



INDONESIA REDD-PLUS RBP FOR RESULTS PERIOD 2014 - 2016

**Social and Environmental
Screening Procedure**

As of 27 October 2019



UNDP SESP for the RBP Project

Project Information

Project Information	
• <i>Project Title</i>	Indonesia REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016
• <i>Project Number</i>	N/A
• <i>Location (Global/Region/Country)</i>	Indonesia

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

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

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

The project is being conducted in the context of a substantial legal and policy framework that strives to protect, promote and respect human rights constitutionally, via numerous international agreements and instruments to which Indonesia is a party, and a host of national laws relevant to resource management, conservation, sustainable economic development, and the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms. The RBP Project proposes activities seek not just to avoid deforestation and forest degradation, but also to improve the well-being of those who live in and depend on the nation's forests, as well as reduce poverty and land tenure conflicts. Because the proposed RBP activities envision activities that could adversely affect local communities, Villages and indigenous peoples (Indonesia refers instead to "Adat communities"), the overall project risk has been rated as Moderate with the potential high-risk elements should mitigation measures not be implemented. The project design and intended implementation, however, is fundamentally based on voluntary participation of stakeholders (public and private), increased coordination and cooperation between all levels of government involved in forest land management at the national, provincial and district level (government and other). A key objective of the RBP Project is to strengthen existing REDD+ architecture and promote avoided deforestation and carbon enhancement by supporting FMUs and SF. In doing so, the project plans to work with local communities, Villages and Adat communities to affirm their use and access rights to forest resources and ensuring for them a more prominent, often leadership role, in forest management. The voluntary nature of the RBP Project activities, the multi-stakeholder participation in the project design, the project's applicable legal and policy framework, and the mitigation measures already in place and those to be added in accordance with the ESMF – all will work together to ensure not only that risks of human rights impacts are minimal, but also that opportunities to advance the enjoyment of these rights will be seized.

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

In the context of the RBP Project, Indonesia is committed to promoting gender equality, the empowerment of women, and reducing gender disparities and inequalities in climate funding and overall access to and control over resources and development benefits. Responding to a growing recognition that more affirmative and special

measures could be taken to mainstream the gender focus in REDD+ programming, a Gender Action Plan was conducted which examined the proposed RBP activities in the context of the GCF's policy on Gender, Principle 2 of UNDP's SES (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment), the Indonesia's Presidential Instruction No. 92000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, and the provisions related to gender in Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2015-2019. The RBP Project will implement the Presidential Instruction and RPJMN gender equity requirements and recommendations, including mitigation measures and affirmative activities aimed at increasing female participation in, and equitable access to training, capacity building, technical assistance and resources, and social and economic benefits and opportunities comparable to men.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is mainstreamed into the project through: protection of forest areas subject to a Moratorium on exploitation and Social Forestry licencing to local populations that have proven capable of conserving and protecting forests resources; ecosystems and biodiversity; building capacity and cooperation among national, provincial and district actors (private and public) to work together in the development and implementation of land management plans, improvement of law enforcement, resolution of land tenure conflicts and disputes regarding overlapping jurisdictions and authorities, and the definition and promotion of sustainable forest management economic alternatives (i.e. tourism and deforestation free commodity markets); long-term engagements with natural resource users beyond issuance of permits, licenses and forest partnership agreements so as to improve their capacity to equitably benefit from the forest resources in a way that improves their livelihoods and well-beings while also avoiding forest destruction

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>

		(Low, Moderate, High)		
<p>• REFER TO THE MORE COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT DONE AT TABLE 1 OF THE ESMF IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS 2, 3, AND 6.</p>				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
		<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The proposed program includes activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts. Overall the risks can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, mitigation measures, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and robust assessment and monitoring mechanisms implemented during Project implementation.
		<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			Comments
		<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See above
		<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	“ “
		<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	“ “

Annex VI (a)- Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Green Climate Fund Funding Proposal

	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	X	“ “
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	“ “
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	“ “
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	

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Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	Yes
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		

2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	Yes

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	Yes
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Yes
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

While it is considered that Cancun safeguards (f) and (g) are implicitly captured in the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Policies (See [Demonstrating Consistency: UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Policies and UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards](#), 1 June 2016), it is important to consider these Cancun safeguards separately in the SESP and ESMP because they: 1) are not explicitly referenced in the UNDP standards; 2) are unique, assumed risks for forest and land use; and 3) should be reflected separately in the national reporting of the SIS/SOI.

Cancun safeguard (f) – Address the risk of reversals		
•	<i>Does the scope of the project include conservation, sustainable management of forests, and/or enhancement activities?</i>	Yes
•	<i>Are C stocks conserved, enhanced, managed through the project activities likely to be vulnerable to: climate change (e.g., more frequent drought, flooding, Wildfire? Institutional failure?</i>	Yes
Cancun safeguard (g) – Reduce displacement of emissions		
•	<i>Is the scale of the project subnational?</i>	No
•	<i>Does the scope of the project include less than all 5 REDD+ activities?</i>	No
•	<i>Are any project activities likely to result in displacement of land-use change at the local level? Within national borders?</i>	No