

PLAN VIVO PROJECT IDEA NOTE

# Empowering the Community to Manage and Protect the Lemo Nakai Village Forest Ecosystem for Sustainable Livelihoods

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Batu Raja R Village, Hulu Palik Subdistrict, North Bengkulu District, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia.

Version 3.0  
22 July 2024

Developed by:



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## 1 Overview

<b>Project Title:</b>	Empowering the Community to Manage and Protect the Lemo Nakai Village Forest Ecosystem for Sustainable Livelihoods.
<b>Location:</b>	Batu Raja R Village, Hulu Palik Subdistrict, North Bengkulu District, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia.
<b>Project Coordinator:</b>	The Indonesian Conservation Community Warsi (KKI Warsi) Jl. Inu Kertapati No. 12 Village: Pematang Sulur, Subdistrict: Telanaipura, Jambi - Indonesia 36124 Phone +62-741-66695 www.warsi.or.id
<b>Project Area:</b>	The Lemo Nakai Village Forest covers an area of $\pm$ 1000 hectares
<b>Project Participants:</b>	The primary participants involved in this project are the entire community of Batu Raja R Village ( $\pm$ 1065 people)
<b>Project Intervention(s):</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection (and governance of Village Forest)</li> <li>2. Improved management (through community capacity and economic improvement)</li> </ol>
<b>Expected Benefits:</b>	<p>This project will protect 850 hectares of forest in the Lemo Nakai Village Forest which is managed by the Batu Raja R Village. By maintaining this forest cover, it will reduce carbon emissions, maintain clean air, preserve flora and fauna essential for ecological cycles, uphold microclimates, and contribute to the global climate. Additionally, this forest offers beautiful landscapes, a source of food and timber, and serves as a water source for the livelihoods of the Batu Raja R community and its surroundings.</p> <p>This project also aims to enhance the community's capacity in life skills, group organization, as well as natural and human resource management. Through project intervention, it is anticipated that economic improvement will be promoted among the community, helping them escape from poverty while considering sustainability aspects. Thus, balanced economic, ecological and social sustainability will be established.</p>
<b>Methodology:</b>	PV Climate PM001
<b>PIN Version:</b>	3.0
<b>Date Approved:</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2024

## 1.1 Project Interventions

**Table 1.1 – Project Interventions**

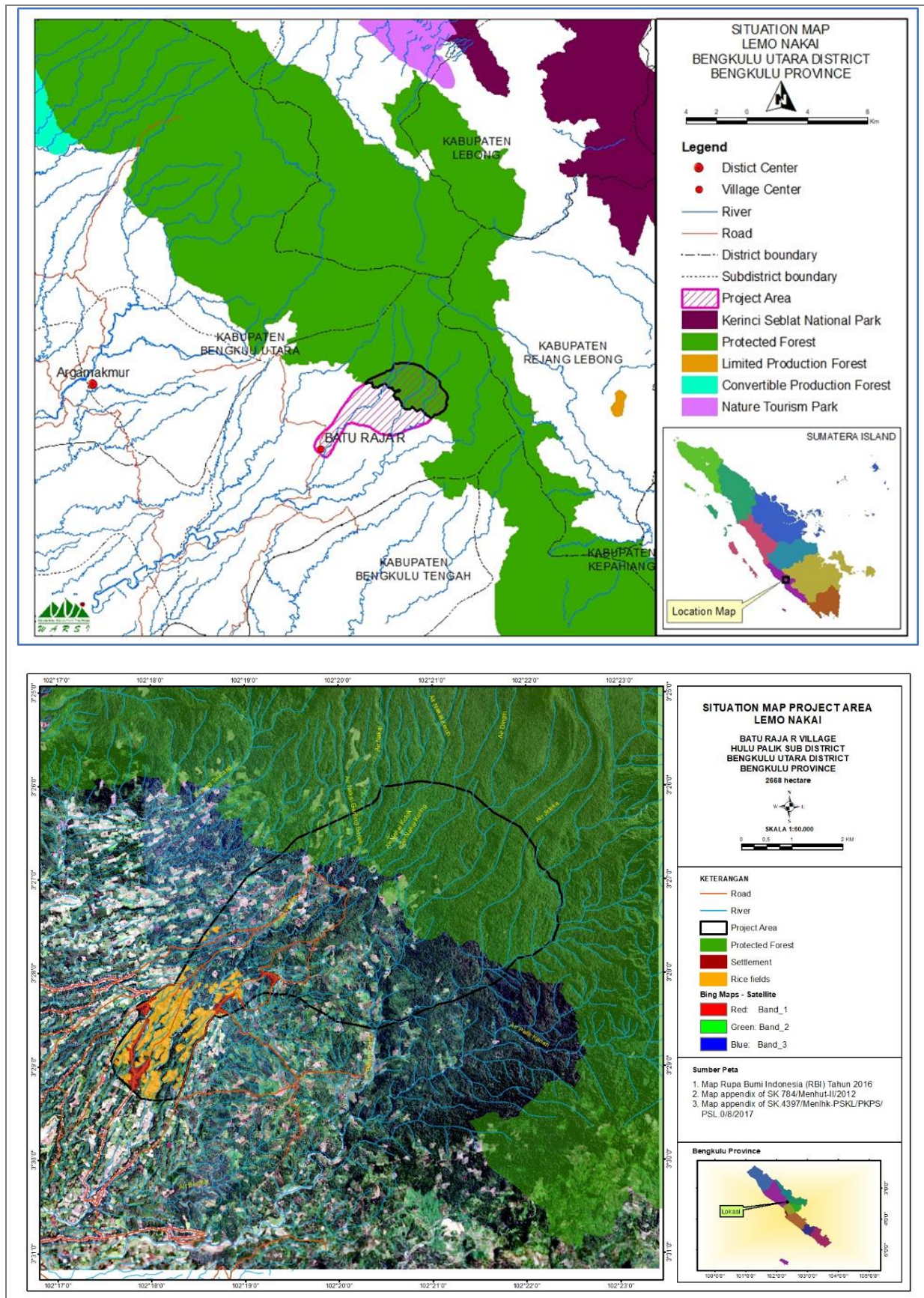
Intervention Type	Activity	Expected Benefits
1. Protection	<p><b>1.1 Protection and governance of Village Forest through participatory forest patrols by communities.</b></p> <p>Since 2017, or since the village obtained legal rights over the forest area, illegal logging activities have significantly reduced. However, isolated cases and instances of new land clearings within the village forest area are still found. These clearings are intended for expanding coffee plantations, which are the primary commodity in Batu Raja R Village, supported by recent high coffee prices in Indonesia.</p> <p>Under the Forest Monitoring Unit (FMU) Bukit Daun, the government is responsible for monitoring a forest area spanning 96,000 hectares, with only 9 forest police personnel. Due to this limitation, FMU Bukit Daun is understaffed and under-budgeted to cover the entire area effectively. Therefore, active involvement from the village community is crucial in safeguarding and protecting the village forest through independent patrol efforts.</p>	<p>There are at least two benefits from participatory forest patrols by the community:</p> <p><i>First</i>, in terms of protection, patrols can prevent deforestation, illegal logging and wildlife poaching at an early stage. This allows the forest to sequester and reduce carbon emissions and maintain its ecological cycles effectively.</p> <p><i>Second</i>, in terms of effectiveness, by increasing community participation in patrols, more people can be involved in forest protection. Every illegal incident in the forest can be responded to more quickly because the community is always present around the forest. This can address the limitations of the government's forest police force in terms of numbers.</p>
	<p><b>1.2 Monitoring of deforestation and biodiversity</b></p> <p>Deforestation monitoring is conducted periodically or incidentally using remote sensing with citra satellite imagery analysis. to observe sudden events like forest fires we will utilize remote sensing technology such as NOAA Satellites, Terra/Aqua MODIS to detect early hotspots. We will introduce this data to the relevant communities so they can handle forest fires more tactically and efficiently.</p> <p>Meanwhile, for wildlife and biodiversity monitoring, we will employ camera traps and bioacoustics. If the project secures</p>	<p>Monitoring carried out using remote sensing can quickly detect deforestation. This will provide early indications for patrol teams to take action.</p> <p>Periodic biodiversity monitoring helps assess ecological health levels and prevent wildlife-human conflicts. These interventions also serve as valuable information for identifying the potential of the forest that can be utilized by the community.</p>

Intervention Type	Activity	Expected Benefits
	<p>sufficient funding, the community has agreed to further explore biodiversity monitoring as previously conducted. We have experience in training communities on the use of this technology. In fact, on several occasions, communities have successfully independently installed and retrieved data through camera traps. KKI Warsi has the experience and capacity to do both by involving communities in ground checks in the field. Community involvement includes patrol training, use of GPS and avenza maps, camera trap installation training and bioacoustics.</p>	
	<p>1.3 Forest governance management is an initiative by the community to protect the remaining primary forest in the area of Lemo Nakai Village Forest.</p> <p>However, in the policy context, area zoning is also one of the elements used to develop the Social Forestry Work Plan (RKPS) for a period of 10 years. This zoning will be included in the RKPS prepared by the community, then reviewed by relevant government bodies, such as the Forest Management Unit (KPHL), and ultimately legalized by the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Office (BPSKL).</p> <p>The protection zone refers to the primary forest area in the intervention project area (Village Forest). This zone refers to the primary forest area that is still natural and has not been utilized by the community as an agroforestry area. In this zone, the community is allowed to utilize Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). On the other hand, the utilization zone is the area that has been utilized by the community for agroforestry purposes. This area also has great potential for reforestation through land rehabilitation or restoration programs, especially for enriching forest plants that have environmental and economic value for the community.</p>	<p>a) Boundary demarcation and warning signs serve to remind anyone entering to adhere to the regulations within the village forest.</p> <p>b) Zoning and block areas are essential for managing spatial utilization patterns, ensuring that the potential of the village forest is not exploited excessively.</p>
2. Improved management	<p><u>Community Capacity Improvement</u></p> <p>2.1 Training</p> <p>The training provided includes institutional management, natural resource management, individual skills, and other necessary capacities.</p>	<p>With the increased community capacity, it is hoped that it will serve as a foundation for addressing livelihood needs, organization and</p>

Intervention Type	Activity	Expected Benefits
	<p>2.2 Intergroup Learning Learning takes place among groups that manage village forests or engage in similar activities, facilitating the sharing of knowledge.</p> <p><u>Community Economic Improvement</u></p> <p>2.3 Local Product Development Identifying local products that can be developed to enhance the economy.</p> <p>2.4 Innovation and Business Model Development Develop business models based on the potential and activities already established in the village, namely plaiting from NTFP plants, namely bamboo. This can serve as educational materials for the community in entrepreneurship development, while also innovating to add economic value. One example for innovation is integrating more materials for weaving such as rattan, resam, and Sikenek root. Batu Raja Rejang has also started to innovate in developing ecoprint into derivative products using natural leaves and colouring from the village forest while promoting the value and culture of Batu Raja Rejang.</p> <p>2.5 Market Access Enhancement This is crucial to ensure that the developed products can be absorbed by the market and provide economic benefits</p>	<p>institutional development, as well as sustainable natural resource management efforts.</p> <p>With a touch of innovation, local products provide added value. As a result, the community's economy is increasing, so the pressure on forest areas is decreasing.</p>



## 1.2 Project Boundaries



**Table 1.2 Project Boundaries**

<b>Location:</b>	<b>Lemo Nakai Village Forest.</b>
<b>Project Region(s):</b>	Batu Raja R Village, Hulu Palik Subdistrict, North of Bengkulu District, Bengkulu Province.
<b>Project Area(s):</b>	Lemo Nakai Village Forest covers an area of $\pm$ 1000 hectares
<b>Protected Areas:</b>	The protected area within Lemo Nakai Village Forest comprises of $\pm$ 850 hectares (primary) of the total village forest area.

### 1.3 Land and Carbon Rights

The project activities are carried out within the Village Forest area, which is a government program aimed at granting forest management access to the community through the Social Forestry scheme. By rights, the Village Forest belongs to the village communities, and its management is entrusted to the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD). Batu Raja R Village itself has been granted the right to manage the Village Forest since 2017, through Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree number SK.4397/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017.

According to Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation number 7 of 2023 concerning the procedure for carbon trading in the forestry sector, carbon projects are allowed to be implemented in Social Forestry areas. Thus, the community, through LPHD as the managing institution, has the right to manage carbon projects for the climate change mitigation actions they undertake.

## 2 Stakeholder Engagement

### 2.1 Stakeholder Identification

	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Description and Influence</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>Primary Stakeholders</b>	Batu Raja R Village Government	Local government entity responsible for administration, regulation, and decision-making at the village level in Batu Raja R. Facilitating permits and support, playing a role in synchronizing village development programs	Increase the role of village governments in sustainable development
	Community in Batu Raja R village	Refers to the entire population and local community actively participating in the social, economic, and cultural life of Batu Raja R village. They can provide local perspectives, needs, and aspirations of the community.	Improved welfare, participation in decisions, and local economic development potential.
	Members and Managers of LPHD (Village Forest Management Institution) Lemo Nakai	Individuals involved in the management and administration of the Village Forest in Lemo Nakai under the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD). They can contribute local knowledge, engage in forest management, contribute to the	Improved forest management practices, resource protection, providing economic benefits, and community empowerment



		planning and implementation of activities	
	Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) is a group formed by LPHD to serve as a business unit in managing the Village Forest.	A group established by LPHD to operate as a business unit responsible for managing the natural resource potential (such as coffee, rattan/bamboo handicrafts, gambier, or other local economic strengthening initiatives). Contributing to local economic development, fostering entrepreneurship, and promoting sustainable forest management practices through innovative business models and value-added forest products.	Enhancing livelihood opportunities for community members, reducing dependency on unsustainable livelihood practices, and improving the overall socio-economic well-being of the village.
	Tourism group in Batu Raja Village	Refers to a group or organization responsible for the management and supervision of tourism activities in Batu Raja Village, including promotion, facility management, and related activities. Involved in the development of ecotourism and utilization of environmental services.	Increase understanding of ecotourism, support diversification of local economies
	Women's groups	Representatives of several individual women in the Batu Raja R village community, advocating for the rights and interests of women in various community initiatives and activities. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly by encouraging their involvement in decision-making and other initiatives.	Increased representation and participation of women in village forest management and other community activities, especially in their willingness to voice opinions in decision-making to generate more inclusive and equitable development outcomes.
	Youth groups and/or "Karang Taruna"	Youth group or Karang Taruna organization involved in community development and initiatives in Batu Raja R village, aiming to improve the welfare of youth and the overall community. Enhances the utilization of technology in village forest management, including the use of mobile applications, information technology, and social media to expedite communication, monitor field activities, and promote environmental awareness.	Improving the efficiency, engagement, and impact of village forest management projects by harnessing the technological potential of youth groups, as well as increasing environmental awareness and participation among the younger generation in conservation efforts.

<b>Secondary stakeholders</b>	Provincial Environment and Forestry Service / Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (DLHK)	Government body responsible for environmental and forestry affairs at the provincial level.  Provides guidance and policies, support project implementation.	Facilitate regulatory compliance, increase provincial support for projects.
	Bengkulu Provincial Government	Government authority responsible for administration and decision-making at the provincial level of Bengkulu. Provide provincial-level support and coordination	Ensure project linkage with provincial development policies and programs, potential project expansion
	North Bengkulu Regency Government	Local government authority responsible for administration and governance in North Bengkulu Regency. Support project implementation at the district level	Improve inter-agency coordination at the district level, supporting project sustainability.
	FMU (Forest management Unit) / KPHL Bukit Daun	Regional Government Work Unit tasked with forest management planning, forest utilization, forest area use, forest rehabilitation and reclamation, forest protection, and nature conservation. Additionally, it is responsible for elaborating national forestry policies and monitoring and evaluating forestry management activities in its respective area. Provides technical guidance, regulations, and oversight in forestry management practices within the jurisdiction of the Bukit Daun Landscape, including the management of Lemo Nakai Village Forest.	Ensuring sustainable forest management practices, conservation of biodiversity, enforcement of forestry regulations, and promoting community participation in forest conservation efforts within the Bukit Daun Landscape and specifically in the Lemo Nakai Village Forest.

## 2.2 Project Coordination and Management

KKI Warsi is the project developer and will take on the primary in all interactions with Plan Vivo and other partners over the next three years. Warsi partnered with UNIQLO and HII (Hutan itu Indonesia) to strengthen and enhance community involvement in village forest management in Batu Raja R. In the following year, Warsi will continue to promote the initiatives undertaken by the Batu Raja R Community in preserving their forest areas by seeking potential alternative funding sources. If there is no support from other funding sources (donor), Warsi will coordinate with relevant government entities, especially FMU/KPHL Bukit Daun and DLHK, which are obligated to support the management of Lemo Nakai Village Forest according to Indonesian government regulations.

Regarding the project coordinator, the possibility of personnel changes or rotations within Warsi's internal management will be adjusted according to organizational needs, staff performance, and personnel availability. During this period, KKI Warsi intends to promote self-determination among participating communities regarding management responsibilities. Individuals directly involved in the

project include Emmy Primadona; the Project Coordinator, Fredi Yusuf; the Technical Specification Specialist, Muhammad Roddini; the Project Officer, and Teguh Al Ikhsan; the Community Facilitator. This team operates under the supervision of the organization's executive director, Adi Junaedi.

KKI Warsi was initially established in December 1991 as a network organisation under the name of Yayasan Warung Informasi Konservasi (the Conservation Information Foundation) - abbreviated as "Warsi." It was founded by 12 NGOs (LSM) in four provinces in central Sumatra (West Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu, and South Sumatra) to address emerging issues related to natural resource management and community empowerment.

In July 2002, the Warsi Foundation transformed into an association known as the Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia Warsi (KKI Warsi) located in Jambi, this organization now operates across Indonesia. With the motto "Conservation with Community", KKI Warsi supports development that meets present needs without jeopardizing future livelihoods.

Warsi brings extensive experience in community development and natural resource management projects. KKI Warsi staff includes technical specialist in GIS, remote sensing, forest inventory, law, gender, as well as socio-economic and livelihood development. KKI Warsi also maintains strong relationships with local and national government agencies, allowing it to act as an effective intermediary in resolving resource conflicts. Additionally, KKI Warsi is pleased to facilitate the work of students and researchers from Indonesia and abroad.

Our staff list includes 125 individuals working at the headquarters in Jambi City and field offices spread across the provinces of Jambi, West Sumatra, North Kalimantan, and Bengkulu. KKI Warsi receives support from major bilateral donors and foundations and has an excellent reputation for developing high-quality projects with communities.

Warsi has experience in developing community REDD+ projects with Plan Vivo standards, through The Bujang Raba Community PES Project. During that project development, Warsi received assistance from Community Forestry International (CFI) and Fauna and Flora International (FFI). With this experience, KKI Warsi will develop a Community REDD+ project with a protection scheme in Batu Raja R Village, supported by Uniqlo as the donor.

With KKI Warsi's extensive experience in community development over the last 30 years, we are confident that we can meaningfully engage communities in the design and implementation of this REDD+/PES project. KKI Warsi technical staff will assist these communities in carbon development, environmental and socio-economic baseline data, and other monitoring systems. We are currently developing a financial management and benefit-sharing system for the income generated by Plan Vivo certificates. More information can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.3. The benefit distribution plan for this project will be divided proportionally with a ratio of 60/40.

40% of the project's cost benefits will be managed by KKI-WARSI as the project developer. This fund will be allocated for various purposes, including field preparation costs, financing staff/consultants assigned to facilitate forest protection activities in Batu Raja R Village, as well as for validation and verification processes, among others.

Meanwhile, 60% of the project's cost benefits will be allocated to the community. The community agreed that the main priority is to support the implementation funding of intervention projects that have been planned on the village forest management plan. If there is excess funding, it will be used for social assistance programs such as food aid, health, and others.

The determination of the type of social assistance will be through discussions between LPHD, the village government, and local traditional leaders. The social assistance will be distributed to selected

communities, especially vulnerable and impoverished groups, which will also be determined through discussions between the village government and traditional leaders. More information on this plan can be found in sections 2.4 and 4.1.

**Table 2.2 Functions Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions**

Project Coordination and Management Function	Responsible Party/Parties
Stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation	LPHD Lemo Nakai, KKI Warsi, Batu Raja R Village Government, KPHL Bukit Daun.
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
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 and LPHD Lemo Nakai
Managing project finances and dispersal of income to project participants as described by the benefit-sharing mechanism	KKI Warsi and LPHD Lemo Nakai
Managing Plan Vivo Certificates in the Plan Vivo Registry	KKI Warsi
Preparing annual reports and coordinating validation and verification events	KKI Warsi
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 Bukit Daun
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, LPHD Lemo Nakai

### 2.3 Project Participants

Potential project participants are the residents of Batu Raja R Village. Currently, the village has a population of 1,058 individuals, comprising of 489 households. The majority of the population practices Islam and belongs to the Rejang ethnic group, which is the largest ethnic group in Bengkulu province. The community's source of livelihood is highly dependent on natural resources, primarily as farmers and agricultural labourers.

Both men and women have equal rights and opportunities to work in various sectors. However, in some sectors, there is a different division of roles between men and women. For instance, in agriculture, men are typically involved in land preparation (ploughing), while women are engaged in planting and weeding.

There are many community groups or institutions in Batu Raja R Village. However, some of them may directly intersect with the Village Forest activities, including:

- 1) LPHD (Village Forest Management Institution) is a local-level institution responsible for managing Lemo Nakai Village Forest. LPHD will engage in conservation, protection, and area security activities through forest patrols and soil and water conservation efforts.
- 2) KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) is a group formed by LPHD to serve as a business unit in managing Lemo Nakai Village Forest. Currently, Batu Raja R Village has an Ecotourism KUPS, which plays a role in managing nature tourism, specifically the waterfall in Lemo Nakai Village Forest.
- 3) Women's Group is actively involved in managing Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and post-harvest coffee management. Women also participate in nearly all village organizations.
- 4) Youth Group is crucial in forest management as the future stewards of the forest, ensuring its sustainability. Youth groups can also be engaged in ecotourism management, utilizing their creativity and innovation while leveraging technology.

In general, community activities in the Lemo Nakai Village Forest include practising agroforestry and collecting Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for subsistence needs. Agroforestry plots generally existed long before the Village Forest was established and after the Village Forest designation, opening new land within the Village Forest area is no longer permitted.

In addition to the local village community, there are also residents from neighbouring areas near Batu Raja R Village who engage in activities in the Lemo Nakai Village Forest. These groups often have familial relationships with the residents of Batu Raja R Village. Their activities are similar to those of the local community. LPHD permits these activities, with the condition that their activities are not extractive in nature.

## 2.4 Participatory Design

The Batu Raja R Village community are the primary actor in managing the Lemo Nakai Village Forest. Subsequently, LPHD Lemo Nakai was formed as a management body responsible for the operational implementation of Village Forest activities. LPHD Lemo Nakai was elected, and its legality was issued by the Village Head through a Village Chief's Decree. LPHD Lemo Nakai is chosen once every 5 years.

LPHD Lemo Nakai develops the Village Forest Work Plan Document (RKHD) for a duration of 10 years, with annual derivatives called Annual Work Plan Documents (RKT) produced once a year. All village communities have equal rights to engage in activities related to Village Forest management, as stipulated in the work plan. In practice, the communities usually take on roles based on their skills and needs. For example, those who harvest Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are typically individuals experienced in forest activities, while crafting NTFPs is often done by women's groups with expertise in that field.

For technical matters, LPHN can determine, compile, and implement them independently. However, for strategic matters, consultation is usually occurring with the Village Head, Village Representative Body (BPD), and community leaders. If the strategic matter relates to a specific field or group, then that group will also be involved in the decision-making process. For instance, if there is a decision to be made regarding the development of ecotourism, then KUPS Ecotourism will be involved in making that decision.

In general, in Batu Raja R Village, there are few identified issues related to gender, age religion or social status. In some cases, vulnerable groups, especially women, landless people and labourer farmers and those with low social status, may not feel confident in expressing their opinions and taking



on roles. This may be due to a perceived lack of capacity or feeling inferior when compared to other groups they consider more skilled. To address this, two approaches should be taken. *First*, these groups are encouraged to attend and participate in discussions or various activities, and they are given special opportunities to take on roles in these activities. *Second*, in specific forums or activities, they are placed in special groups, so they don't feel inferior in expressing their ideas. These ideas are then presented in larger forums. Please see Annex 4 for further assessments of these risks. In Batu Raja R Village, forest management is still associated with male and older members of the community. Although women and youth are involved to some extent, their numbers are relatively small. Yet, these groups have significant potential for active involvement and advancing these activities. Therefore, in the future, these two groups must be given special attention.

An example of implementing this occurred during the restructuring of the LPHD Lemo Nakai board in 2023. The previous board members had reached the maximum term limit of five years (2017-2023). We conducted an open meeting with the participation of the entire community to select new board members for the next period (2023-2028). KPHL Bukit Daun also participated in the meeting as a formal state institution to provide explanations regarding the need for board renewal in accordance with applicable regulations.

Over the past 3 years, KKI WARSI has been actively providing assistance, particularly by holding regular meetings at least twice a month with LPHD groups and other local stakeholders. Community involvement in the development of the PIN has taken place, although not at every stage, especially in the context of writing and formulating project interventions. The entire PIN is based on aspirations gathered through meetings with the community in the village, as well as through participatory RKTPS and RKT. Evidence of community meetings, such as meeting minutes or records, as well as agreements and action plans, exists and are included below. One recent example concerns the implementation of forest patrol training, forest patrol actions, biodiversity monitoring (including the installation of camera traps), along with the report on the outcomes of these activities.



Picture 1. Picture of the deliberation for renewal of LPHD Lemo Nakai management for the period 2023 - 2028.



Picture 2. Picture of the signing of minutes of deliberation activities for the renewal of the member structure of LPHD Lemo Nakai for the period 2023 - 2028.

The important meetings and training sessions conducted thus far include:



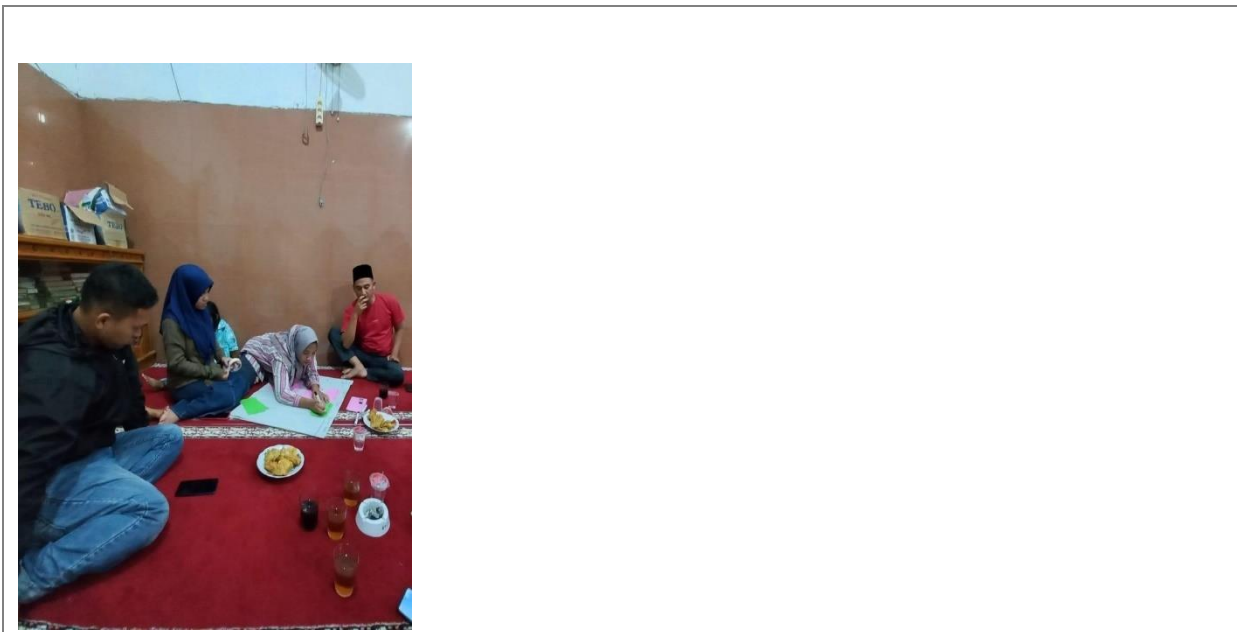
Picture 3. Building Communication with Bappeda (Regional development agency) Bengkulu province



Picture 4. Discussion with village administration, traditional leaders, LPHD (Village Forest Management Agency), KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group), and others.



Picture 5. KKI Warsi, Batu Raja Rejang Village Head, dan the Head of the Bukit Daun Protected Forest Management Unit agreed to have a joint commitment to implement the project.



Picture 6. FGD for a well-being study to identify and map the basic socioeconomic levels of the local communities.



Picture 7. Building communication with the North Bengkulu government to gain support over the project.





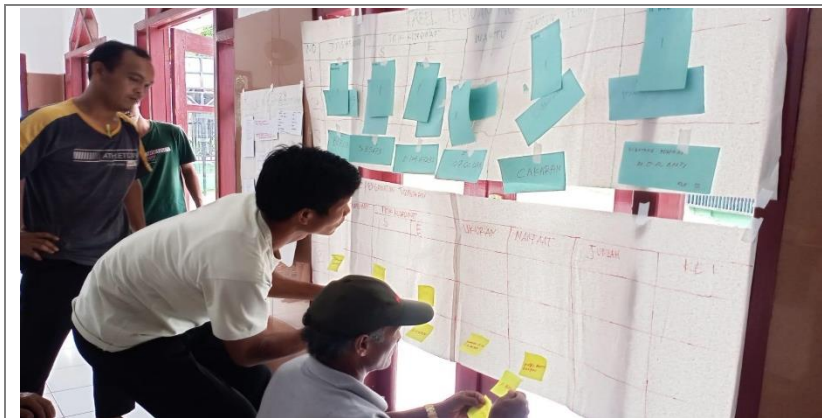
Picture 8. Field visit from Uniqlo, HII and Regional government



Picture 9. KKI Warsi held Forest Rangers Training called PATEN PARTI (Participatory Ecosystem Monitoring).



Picture 10. Training forest patrol and the use of GPS



Picture 11. Designing Village Forest management plan



Picture 12. Coffee cultivation training was held in October 2023, starting with an understanding of the coffee planting process, field observations, and coffee bean harvesting techniques.



Picture 13. This training aims to encourage farmers to switch to more modern and sustainable cultivation practices.

In formulating the intervention project, we also involve several stakeholders. Their engagement plan will consist of several key components, including:

- a) Stakeholder Identification: A comprehensive list of relevant stakeholders for the project, including the local community, local government, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant parties.



- b) Purpose of Engagement: Explanation of the objectives of stakeholder engagement, such as gathering input, building support, or ensuring transparency in decision-making.
- c) Engagement Methods: Description of the ways and methods that will be used to involve stakeholders, such as face-to-face meetings, surveys, discussion forums, or online consultations.
- d) Engagement Timeline: Scheduling of stakeholder engagement activities throughout the project stages, including when and how often meetings will be held.
- e) Responsibilities and Roles: Definition of the responsibilities and roles of each party involved in the engagement process, including the project team, community leaders, and external facilitators if necessary.
- f) Measurement and Evaluation: Plan to measure the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and evaluate its outcomes, as well as steps to be taken to improve the engagement process if needed.

The following participatory processes (FPIC process, stakeholder identification, and the E&S screening) include a more in-depth assessment of the risks associated with the project, as well as how the project intends to mitigate and manage them.

## 2.5 FPIC Process

FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) is conducted both formally and informally with the community, involving parties within the forest. Prior formal FPIC discussions are held in large forums, and informal discussions take place with small groups and individuals. Informally, FPIC is conducted through discussions about the importance of forests for their lives, as well as their responses if this project is carried out.

Formally, FPIC is carried out through discussion forums with the community, represented by various community organizations in the Village, such as the village Government, LPHD, BPD (Village Representative Body), Religious and Traditional Leaders, Women's groups, Youth groups, and Farmer Group. In these formal forums, representatives from the Bukit Daun Protected Forest Management Unit (KPHL) also attend as the policy stakeholders in forest management. During the formal discussion forum, known as the Kick-off Meeting for Forest Adoption, details about the project, its objectives and the expected outcome of the project are presented. After all parties agree to the project activity plan, a memorandum of understanding is signed as a symbol that the project has been agreed to be implemented.

1. On September 17, 2022, KKI Warsi officially held a meeting with local stakeholders to explain several FPIC points to be implemented. During the ongoing three-year program (2022-2024), which we have named the "Forest Adoption Program," we, together with the community and with support from UNIQLO, are strengthening the implementation of forest protection efforts. These efforts include socio-economic studies on biodiversity potential, institutional capacity building, sustainable business units, and more. You can access the relevant documents here: [BA FPIC Batu Raja R.pdf - Google Drive](#)
2. During the FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) process, considerations are made for vulnerable groups to ensure their voices are heard and their rights are protected, through means including:
  - a) Inclusive Participation: Vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, indigenous communities, and marginalized individuals, are actively invited to participate both formally and informally. Special efforts are made to ensure their voices are heard and their concerns and preferences regarding the project are taken into account.
  - b) Accessible Information: Information about the project is communicated in formats that are easily understood by all community members, including those with literacy or

language limitations. Visual aids, local languages, and familiar communication channels are utilized to ensure clarity in information dissemination.

- c) Consultation with Community Leaders: Community leaders, such as religious and traditional leaders, are encouraged to participate in the consultation process. They serve as representatives of the vulnerable groups, understanding their needs and ensuring their interests are considered in decision-making.
- d) Empowerment: Vulnerable groups are empowered with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to participate. Workshops, training sessions, and awareness campaigns are conducted to enhance their capacity to actively engage in the process.
- e) Protective Mechanisms: Protective mechanisms are implemented to prevent exploitation or marginalization of vulnerable groups. Grievance mechanisms, fair benefit-sharing agreements, and adherence to relevant legal frameworks are applied to ensure their rights are safeguarded.

## 3 Project Design

### 3.1 Baseline Scenario

Batu Raja R Village is located at the foothills of Mount Gedang (Tebo Lai; in Rejang Language) and covers an area of approximately 3,626 hectares. From this mountain, five rivers flow, known as Lemo Nakai in the Rejang language (Lemo means five, Nakai means river). This is why the Village Forest in Batu Raja R is named the Lemo Nakai Village Forest because its location is traversed these five rivers.

These rivers serve as a source of water for the people of Batu Raja R and its surroundings, both for irrigation of paddy fields and other daily needs. Irrigation in this area has been built since the Dutch Colonial era, to make the Batu Raja R area and its surroundings a natural granary for the people of Bengkulu. Water sourced from Lemo Nakai is even utilised by drinking water companies for their mineral water business. This demonstrates the good quality of water in the area. The water flow remains consistent, even during long dry seasons.

The land use in the uppermost part of Batu Raja R Village is predominantly forest. This is well understood because the community is highly concerned with preserving water quality and other ecological functions. Additionally, this upper region has a challenging topography and shallow soil layers. Therefore, apart from its relatively low fertility, it is susceptible to various disasters, including erosion, drought, and wildlife conflicts within the forest. This is why the forest in this area is designated as Village Forest.

Moving slightly lower from the uppermost forest cover, the predominant land use is agroforestry. Generally, community agroforestry is mainly dominated by coffee and rubber crops, with cocoa plantations also present. Among these plants, one can find fruit trees such as durian, langsung, jengkol, petai, as well as timber trees, and many others. In this area, there are also unproductive lands covered in shrubbery. These lands are often left by their owners due to a lack of resources to manage them. Although there is a small community settlement in this area, the population is relatively small.

Further down, the land cover in this area is dominated by paddy fields. Besides cultivating rice, these fields are also used to cultivate other seasonal crops such as corn, beans, and sweet potato. The people of Batu Raja R have been practising paddy cultivation for generations, which led to the inspiration of the Dutch colonialists to build dams and irrigation systems to develop and increase the productivity of these rice fields.

In the downstream part of the Batu Raja R Village, the land is used for residential areas and public facilities such as mosques, schools, and village government offices. The settlement pattern is clustered

in one place and stretches along the road network. In this downstream area, one can also start to find oil palm plantations owned by the local community.

In the future, paddy fields will remain the primary choice to be preserved as they serve as the main source of food for the community. To support sustainable management of rice fields, the forests must serve as a source of water and support other ecological cycles. Agroforestry will also be maintained, but the choice of commodities to be developed should align with market demands. Meanwhile, shrublands and other unproductive lands should be managed to become alternative sources of income for the community.

### 3.2 Livelihood Baseline

Batu Raja R Village is located approximately 60 km from the Provincial Capital (Bengkulu City) and about 40 km from the district capital (Arga Makmur City). It is inhabited by 489 households or 1,065 individuals, with 526 males and 539 females. The main livelihood of the people of Batu Raja R Village is land-owning farmers (51%) and farm labourers (47%), based on the data well-being assessment study conducted by WARSI in 2022. Only 2% are engaged in other sectors such as, such as traders and civil servants. This distribution emphasizes that land resources are the primary foundation of the community's livelihood.

The main agricultural sector of the people of Batu Raja R Village is lowland paddy cultivation. The harvest of paddy fields is generally sufficient to meet the family's food needs for a year and there may even be surplus. Paddy fields can also be used in rotation for other seasonal crops, such as corn, beans, and sweet potatoes. This crop rotation is ecologically intended to maintain soil fertility and control pests and diseases. Economically, crop rotation can also stabilize selling prices because it creates a balance between demand and supply. Socially, people also like this system, because it adds variety to their activities and presents new challenges.

In addition to rice cultivation, traditional agroforestry-based plantation sectors are of considerable interest to the community. Coffee is a fairly reliable commodity because it can always be absorbed by the market at a relatively stable price. Rubber, which was previously a prime commodity, has been temporarily abandoned due to its long-standing low prices. Furthermore, there are also durian, duku, jengkol and petai, which have fluctuating prices depending on their availability. Recently, gambir has also been developed as another alternative commodity. offers promising economic opportunities, as its yields can even meet secondary needs such as building a better house and purchasing a vehicle.

Some members of the community also engage in activities within the forest, to harvest non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as fruit, rattan, and mushrooms. There are also NTFP crafts such as bamboo and rattan weaving. However, the utilization of NTFP is still limited to personal use and has not reached the commercial level. The community is beginning to explore nature tourism by capitalizing on the beautiful scenery around the village and the presence of waterfalls in the vicinity of the Village Forest. Tourism activities conducted by the community, such as optimizing the natural beauty potential in their Village Forest to be developed as tourist attractions, will have a significant positive impact on the project. The community has formed a tourism management group known as KUPS Wisata, indicating their commitment to managing tourism activities effectively. These activities have also received support from the district government, particularly through the Tourism Office, including the construction of infrastructure such as shelters or gazebos for tourists.

Through this project, it is expected that there will be new developments or innovations in ecotourism management. The goal is to ensure that the conserved area not only provides environmental benefits but also contributes to the economic well-being of the local community.

Nevertheless, the issue of land productivity remains a significant challenge for the community. The production of the above-mentioned commodities is still considered low compared to the extent of cultivated land. This is a concern because the demand for these products is increasing with population growth, while the available land cannot be expanded. Therefore, there is a need for capacity-building efforts and proficiency of supportive technologies to enhance productivity.

### 3.3 Ecosystem Baseline

The forest area of Lemo Nakai Village Forest, based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.4397/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017, is 1.000 hectares. From analysis of satellite imagery in 2022, the land cover in the Village Forest consists of primary forest 84%, agricultural land 15%, and open land 1%. In this area, Sumatran tigers (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*), tapirs (*Tapirus indicus*), and bears (*Helarctos malayanus*) are still found.

In the Lemo Nakai Village Forest, various types of trees were found, dominated by di Dipterocarpaceae (Meranti), Lauraceae (Medang), Myrtaceae (Kelat/Gelam), dan Fagaceae (Barangan). Meanwhile, besides trees, many other plants found include Zingiberaceae (wild ginger), Orchidaceae (orchids), Balsaminacea (forest water henna), rattan, and exotic flowers typical of Bengkulu Raflesiaceae (*Rafflesia* and *Balanophora*).

In agricultural or agroforestry lands, robusta coffee (*Coffea robusta*) is generally planted with protective plants such as durian (*Durio zibethinus*), petai (*Parkia speciosa*) dan jengkol (*Archidendron pauciflorum*). Other non-woody plants such as Gambir (*Uncaria gambir*), Citronella (*Cymbopogon nardus*), Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), Tumeric (*Curcuma Domestica Val.*) and various medicinal plants are also cultivated.

With forest cover still intact, Batu Raja R Village continues to enjoy fresh air, with stable air temperatures and a consistent microclimate. Similarly, the quality and quantity of water sources and availability are well maintained. These conditions are not only beneficial to the residents of Batu Raja R Village but also to the surrounding communities.

### 3.4 Project Logic

**Table 3.4 Initial Project Logic**

## Aim

This project aims to preserve the natural forest cover in Lemo Nakai Village Forest, which plays a crucial role as a life support system regulating water resources for agricultural activities, plantations, and domestic needs of households in Batu Raja R village, North Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia. Furthermore, this area is also an integral part of the Bukit Daun Protected Forest Landscape, serving as an ecological bridge and corridor for several wildlife species, as it is connected to the Kerinci Seblat National Park and the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Lemo Nakai Forest is one of the few remaining intact tropical rainforests that has been legally managed by the Indonesian government through the Social Forestry program with the "Village Forest" scheme. However, despite having obtained this management legality, the lack of support from various parties towards the conservation efforts undertaken by the community threatens the biodiversity richness of Lemo Nakai Village Forest in the future.

The project is designed to support the community in forest conservation efforts and to achieve their goals of developing a forest carbon project, thereby enjoying direct financial benefits from their forest protection efforts. It aims to monitor in detail the ecological aspects and relevant biodiversity resulting from the project's presence, both within the project area and in the surrounding natural forests. Additionally, the project aims to develop sustainable community management and business enhancement as climate change mitigation efforts, economic improvement, and reducing pressure on deforestation.

The approach utilized in this project focuses on:

1. Protection and Governance of Forest Areas:
  - 1.1. Collaborative Forest Patrols involving Forest Police and/or related Forest Management Units (KPH)
  - 1.2. Monitoring of Deforestation and Biodiversity
  - 1.3. Forest Governance Management through Zoning Systems
2. Community Capacity Improvement:
  - 2.1 The training provided includes institutional management, natural resource management, individual skills, and other necessary capacities
  - 2.2 Inter-group learning among social forestry managers
  - 2.3 Intensive assistance with the community
3. Community Economic Improvement:
  - 3.1 Local Product Development: Identifying local products that can be developed to enhance the economy
  - 3.2 Innovation and Business Model Development: Creating business models that can serve as educational materials for the community in entrepreneurship development, while also innovating to add economic value
  - 3.3 Market Access Enhancement: This is crucial to ensure that the developed products can be absorbed by the market and provide economic benefits

	Description	Assumptions/Risks
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<b>Output 1:</b>  <b>Protection</b> (and governance of village forest).	Conduct regular patrols of the village forest area with the community.	<p>Assumption: Deforestation complies, GHG emissions are reduced, and forest cover is maintained.</p> <p>Risk: With the intense patrols, there may be a risk of tensions between communities, especially those who will cultivate village forests for gardens.</p> <p>Mitigation: Socialise and educate the community on the importance of forest area protection and the rules on forestry crimes.</p>
<b>Output 2:</b>  <b>Improved Management</b> (Community Capacity Improvement).	Improving the community's capacity in livelihoods through implementing 4 business model such as coffee production, NTFP hand crafting Eco-print and eco-tourism.	<p>Assumption: There will be improvement of local economy and livelihood in Batu Raja R.</p> <p>Risk for coffee production: Land extensification into forest area.</p> <p>Mitigation: Land intensification in garden area.</p> <p>NTFP hand crafting risk: Unsustainable harvesting of NTFP (rattan, bamboo).</p> <p>Mitigation: Training sustainable harvestitng NTFP.</p> <p>Eco-print: Small-scale production so we have not identified any risk.</p> <p>Eco-toursim: Waste from the visitors.</p> <p>Mitigation: Give education to visitors, prepare waste bins, and awareness raising.</p>
<b>Output 3:</b>  <b>Improved Management</b> (Community Economic Improvement).	Improve the economy through developing local products, building innovation and business models, and increasing market access.	<p>Assumption: More competitive product prices, and competitive prices.</p> <p>Risk: May create a tense among the local collector products.</p> <p>Mitigation: Access to market may include local collector to be part of market chain.</p>
<b>Outcomes – Intended overall project aim</b>		
<b>Carbon Benefit</b>	As a consequence, on Output 1 (improved protection and governance of the Village Forest), we expect:	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>Communities commit to reducing deforestation by at least 75% per year</p> <p>Risk:</p>

	<p>Approved PV methodology may gain around 8,000-ton Co<sub>2</sub>/year carbon benefit (the detail number will be in PDD)</p> <p>This project aims to reduce carbon emissions and generate carbon benefits by adopting sustainable practices, land restoration and forest conservation.</p>	<p>The lack of strong commitment and awareness from all parties to implement sustainable forest protection and management can threaten the project's success in achieving the expected carbon benefits. Additionally, external factors such as unforeseen extreme weather conditions can lead to forest fires, resulting in deforestation and emissions.</p> <p>Mitigation: Strengthen commitment by conducting socialisation and understanding to the community regarding the importance of forest area protection and environmental service opportunities.</p>
<b>Livelihood Benefit</b>	<p>As a consequence of Output 2 (improved community capacity), we expect the training to be provided to minimum 20% from 489 households (about 100 participants). From those 100 participants, nearly 90 participants applied their knowledge.</p>	<p>Assumption: Capacity building is expected to increase the community's ability to increase sources of livelihood, so that the community is able to develop economic businesses based on natural resources in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Risk: attendance is low.</p> <p>Mitigation: The training theme must attract the interest of the public, and according to time schedule of local community. The training activities are accessible to everyone.</p>
<b>Ecosystem Benefit</b>	<p>This project also aims to address the issue of ecosystem degradation and loss of biodiversity. Unsustainable human activities, such as deforestation, land use changes, and pollution have led to habitat loss, decreased water quality, and a decline in biodiversity. This has a negative impact on ecosystems and vital ecosystem services that contribute to environmental balance and human well-being. This project aims to protect and maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem through sustainable management practices, habitat</p>	<p>Assumption: Sustainable management practices, habitat protection and conservation efforts will help protect and maintain the sustainability of ecosystems, and when conducted in a participatory manner by the community, they will enhance crucial ecosystem services for environmental balance.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Changes in policies or regulations that could reduce support or protection for the target ecosystem.</li> <li>2) Decreased community commitment, due to a lack of support from various stakeholders</li> </ol>

	<p>preservation and conservation efforts.</p> <p>Output 1 will protect biodiversity through establishment protection zone on the management plan of village forest, improved land management in the utilization zone.</p> <p>Output 2 will improve ecosystem management through education and campaign.</p> <p>Output 3 will improve soil and water quality through: restoration on degraded area.</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Building lobby and communication with related stakeholders</li> <li>2) Strengthening collaboration by regular participatory meeting with community and stakeholders</li> </ol>
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### 3.5 Additionality

**Table 3.5 Initial Barrier Analysis**

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers
<b>1. Protection (and governance of the Village Forest area)</b>		
1.1 Participatory Forest patrols by the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Capacity constraints</b> includes capacity in forest patrol techniques, proficiency in patrol equipment, activity reporting, action and problem-solving when encountering cases in the field, as well as understanding forestry crime law.</li> <li>▪ <b>Operational obstacles</b> Encompassing patrol equipment and facilities, as well as field operational costs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct training and capacity building for forest patrol members.</li> <li>▪ Encouraging stakeholders involved in forest resource conservation to provide operational support to the Forest Patrol Unit (LPHD).</li> </ul>
1.2 Monitoring deforestation and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity constraints Encompassing technical capacity in monitoring deforestation and biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Operational obstacles Including monitoring equipment and facilities, as well as field operational costs.</li> <li>▪ Data availability obstacles high-resolution satellite image data is still difficult to obtain and remains prohibitively expensive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct training and increase capacity-building for LPHD in monitoring deforestation and biodiversity and seek support from professional institutions in these activities.</li> <li>▪ Encouraging stakeholders involved in forest resource conservation to provide operational support to the LPHD.</li> <li>▪ Collaborate with various institutions or platforms that can provide such data.</li> </ul>

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers
1.3 Village Forest Governance Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical capacity barriers in developing Village Forest governance plans</li> <li>Community organization barriers in implementing governance plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborating with stakeholders possessing technical expertise in developing Village Forest governance plans, such as NGOs and academics.</li> <li>Need to educate and build community awareness in managing Village Forest in accordance with the governance plan.</li> </ul>

2. Improved management (Community capacity and economic improvement)		
2.1 Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diverse community preferences for training.</li> <li>Involvement of representatives from all community groups (farmers, women, youth, Village Government, LPHD, etc.).</li> <li>Active participation in the training process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct consultation sessions and discussions with various stakeholders to understand the community's needs and preferences regarding the planned training.</li> <li>Develop a diverse and inclusive training plan, covering relevant and engaging topics for various community groups.</li> <li>Schedule flexible training sessions and ensure the involvement of all relevant parties, facilitating active participation throughout the training process.</li> </ul>
2.2 Inter-group Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other social forestry management groups that could serve as learning partners have not yet been identified.</li> <li>There will be various differences in terms of situations, social dynamics, and cultures, which may make it challenging to implement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is necessary to identify groups that can be potential partners for joint learning.</li> <li>It is important to seek common perceptions regarding the themes needed to enhance capacity</li> </ul>
2.3 Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited availability of field teams/experts qualified to provide assistance.</li> <li>Uncertainty in field activity schedules, which often change unpredictably</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is necessary to arrange an appropriate schedule between field teams/experts and field activities to provide prompt assistance when needed.</li> <li>Develop a flexible and well-planned schedule to facilitate the availability of experts during crucial moments throughout the project implementation.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearly communicate between the community/group activity schedules in the village and the field teams/experts to ensure appropriate and efficient time availability.</li> </ul>
2.4 Local product development	In the development of products, there is a possibility of changes to long-standing traditions and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is necessary to find products that are suitable for the local conditions.</li> <li>There is a need for gradual adjustments or changes to community practices in product development</li> </ul>
2.5 Building innovation and business models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing facilities in the village are insufficient for building a model.</li> <li>No business plan available</li> <li>There are no experts available to facilitate the development of innovation and business models</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need for facility support in line with the model to be built.</li> <li>A business plan needs to be developed.</li> <li>It is necessary to find experts who can facilitate this activity</li> </ul>
2.6 Improving market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak community networks to expand market access hinder product pricing competitiveness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building networks and enhancing market access to provide multiple channels for increased price competitiveness.</li> <li>Conducting training and workshops to strengthen marketing skills and community networking in establishing relationships with stakeholders involved in the supply chain and distribution.</li> <li>Encouraging collaboration between local producers, retailers, and other stakeholders to form mutually beneficial partnerships in marketing local products.</li> </ul>

### 3.6 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.	
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	Vulnerable groups may have potential risks to be marginalized in decision making both in design and implementing the project or less able to cope with livelihood shocks/ stresses) in the project area.
Gender Equality	<p>There is a potential risk of adverse gender impacts due to the project/ project activities, such as discrimination or creation/exacerbation or perpetuation of gender-related inequalities.</p> <p>However, Warsi's commitment to gender equity is enshrined in its internal policies, in addition to the prevailing social conditions in the community that still require progress towards gender equity.</p> <p>LPHD and KKI Warsi will continue to uphold gender equity in every project activity. Furthermore, national and provincial regulations in Bengkulu explicitly address the involvement of women, who are often the most affected by gender injustices</p>
Human Rights	There is not a risk that the project hinders human right, such as fulfilling their economic or social rights, such as the right to life, the right to self-determination, cultural survival, health, work, water and adequate standard of living. Project will respect the human right, according to the law and regulation in Indonesia.
Community, Health, Safety & Security	There is no risk, as the project will provide support in every monitoring and patrol activity and will strive to avoid causing any conflicts in the project area. Instead, the project aims to promote environmental safety and health by reducing emissions for the surrounding community.
Labour and Working Conditions	There is no risk, as the project will be supported by an official institution that respects workers' rights in accordance with the laws and regulations, refraining from applying any form of discriminatory, abusive, or exploitative work conditions. Worker safety during project activities, which may involve potential risks, will have mitigation efforts in place to address any potential risks.

Risk Area	Potential Risks
Resource Efficiency, Pollution, Wastes, Chemicals and GHG emissions	There is no risk; this project will not use chemicals and waste that effect the production of GHG emissions.
Access Restrictions and Livelihoods	There is negligible risk; the project may limit or restrict people's access to land and natural resources in term of conducting deforestation and illegal activities by establishing protected zone in the intact forest area. However, KKI Warsi will not limit the access of local community to manage the forest sustainably, harvest NTFPs, enjoy the ecosystem services, harvest the fruits or any other forest commodity according to the law.
Cultural Heritage	There is no risk, as within the project area, no cultural sites have been identified, and it does not encompass burial sites, monuments, or culturally significant resources.
Indigenous Peoples	There is negligible risk, even though some areas are managed as plantations by individuals from outside the Air Tenam Village. These individuals are designated members based on local government decisions, ensuring that their rights as land management are not negatively impacted.
Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	There is no risk; the project activities will not pose negative risks to biodiversity and sustainable natural resource utilization. On the contrary, the project is implemented with the principles of ecological and economic protection and restoration to enhance biodiversity and utilize natural resources sustainably.
Land Tenure Conflicts	There is no risk, because an assessment of land tenure and use rights in the area has been assessed and the managing group members are well-informed about this. Members with land management rights are also regulated by decrees issued by the local government.
Risk of Not Accounting for Climate Change	The community is highly dependent on the project area as it serves as their livelihood space through land and plantation management, which is particularly sensitive to climate change, therefore, any climate change, such as prolonged drought or irregular rainfall seasons, can alter the customary seasonal calendar and impact the crop yields of local farmers.
Other – e.g. Cumulative Impacts	The presence of political conflicts that have an impact on the structure of the Village Forest management institution.

### 3.8 Double Counting

**Table 3.8 National Level Legislation, Policies and Instruments**

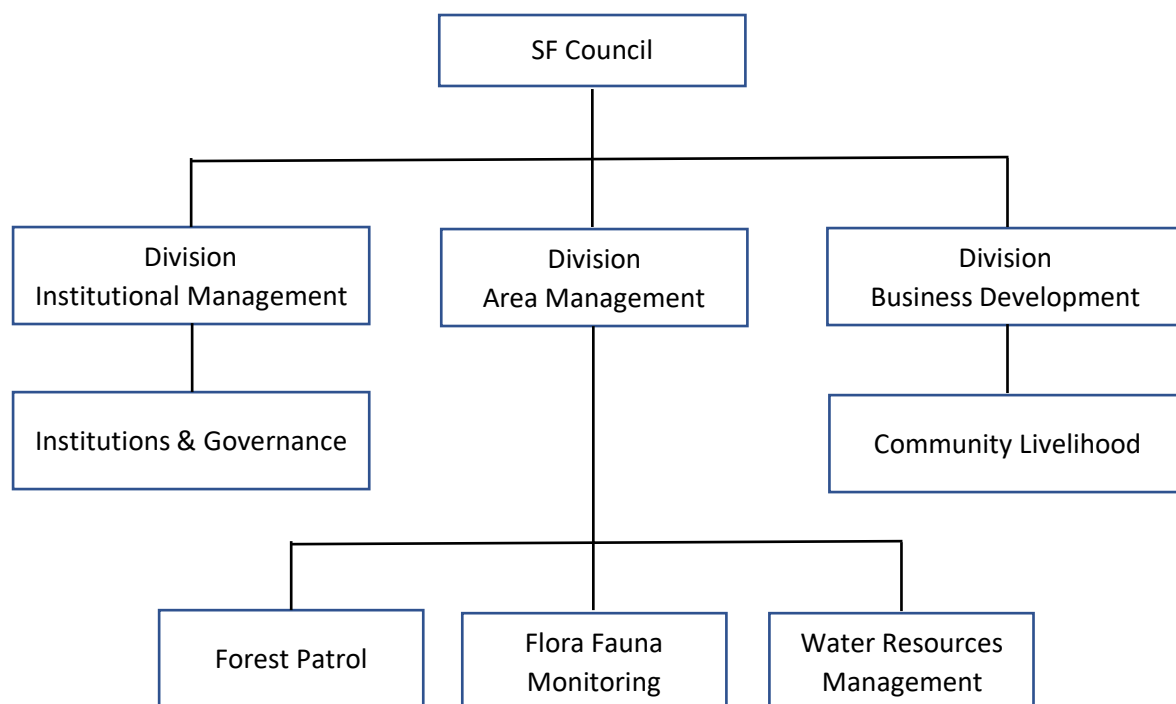
	Yes/No/Unsure	Details
<b>Is there a national registry for land-based carbon projects?</b>	Yes	National registration for land-based carbon projects is carried out through the SRN-PPI website (National Registration System for Climate Change Control) which is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically under the Directorate General of Climate Change Control.
<b>Are carbon rights defined in national legislation?</b>	Yes	The right to carbon is defined in Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2021, in which the definition states that the right to carbon is the Sovereignty Over Carbon by the State.
<b>Are there any carbon pricing regulations existing or in development (e.g. emissions trading scheme or carbon tax)</b>	Yes	<p>The information of carbon tax does not exist yet. The carbon tax is only in place for the unit business under the scheme of cap and trade. Once their capacity of emission is upper their cap, the unit of business can impose either carbon tax or offsetting.</p> <p>For the scheme of social forestry, by the regulation number 7/2021 is only can be operationalized for offsetting.</p>
<b>Does the country receive or plan to receive results-based climate finance through bilateral or multilateral programs?</b>	Yes	The country can engage in international Carbon Trading cooperation to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction outcomes in line with the achievement of NDC targets.
<b>Are there any other relevant regulations, policies or instruments?</b>	Yes	<p>Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 on forestry management and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 9 on the management of social forestry both address environmental services related to carbon storage and/or sequestration.</p> <p>Additionally, Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree SK.168/MENLHK/PKTL/PLA.1/2/2022 pertains to Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 and Indonesia's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Enhanced National Determined Contribution (ENDC). Indonesia's commitments include a 31.89% reduction from domestic efforts and a 43.20% reduction with international assistance.</p>

## 4 Governance and Administration

### 4.1 Governance Structure



By law, each of village forest council has mandate to manage forest area for 35 years, and to do this, the social forestry council have some structures/section as follows:



*SF = Social Forestry*

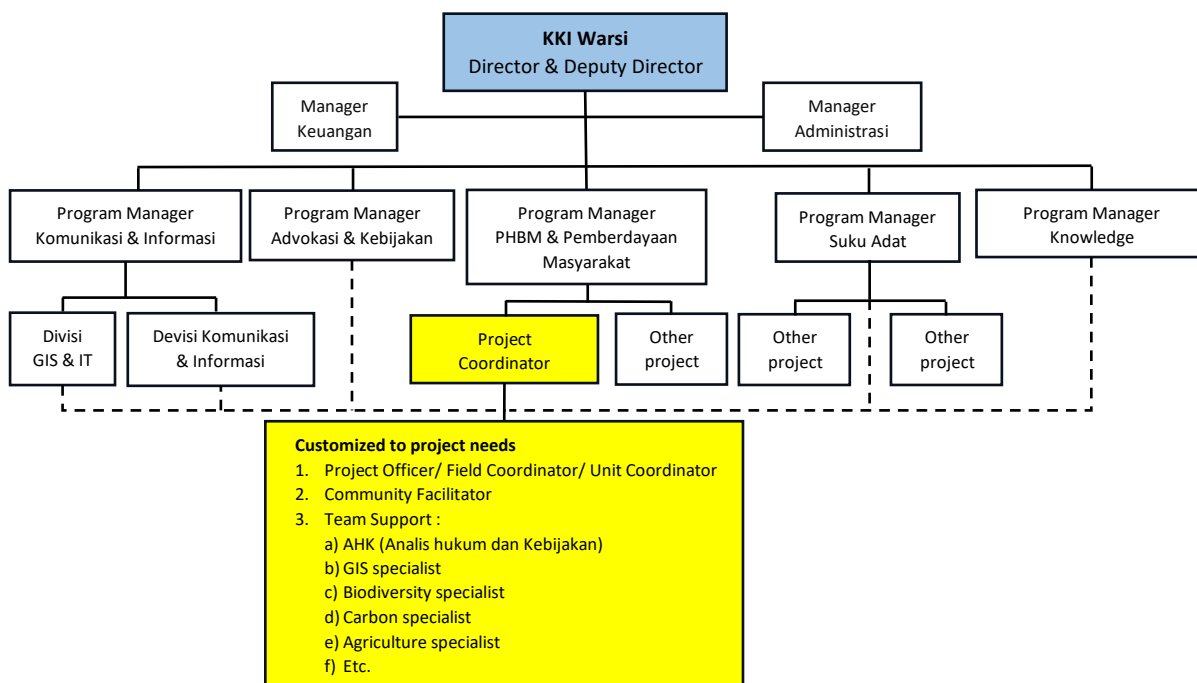
In general, the composition of village forest management group/Social forestry council established deliberately with meeting the village government, representative of local community, women and youth group, elderly people and so on. Each of division also selected deliberately according to capacity and the capacity of personnel. The composition of village forest council last for 5 years and stated by head of the village. We deliberately did not mention the names of the coordinators and members of each division because it is possible that their composition may change in the future. If changes are made, they will be determined through meetings with participants' compositions as previously determined.

If there are any complaints related to the performance of the project, it can be submitted to the steering committee, which consists of the Village Government, BPD, and local customary leaders/elders. The steering committee will then pass on the matter to the head of village forest council and the Community Facilitator for further discussion.

In the implementation of the project, Village Forest council is assisted by WARSI. As project developer, WARSI has management structure that can support the project area including providing

technical support as such as GIS Specialist, biodiversity specialist, carbon and agriculture specialist and those specialists led by the project coordinator.

Internally in the body of WARSI, the structure of governance is as follows:



The determination of the type of social assistance will be through discussions between LPHD, the village government, and local customary leaders. This social assistance will be distributed to selected communities, especially vulnerable and poor groups, which will also be determined through discussions between the village government and customary leaders.

## 4.2 Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Land management, especially within forest areas, and the assessment of Green House Gas emissions fall under the authority of the state, in this case, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In the field implementation, the central government is assisted by local government agencies responsible for forestry affairs, these local government agencies subsequently establish Regional Technical Implementation Units (UPTD) for Forest Management Units (KPH). In this project, the responsible authority for land management is the Protected Forest Management Unit (KPHL) in Bukit Daun. KKI Warsi and KPHL Bukit Daun have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, the scope of which includes collaboration on community empowerment and the strengthening of social forestry programs within the working area of KPHL Bukit Daun to support low-emission development.

The involvement of KPHL Bukit Daun in this context aligns with the content of the memorandum of understanding and the authority outlined in the relevant legislation. KPHL Bukit Daun will play a role in strengthening the Social Forestry program, particularly in forest and land protection within the project area.

The Managing Land (LPHD), representing the village government, has obtained land tenure rights from the state through the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.4379/MENLHK-



PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2017 in 2017. Through this decree, LPHD has been granted management rights over the forest for a period of 35 years.<sup>1</sup> LPHD, represented by the village government, have agreed to collaborate in efforts to protect the forest located in the project area, as evidenced by the agreement between KKI Warsi and the Batu Raja R Village Government, which has been acknowledged by the Head of KPH Bukit Daun.<sup>2</sup>

The management of this project will adhere to all applicable policies in the country where the project is implemented.

#### 4.3 Financial Plan

**The 60/40 distribution plan:** 40% for the project coordinator/developer will be allocated first to the financial manager of KKI Warsi. Of this fund, 5% will be saved for institutional purposes. The rest will be used for various purposes, such as field preparation costs, financing staff/consultants who will assist in facilitating forest protection activities in Batu Raja R Village, and for validation and verification processes, among others.

60% will be allocated first to the treasurer of LPHD. The main priority is to support the implementation financing of the 9 intervention projects that have been formulated. If the obtained funds are still surplus, the remaining funds will be used for social assistance programs such as staple food assistance, healthcare, and others.

The determination of the type of social assistance will be through discussions between LPHD, the village government, and local customary leaders. This social assistance will be distributed to selected communities, especially vulnerable and poor groups, which will also be determined through discussions between the village government and customary leaders.

**The general project funding plan:** currently, KKI Warsi and Hutan Itu Indonesia (HII) are collaborating on the Forest Adoption Program in Batu Raja R Village, supported by a retail company, UNIQLO, for a period of 3 years (2022-2024) with a total fund of approximately Rp. 1,300,000,000. Warsi partnered with UNIQLO to strengthen and enhance community involvement in village forest management in Batu Raja R. In the following year, Warsi will continue to promote the initiatives undertaken by the Batu Raja R Community in preserving their forest areas by seeking potential alternative funding sources, and based on our experience, we are optimistic that this can be achieved. If there is no support from other funding sources, Warsi will reinforce the role of relevant government entities, especially FMU/KPHL Bukit Daun and DLHK, which are obligated to support the management of Lemo Nakai Village Forest according to Indonesian government regulations.

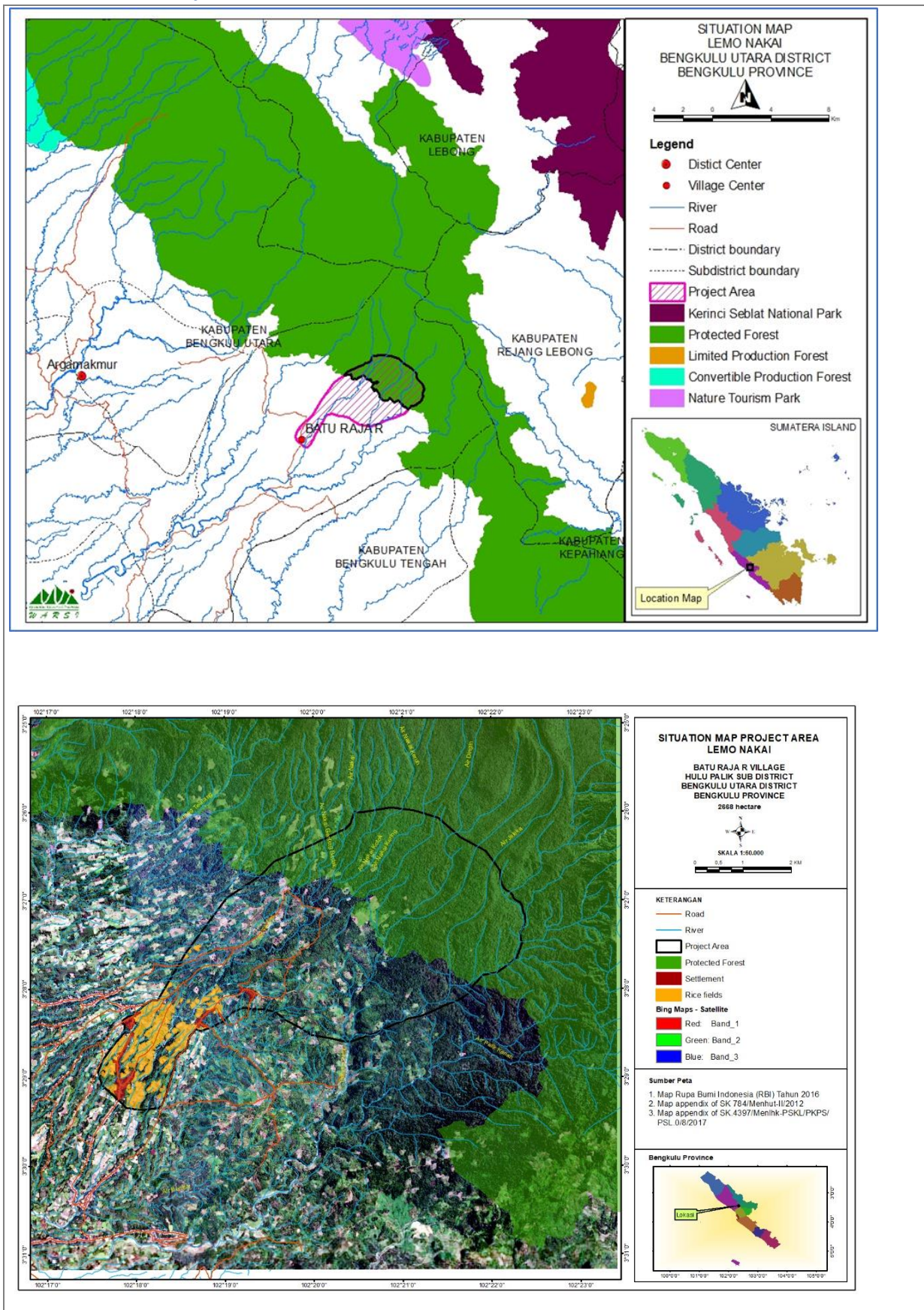
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<sup>1</sup> [SK HD LEMO NAKAI.pdf - Google Drive](#)

<sup>2</sup> [MoU KPH Bukit Daun.pdf - Google Drive](#)

## 5 Annexes

### 5.1 Annex 1 – Project Boundaries



[Shapefile PIN Batu Raja R - Google Drive](#)

## 5.2 Annex 2 – Registration Certificate

[Project coordinator registration certificate KKI WARSI - Google Drive](#)

## 5.3 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 Kimberly 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

Activities	Included in Project ('Yes' or '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.	
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



## 5.4 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 <b>very high magnitude</b> , including <b>very large scale</b> and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts), cumulative, <b>long-term (permanent and irreversible)</b> ; <b>receptors</b> are considered <b>highly sensitive</b> ; examples are severe adverse impacts on areas with high biodiversity value; 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 <b>high magnitude</b> , including <b>large scale</b> and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts), of certain duration <b>but still reversible</b> 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 <b>medium magnitude, limited in scale</b> (small area and low number of people affected), <b>limited in duration</b> (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 <b>minor magnitude, very small scale</b> (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)

	<b>Likelihood of occurrence</b>
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		Very unlikely to occur (1)	Not expected to occur (2)	Likely – could occur (3)	Known to occur - almost certain (4)	Common occurrence (5)
Magnitude	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

<b>Country:</b>	Indonesia
<b>Geography/ landscape:</b>	Lemo Nakai Forest (~1000 hectares of protected village forest, managed by Batu Raja village community group; primarily used as a water source, irrigation system and, further into the district towards the main village settlement, paddy fields and agricultural lands)
<b>Project coordinator:</b>	Emmy Primadona
<b>Project summary:</b>	The Batu Raja project aims to protect and conserve the Lemo Nakai village forest through the patrolling of the boundaries, marking and zoning of the forest to encourage better land-management, conservation of biodiversity through the discouraging of illegal logging practices and poaching. Expected outcomes include the protection of the village forest,

	sequestering carbon, improving water availability and preserving the ecosystem of the forest and its products, and better management of the land, as well as the increase knowledge and technical capacity of the project participants (population of Batu Raja village, ~1065 people). Through the training and increased incomes of the project participants, human and resource management will be improved, and the livelihoods of those in the community bettered.		
<b>Project title:</b>	Lemo Nakai Forest Adoption: As Climate Change Mitigation by the Community, Batu Raja		
<b>Name and role of project coordinator staff member filling this questionnaire:</b>	<i>To be filled in by Project Coordinator.</i>		
<b>Confirm that the Plan Vivo Exclusion List is appended to this E&amp;S questionnaire:</b>	Yes (copied across from PIN version 1.3)		
<b>SECTION B: POTENTIAL E&amp;S RISKS AND IMPACTS</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Project coordinator response</b>	<b>E&amp;S reviewer comments</b>
<b>E&amp;S Risks and Impacts</b>			
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?	In the context of the project area, some groups/individuals are vulnerable or less fortunate may have a risk in terms of livelihood shock. So, their livelihood conditions need to be well understood by the project to ensure that the interventions carried out can provide tangible and sustainable benefits to these groups.	OK – at PDD stage include information on livelihoods conditions of vulnerable groups including landless farmers, as well as a detailed engagement plan for these groups.
	Is there a risk that project activities disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, due to their vulnerability status?	The project may disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, such as in terms of access to services or project benefits as well as decision-making. But this project is designed to consider and respect the rights of all parties involved, including vulnerable groups. The principles of equality, fairness and non-discrimination must be maintained in all stages of the project, from planning to implementation by involving them in the design of the project.	Stakeholder engagement plan at PDD stage should show how principles of fairness, equality and non-discrimination are incorporated into the project.

	Is there a risk that the project discriminates against vulnerable groups, for example regarding access to project services or benefits and decision-making?	The Project may have a risk to discriminate against vulnerable groups such as to limit their access to project benefit and decision making. But they will involve all components of society since the design and implementation of the project.	OK – at PDD stage show evidence of <b>how</b> vulnerable groups are incorporated into project implementation through stakeholder engagement plan.
<p><b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b></p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 - minor risk (not expected to occur) as consultations and stakeholder engagement needs have been identified and plans put in place to engage vulnerable groups. Where this risk hasn't yet been mitigated at PIN stage, we are confident the project coordinator will provide evidence of mitigation and minimisation at PDD stage.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 3 - medium magnitude as vulnerable groups make up a large proportion of the project participants (47% landless farm labourers, &gt;50% women in the community) and this risk without mitigation (engagement and consultation) would mean project design wouldn't account for these participants, potentially skewing the project and putting livelihoods at risk as a direct result.</i></p> <p><b>Risk significance: Moderate</b></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?	The Project may have a risk of adverse gender impacts but KKI Warsi's commitment to gender equity is enshrined in its internal policies, in addition to the prevailing social conditions in the community that still require progress towards gender equity. LPHD and KKI Warsi will continue to uphold gender equity in every project activity. Furthermore, national and provincial regulations in Bengkulu explicitly address the involvement of women, who are often the most affected by gender injustices.	At PDD stage include evidence of policies etc showing commitment to gender equality.
	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?	The project may have a risk that will result in adverse impacts on the situation of women or girls. To overcome this risk KKI Warsi will give access to involve women and girls in all project activities since planning to implementation.	At PDD stage please elaborate on whether any access restrictions imposed by the project will have a specific impact on women.

	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.	The project may have a risk that could cause or contribute to gender-based violence and SEAH. To mitigate this risk, KKI Warsi will always campaigning against gender-based violence through campaigning and awareness raising to create a safe place for everyone	OK
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 - not expected to occur (with planned mitigation efforts in place)</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 3 - if this risk were to occur it would have a significant impact on a relatively substantial number of people.</i> <b>Risk significance: Moderate</b>			
Human Rights	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from fulfilling their economic or social rights, such as the right to life, the right to self-determination, cultural survival, health, work, water and adequate standard of living?	The project may not have a risk that prevents peoples from fulfilling their economic or social rights. in accordance with the laws and regulations in Indonesia.	OK
	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?	The project may have a risk to prevents peoples from enjoying their procedural right. To mitigate this, KKI Warsi has always do PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) with one of the aspect is to assist peoples daily routines. By this, all the project activities will not causing harm on their procedural rights.	OK
	Are you aware of any severe human rights violations linked	As far as we concerned the project do not impact on the violations of the human rights for the last 5 years.	OK



	to project partners in the last 5 years?		
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 1 - very unlikely to occur. Not expected to occur in any way and no history of incidents in KKI Warsi or its projects. Appropriate avoidance measures in place for this risk to be incredibly unlikely during the project. The social forestry nature of the project further compounds this. Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 4- if this risk were to occur, it could affect all project participants and their livelihoods very negatively and in a dangerous way.</i> <b>Risk significance: Low</b>			
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.	The project may have a risk in exacerbating existing social and stakeholder conflicts. To mitigate this, KKI Warsi have a commitment to identify any potential of social conflict, coordination with related stakeholders, and finding solution to resolve the conflicts together.	OK – this identification and coordination to resolve any conflicts should be described in detail in the PDD.
	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 so, is there a risk that these activities will harm communities or personnel involved in monitoring and patrolling?	The project will provide support (technical, material, financial) to law enforcement activities. To mitigate a risk that the activities will harm communities or personnel involved in monitoring and patrolling, KKI Warsi will create SOP monitoring and patrolling. In addition, KKI Warsi will also consolidate the findings of patrol results in the field and coordinate with FMU if necessary.	OK – please expand in PDD how law enforcement will impact on the project and the safeguarding of the project participants (especially those doing the patrols)
	Are there any other activities that could adversely affect community health and safety?	There may be a risk affecting the communities health and safety such as during the restoration or forest patrols in the forest. To mitigate	OK

	Consider for example exacerbating human-wildlife conflict, affecting provisioning ecosystem services, and transmission of diseases.	this risk, KKI Warsi will ensure the standard procedure for safety such as using a proper boot, body protection, and first aid.	
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 3 - could occur. Increased presence of law enforcement and contentions around zoning and boundaries in the forest could lead to increased risk to participants, especially those doing the patrols and those with access needs to the areas.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 3- medium magnitude of risk as increase presence of law enforcement could negatively impact both the project and its participants, particularly if law enforcement officers are corrupt/violent/discriminatory against particular groups. If this project increases the presence of law enforcement in the project area, the safeguards of a group of the project participants is at risk.</i> <b>Risk significance: Moderate</b>			
Labour and working conditions	Is there a risk that the project, including project partners, would lead to working conditions for project workers <sup>2</sup> 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 harassment or exploitation, failure to ensure freedom of association etc.)?	KKI Warsi has internal policy regarding to working conditions of all people that working and involved in the project such as no discrimination, equal opportunity, clear employment terms, prevent harassment or exploitation, and ensure freedom of association.	OK
	Is there an occupational health and safety risk to project workers while completing project activities?	There is a possibility of risks, however, KKI Warsi have prepared mitigation measures for the potential risks that project workers may face during the project implementation. And also provide a health	OK, the types of risks should be elaborated at PDD stage and mitigation actions should be included in the PDD

		insurance that will cover employees risk during activities in the project.	
	Is there a risk that the project support or be linked to forced labour, harmful child labour, or any other damaging forms of labour?	KKI Warsi has internal policy for labour such us will not commit forced labour, cild labour, and any other damaging forms of labour.	OK
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 - unlikely to occur. Risks identified by project and mitigation measures to be expanded on at PDD stage.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 – small magnitude as a small number of project participants would be impacted if the risk were to occur.</i> <b>Risk significance: Low</b>			
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?	The project will not use any pollutant, waste, or hazardous materials that can harms the environment.	OK
	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?	The project will not use significant consumption of energy, water, and othe resources that will lead to significant increases of GHG.	OK
	<questions to be included – max 3>		
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 1, negligible - risk very unlikely to occur. Counter intuitive to project aims and interventions so very little possibility of this risk occurring at all.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 - minor magnitude as, were this risk to occur, it would jeopardise all project participants, and potentially more people relying on the project area, as well as the surrounding environment.</i> <b>Risk significance: Low</b>			

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 (eg. through introducing formal management such as co-management).	The project may limit or restrict people's access to land and natural resources in term of deforestation and illegal activities such as will established protected zone in the intact forest area. However, KKI Warsi will not limit the access of local community to manage the forest sustainably, harvest NTFPs, enjoy the ecosystem services, harvest the fruits or any other forest commodity according the law.	OK – please expand on boundary and zoning plans in PDD stage to ensure there are minimised restrictions to the access of project participants as well as local groups.
	Is there a risk that the access restrictions introduced /reinforced/altered by the project will negatively affect peoples' livelihoods?	There will be risks affect peoples' livelihoods by the project intervention activities. However, KKI Warsi have proposed alternative income in more sustainably way through developing business model and innovation from local potency for example promote downstream of coffee product, ecotourism, eco-print, and NTFPs handcrafting.	OK
	Have strategies to avoid, minimise and compensate for these negative impacts been identified and planned?	The project has developed strategies including targeting the peoples impacted by the activities for example giving training and support needed.	OK - these mitigation actions should be elaborated in the PDD
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 – project activities and boundaries mean that this risk is unlikely to occur. The project coordinator also has sufficient plans to mitigate and manage this risk through the manging of access to natural resources and sustainable forestry.</i>			

*Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 2, minor - unlikely to have any impact on the environment and the only people at potential risk are small groups of local people who rely on the area around the protected forest as a water and resource source.*

*Risk significance: Low risk*

Cultural heritage	Is the Project Area officially designated or proposed as a cultural site, including international and national designations?	The project does not have any officially designated or proposed as a cultural site.	OK
	Does the project site potentially include important physical cultural resources, including burial sites and monuments, or natural features or resources of cultural significance (eg. sacred sites and species, ceremonial areas) and is there risk that the project will negatively impact this cultural heritage?	The project site does not have any potentially cultural resources including burial sites and monuments, etc.	OK – the PIN mentions a waterfall, please elaborate in the PDD whether this waterfall has any special significance
	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.	The project site does not have any cultural practices, social and cultural norms in relation to land and natural resources.	OK

#### **E&S reviewer conclusions**

*Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1, negligible - no sacred sights identified so no risk.*

*Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 - as above*

*Risk significance: Low*

Indigenous Peoples	Are there Indigenous Peoples <sup>3</sup> living within the Project Area, using the land or natural resources within the project	The project site does not have any indigenous people that living within the project area or claim to land or territory.	OK
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	area, or with claims to land or territory within the Project Area?		
	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?	The project site does not have any indigenous people within the project area or claim to land or territory so there is no displacement during the project activity.	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?	The project site does not have any indigenous people that living within the project area or claim to land or territory.	OK – stakeholder engagement plan and FPIC processes to be detailed in the PDD
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 1</i> <b>Risk significance: Low</b>			
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.	The project activities will not cause adverse impacts on the biodiversity, such as in the overuse of pesticides, building construction, fencing and disturbance.	OK

	Is there a risk that the project will introduce non-native species or invasive species?	The project will not use non-native species or invasive species on the project activities.	OK – a reminder that naturalised species may be used if there is a clear livelihood or other basis to using these species over native species
	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.	The project may have a risk to unsustainable use of natural resources such as, rattan and bamboo for massive production. However, the project will implement and sustainable and long-term management plan, through training and capacity building.	OK
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 1 – risk taken into account and counterproductive of a social forestry project to be involved in any unsustainable use of natural resource inherently.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 3 – would impact on whole project area if present.</i> <i>Risk significance: Low risk</i>			
Land tenure conflicts	Has the land tenure and use rights in the project area been assessed and understood?	Yes, it has, before the project is implemented, there have already been studies on land tenure legality, land use, and socioeconomic assessments of the community.	OK
	Is there a risk that project activities will exacerbate any existing land tenure conflicts, or lead to land tenure or use right conflicts?	No, based on our analysis, the project implementation does not create conflicts over land ownership. The project area is land that is legitimately managed by the community, as evidenced by the issuance of a Village Forest Permit (SK Hutan Desa) in Batu R Village	OK
	<questions to be included – max 3>		
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 – project has considered these risks well and no history of tenure conflict reported</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 – unlikely to become an issue, and easily resolved with relevant documentation if present so as to minimise magnitude of impact</i> <i>Risk significance: Low risk</i>			

Risk of not accounting for climate change	Have trends in climate variability in the project areas been assessed and understood?	The community already has a seasonal calendar that is used to determine the timing of land management and social activities within the community. This seasonal calendar has been clarified together with the community	OK
	Has the climate vulnerability of communities and particular social groups been assessed and understood?	An understanding of climate vulnerability has been established, as it will impact the timing and planning of activities. Drastic climate changes can also affect the ecological conditions of the community's plantations, as well as the social and economic conditions.	OK
	Is there a risk that climate variability and changes might influence the effectiveness of project activities (eg. undermine project-supported livelihood activities) or increase community exposure to climate variation and hazards? Consider floods, droughts, wildfires, landslides, cyclones, etc.	Yes, because the community's dependence on the project area is very high. The community relies on this area for their livelihoods, such as collecting non-timber forest products and using clean water from the project area for their daily needs. Therefore, if there are climate changes that result in extreme heat and drought, the community will be significantly affected. Additionally, it will reduce the quantity and quality of non-timber forest products.	OK
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 1 – climate change well accounted for and discussed within the community. Project is actively working to react to these impacts so provides very negligible risk.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 3 – would impact whole project area and project participants if present.</i> <b>Risk significance: Low risk</b>			
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	No, actually, this project will not restrict the community if their activities are based on their rights. However, the project will aim to restrict illegal activities within the project area.	OK – please elaborate further on what these illegal activities are and how the project aims to prevent them in the PIN. Leakage to also be considered in general risk assessment at PDD stage.

	existing restrictions and limited land availability?		
	Are there any other environmental and social risks worthy of note that are not covered by the topics and questions above?	Yes, a social risk that may arise is when community activities within the area exceed the rights granted by the state, such as illegal logging.	OK – please explain in the PIN the rights granted by the state and where this impacts the project area (provide a map for PDD stage for further clarity and participatory engagement)
	<questions to be included – max 3>		
<b>E&amp;S reviewer conclusions</b> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 – risks are well-identified, and management and mitigation opportunities have been discussed and implemented by the project well. Therefore, these cumulative risks are unlikely to occur within the project.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) &amp; justification: 2 – if these risks were to occur, they would have a relatively substantial risk on the affected community.</i> <b>Risk significance: Low risk</b>			
<b>SECTION C: SAFEGUARD PROVISIONS</b>			
Stakeholder engagement: requirements 2.1.1-2.1.3	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.	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 involved a comprehensive study to understand who will be involved in the project, including the local community, community groups, local government, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant parties.	OK – please include stakeholder analysis at PDD stage.
	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.	Yes, it is clear. The land tenure rights are based on the Village Forest Permit (SK Hutan Desa) issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	OK
	Are local governance structures and decision-making processes	Yes, the regulations of the Governor of Bengkulu have established the involvement of women in forest management institutions.	OK – please provide evidence of this engagement at PDD stage

	described and understood (including details of the involvement of women and marginalized or vulnerable groups), or is further assessment required? Please describe.		
	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.	There are no past or ongoing disputes over land or resources in the project areas.	OK
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 engage vulnerable groups. This plan has been designed considering the needs and interests of the vulnerable groups in the project. The steps in this plan include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of vulnerable groups: the project has identified vulnerable groups in the project area, including low-income communities, those without access to natural resources, and people with disabilities.</li> <li>2. Consultation and participation: the project is committed to involving vulnerable groups in the consultation and decision-making processes related to the project. This includes organising open meetings, small group discussions, or participatory forums that engage vulnerable groups in discussing issues relevant to the project.</li> </ol> <p>Although a stakeholder engagement plan has been developed, the project remains open to further refinement and adjustment of this plan in response to changing circumstances and emerging needs. The project will also continue to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this plan to ensure its effectiveness and improve where necessary.</p>	OK – stakeholder engagement plan to be put into PIN. Please provide evidence of engagement and impact on project design at PDD stage.



	Has the Project Coordinator informed all stakeholders of the project, through providing relevant project information in an accessible format, or does this still need to be completed? Please describe.	The project coordinator has made efforts to ensure that the necessary information for stakeholders is easily accessible to them. To ensure information accessibility, the project has used various communication methods, including face-to-face meetings, presentation materials, and distribution of publications on social media and websites. Additionally, the project has worked to present information in formats understandable to 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 remains committed to improving information accessibility and ensuring that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the project.	Please clarify whether engagement has begun – evidence of this in the PIN. Further elaboration and evidence of this engagement at PDD stage.
Free, Prior and Informed Consent: requirements 2.6.1-2.6.4	Has the project analysed and understood national and international requirements for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)? Please describe.	In the context of this project, a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) analysis has been conducted to understand the needs and legal requirements related to consultation, participation, and obtaining consent from affected stakeholders. The project has referred to relevant national and international frameworks, including the laws and regulations of the relevant country.	OK
	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.	The project has identified potential FPIC rights holders and representatives within the 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 prior, informed, and adequate consent freely. In identifying FPIC rights holders, the project has conducted a comprehensive stakeholder analysis to identify individuals, groups, or organizations with a direct connection to the project area and interests that may be affected by project activities.	OK
	Has the project worked with rightsholders and representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples to understand the local decision-making process and	Yes, in the project implementation, it has started with the FPIC process, involving all community members, including land rights holders and the local community. Additionally, in ensuring the participation of women and vulnerable groups, the project uses the Governor of Bengkulu Regulation No. 22	OK

	timeline (ensuring involvement of women and vulnerable groups), or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	of 2021 as a basis to promote the involvement of vulnerable groups, especially women.	
	Has the project sought consent from communities to 'consider the proposed Project', and if so, where is this in principle consent documented? Please describe.	Yes, the community has given their consent to carry out this project, as documented in a memorandum signed by the Head of Batu Raja R Village as a representative of the community. This event was also attended by all important leaders in Batu Raja R Village	OK – please provide evidence at PDD stage
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 in the process of being developed. KKI Warsi is preparing internal policies related to the complaint process, which are currently being created by the KKI Warsi team.	OK – please ensure the accessibility of this mechanism and engage the project participants in its design
	For projects with a GRM, is this accessible to project affected people? Please describe.	The reporting flow is planned to be open to the public so that anyone affected can immediately report violations both ethically and legally to KKI Warsi.	OK – please elaborate at PDD stage

### **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?*

- Wellbeing study of the livelihood conditions of vulnerable groups and a plan to properly engage them in project design
- Stakeholder identification and engagement plan as well as detailed FPIC processes
- Gender equality policies and actions expanded on
- The impact of law enforcement on project safeguarding expanded on and mitigation options detailed
- Occupational health and safety risks expanded on, and mitigation options detailed
- Zoning and blocking plans elaborated on and access restrictions minimised in project area
- (Ideally participatory) map of land-use in project area and historic data on destructive activities in the project area produced
- Stakeholder analysis completed
- Evidence of community consent for the project and the grievance mechanism thoroughly detailed

*Any other comments*

Please clarify if a stakeholder engagement plan has been developed, how far the project is along this plan, what actions have been taken, and the future processes of stakeholder engagement. Initial processes and evidence of engagement must be documented in the PIN, then expanded on at PDD stage.

#### SECTION D: SCREENING REPORT (E&S REVIEWER TO COMPLETE)

<b>Name of E&amp;S reviewer:</b>	<b>Amelia Evans and Charlegne Rambanapasi</b>																																		
<b>Date of E&amp;S screening:</b>	<b>20/11/23</b>																																		
<b>Project risk rating:</b> Moderate	Moderate overall rating for this project. Where most sections were considered a low overall risk, project interventions around vulnerable groups, gender equality, and community health, safety, and security were considered of moderate risk. Mitigation options include the further engagement of stakeholder, particularly vulnerable groups, and the mapping and detailing of land-use activities, historic destructive activities, and the patrolling of law enforcement in the project area. Where these risks can be detailed and mitigated against so as not to warrant a substantial risk, they still pose a moderate risk towards the project and its participants.																																		
<b>Principle risks and impacts</b>	<p>&lt;Include summary of key project risks &amp; impacts&gt;          &lt;Populate summary table with risk significance&gt;</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>E&amp;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>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gender equality</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Rights</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community, Health, Safety &amp; 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>2</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			E&S topic/ risk area	Likelihood (1-5)	Magnitude (1-5)	Significance	Vulnerable Groups	2	3	Moderate	Gender equality	2	3	Moderate	Human Rights	1	3	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	2	Low
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Access restrictions and livelihoods	2	2	Low																																

	Cultural heritage	1	1	Low
	Indigenous Peoples	2	1	Low
	Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources	1	3	Low
	Land tenure conflicts	2	2	Low
	Risk of not accounting for climate change	1	3	Low
	Other – e.g. cumulative impacts	1	1	Low
<b><i>E&amp;S assessment required</i></b>	<i>E&amp;S risk assessment will be required, focussing on the engagement of (vulnerable) stakeholders and project participants, and the detailing the destructive activities, specific project boundaries and potential access restrictions, and presence of law enforcement in the project area.</i>			
<b><i>Likely safeguard plans required</i></b>	<i>ESMP at PDD stage should also focus on the risks assigned as ‘moderate’ and have strong links to the stakeholder engagement plan and community participation work.</i>			

## 5.5 Annex 5 – Notification of Relevant Authorities

Notification of Bukit Daun Protected Forest Management Unit via MoU 0 dengan KPHL Bukit Daun:

[MoU KPH Bukit Daun.pdf - Google Drive](#)