/governance systems should be included at PDD stage.</i></p>
	<p>Has the project identified potential FPIC rightsholders and potential representatives in local communities and among indigenous peoples, or is this still to be completed? Please describe.</p>	<p>The project has identified potential FPIC rights holders and potential representatives in relevant local communities. This step involves the process of identifying relevant stakeholders who may be affected by the project and who have the right to provide free, prior and informed consent based on adequate information. In identifying FPIC rights holders, the</p>	<p><i>OK</i></p>

		project has conducted a comprehensive stakeholder assessment to identify individuals, groups or organizations that have a direct connection to the project area interests that may be affected by project activities.	
	Has the project worked with rightsholders and representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples to understand the local decision-making process and timeline (ensuring involvement of women and vulnerable groups), or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	Yes, KKI Warsi has collaborated with the Community and/or Government of Air Tenam Village and the South Bengkulu Protected Forest Management Unit (KPHL). Through this collaboration, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been established which aims to ensure the participation and involvement of local communities in the decision-making process related to the project. The MoU includes a commitment to involve key stakeholders, including representatives from local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as ensuring the involvement of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes. With this MoU, it is expected that a clear and mutually beneficial framework will be created between the project and local communities. The involvement of the community and related parties in the decision-making process and project management is a priority, including understanding the local decision-making process and the timing of its implementation. In addition, efforts will be made to ensure that the role of women and vulnerable groups is recognized and considered in all stages of the project.	<i>OK – this is a great explanation, thank you. Please make sure it is reflected within the PIN document itself!</i>
	Has the project sought consent from communities to 'consider the proposed	Yes, the community has given their consent to carry out this project as documented in the minutes signed	<i>OK</i>

	Project', and if so, where is this in principle consent documented? Please describe.	by the head of Air Tenam Village as a representative of the community. This activity was also attended by all key figures in Air Tenam Village.	
Grievance Redress Mechanism: requirements 3.16.1	Does the project already have a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), or is this still to be established? Please describe.	The complaint mechanism is currently under review. KKI Warsi has prepared an internal policy regarding the complaints procedure and it is being discussed internally before final approval. It is still and/or currently being developed by the KKI Warsi team.	<i>OK – looking forward to reading about this at PDD stage.</i>
	For projects with a GRM, is this accessible to project affected people? Please describe.	The reporting process is planned to be open to the public, allowing anyone affected can immediately report violations both ethically and legally to KKI Warsi.	<i>OK – as above.</i>

E&S reviewer conclusions for safeguard provisions

Are the project Safeguard Provisions adequately addressed, or to be adequately addressed during the project design phase? Yes

What additional actions need to be conducted during the project design phase? More detail is to be provided on the safeguarding provisions, as commented above. The grievance redress mechanism is still to be designed, in accordance with outputs from planned further stakeholder engagement.

Any other comments N/A - this screening is looking good and I'm looking forward to seeing the required detail in the safeguarding provisions at PDD stage!

SECTION D: SCREENING REPORT (E&S REVIEWER TO COMPLETE)	
Name of E&S reviewer	Amelia Evans
Date of E&S screening:	23/07/24
Project risk rating:	Low – where moderate risks were identified (concerning the presence of and engagement with vulnerable groups in the project area, the presence of law enforcement which could endanger or cause tensions for project participants, and the risk of access restrictions within the project area negatively affecting participants' access to land and resources), the

	<p>project's overall risk, and assessment for other categories, is considered low. The project is working well to manage and mitigate the risks categorised here as 'moderate', and every other risk has been well-identified, and sufficient management plans are in place to ensure the continued wellbeing of the project participants and environment.</p>																																																				
Principle risks and impacts	<p>Key risks identified (those categorised as 'moderate') are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the presence of and engagement with vulnerable groups in the project area; the project must ensure that the governance of the project is accessible to all, and project design can be impacted by the unbiased and freely-shared opinions of these identified vulnerable groups. - the presence of law enforcement which could endanger or cause tensions for project participants; the project must ensure the responsible and non-invasive involvement of law enforcement patrols, protecting any vulnerable or volatile groups from the risk of involving law enforcement within the project area, also relating to the below risk of access restrictions: - and the risk of access restrictions within the project area negatively affecting participants' access to land and resources; where the project does well to identify and plan to manage this risk, the nature of the project activities and presence of law enforcement patrols mean that this risk should be carefully managed and monitored through the project lifetime to ensure fair access for all project participants. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>E&S topic/ risk area</th> <th>Likelihood (1-5)</th> <th>Magnitude (1-5)</th> <th>Significance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vulnerable Groups</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gender equality</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Rights</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community, Health, Safety & Security</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labour and working conditions</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access restrictions and livelihoods</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural heritage</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indigenous Peoples</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land tenure conflicts</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk of not accounting for climate change</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	E&S topic/ risk area	Likelihood (1-5)	Magnitude (1-5)	Significance	Vulnerable Groups	3	2	Moderate	Gender equality	2	2	Low	Human Rights	1	4	Low	Community, Health, Safety & Security	3	2	Moderate	Labour and working conditions	2	2	Low	Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions	1	2	Low	Access restrictions and livelihoods	2	3	Moderate	Cultural heritage	1	1	Low	Indigenous Peoples	1	1	Low	Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources	2	1	Low	Land tenure conflicts	2	2	Low	Risk of not accounting for climate change	2	2	Low
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	Other – e.g. cumulative impacts	2	2	Low	
E&S assessment required	<p><i>The PDD should include a thorough E&S assessment (and ESA scoping report) where each risk is evaluated by the (relevant) project participants, and management/mitigation measures are collectively decided upon and implemented. Focus should be on the three 'moderately' rated risks identified above. This should then be translated into a thorough E&S Management Plan in the PDD, where individual risks are identified, and management/mitigation measures are detailed and subsequently monitored throughout the project period.</i></p>				

Annex 5 – Notification of Relevant Authorities

Provide a copy of any correspondence addressed to the authorities with overall responsibility for land management and greenhouse gas emissions assessment within the project region informing them of the project.