

Annex 7a

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

to the GCF Funding Proposal

*Land-based Mitigation and Adaptation through a Jurisdictional Approach in
West Kalimantan*

08/08/2024

Version 4.0

Submitted by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Enquiries regarding the present document can be directed to:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Dag Hammarskjöld Weg 1-5

65760 Eschborn

Germany

gcf@giz.de

www.giz.de

Table of Contents

List of Tables	i
List of Figures.....	i
Abbreviations and Acronyms	ii
1. Introduction	1
2. Project Description	3
2.1 Background	3
2.2 Project Objective and Components.....	4
2.3 Project Beneficiaries	6
2.4 Project Implementation Arrangements.....	7
3. Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan	8
4. Stakeholder Identification.....	10
4.1 Project-affected parties by project component	10
4.2 Role of government stakeholders related to the project	16
4.3 Vulnerable Groups	33
4.4 Other Interested Parties.....	34
5. Stakeholder Engagement	36
5.1 Stakeholder engagement and consultation during project development	36
5.1.1 Kick-Off Meeting	37
5.1.2 Second Consultation with the Presence of Ministry of Environment and Forestry	38
5.2 Consultations during field visits in Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu (with relevant district stakeholders including communities).....	40
5.2.1 Public Consultation in Ketapang District.....	44
5.2.2 Public Consultation in Kubu Raya District.....	46
5.2.3 Public Consultation in Sintang District.....	49
5.2.4 Public Consultation in Sanggau District	52
5.2.5 Consultation in Kapuas Hulu District	53
6. Stakeholder engagement during project implementation	55
6.1 Overview	55
6.1.1 Consultations and engagement	55
6.1.2 Reporting on stakeholder engagement	59
6.2 Incorporation of Women and Indigenous Peoples.....	59
6.2.1 Incorporation of women	59
6.2.2 Incorporation of Indigenous Peoples.....	59
7. Resources and Responsibilities for SEP Implementation	62
8. Disclosure	62

List of Tables

Table 1: Stakeholder Identification of L-MAJA Project	13
Table 2: Roles of Stakeholders - National Level	21
Table 3: Roles of Stakeholders - Province Level	24
Table 4: Roles of Stakeholders - District Level	29
Table 5: Roles of Stakeholders – Village Level	31
Table 6: Project Outputs and the Affected Vulnerable Groups/Individuals	34
Table 7: Project Outputs and affected other interested parties	34
Table 8: Stakeholder consultation during the project formulation	36
Table 9: Response to the questions during National Consultation meeting for L-MAJA Project	39
Table 10: Summary of District Consultations in Five Districts with relevant stakeholders	40
Table 11: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Ketapang	45
Table 12: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Kubu Raya	47
Table 13: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Sintang	50
Table 14: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Sanggau	52
Table 15: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Kapuas Hulu	53

List of Figures

Figure 1: Intervention Area of the Project	4
Figure 2: Overall flow of funds for the project	8
Figure 3: Stakeholders Consultation Process	11
Figure 4: Matrix of Stakeholder Influence and Impact	32
Figure 5: Kick Off Meeting on 17 April 2023, Pontianak	37
Figure 6: Second Public Consultation on 10-11 May 2023, Pontianak	38
Figure 7: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Ketapang District	44
Figure 8: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Kubu Raya District	47
Figure 9: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Sintang District	49
Figure 10: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Sanggau District	53
Figure 11: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in kapuas Hulu District	55

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AE	Accredited Entity
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
AMAN	Alliance of Indigenous People Network Archipelago (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara)
APKASINDO	Indonesia Palm Oil Smallholder's Association/Asosiasi Petani Kelapa Sawit Indonesia
BAPPEDA	Regional Development Plan Agency (Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah)
BAPPENAS	National Development Plan Agency (Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah)
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BPDAS	Regional office of MoEF for Watershed Management/ Balai Pengendalian Daerah Aliran Sungai
BPDAS-RH	Regional office of MoEF for Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation/ Balai Pengendalian Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rehabilitasi Hutan
BPD LH	Indonesian Environment Fund/Badan Pengelolaan Dana Lingkungan Hidup
BPSKL	Regional office of MoEF for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships/ Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan
BPKH	Regional office of MoEF for Forest Area Confirmation/Balai Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan
BPN	National Land Agency
BRGM	Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency
BUMDes	Village-owned Enterprise
CO ₂ eq	Carbon dioxide equivalent (referring to GHG emissions)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGCC	Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
DGPHL	Directorate General Sustainable Forest Management
DGPSKL	Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership
DISBUN	Estate Crops Service
DISBUNAK	Estate Crops and husbandry Service/ Dinas Perkebunan dan peternakan
DISKOMINFO	Provincial Communication and Information Service
DisTPH	Food Crops and Horticulture Service
DKP	Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service/Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan
DLH	Environment Service (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup)

DLHK	Environment and Forestry Service (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan)
DPDMD	Village Development and Community Empowerment Service
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EUR	Euro
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FMU	Forest Management Unit (Kesatuan Pengelaaan Hutan)
FP-V	Forest Programme- V
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GAPKI	Indonesian Oil Palm Association
GAPOKTAN	Association of Forest Farmers Groups/Gabungan Kelompok Tani Hutan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
IEF	Indonesian Environment Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil
KADIN	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KLHK	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning/Bappenas
MPI	Director of Mitigation Climate Change
MS2R	Director of Sectoral and Regional Resources Mobilization
NGO	Non-Government Organization
POKJA	Working Group

REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RSPO	Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil
SEKDA	Secretary of Region (Sekretaris Daerah)
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SOLIDARIDAD	An International Civil Society Organization
TA	Technical Assistance
UNTAN	University of Tanjung Pura
WK	West Kalimantan

1. Introduction

Climate change is projected to strongly impact West Kalimantan, where it will have a disproportionate impact on particularly vulnerable groups, including poor households, agricultural and forest dependent communities, indigenous peoples, women, and disabled persons, among others. These communities, which are more dependent on climate-sensitive sectors and ecosystems, are particularly vulnerable to the rapid acceleration of climate-related hazards and related risks, which are projected to increase.¹ For example, agro-ecosystems and agricultural producers are affected by changes in rainfall, evaporation, run-off water, and soil moisture. Such changes have negative impacts on local incomes and water security. In addition, rising temperatures are projected to lead to an increase in the incidence and range of pests and diseases. When combined with decreased rainfall and increased demand, higher temperatures will also present new challenges related to water storage. It is estimated that in total agricultural productivity will decrease by 17.9% due to climate change by 2080.² Increased incidence of forest fires will lead to damages and losses of infrastructure, productive assets, and human lives. Large scale fires also result in the loss of ecosystem services and generate negative health impacts on the local population due to smoke and haze.

As local populations are increasingly at risk from climate change, there is a need to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The global COVID-19 pandemic has also reiterated the fact that both risk and vulnerability are systemic and interconnected. Strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable communities against different types of risk (climatic, geophysical, economic, or health-related) is therefore of utmost importance. Traditional coping strategies to adapt to shocks and threats have been proven to be inadequate.³ In addition, there is a need to address deforestation and forest degradation, which exacerbate the vulnerability of local ecosystems (e.g. soil degradation and erosion, loss of protective forests that protect ecosystems and communities against flooding).

West Kalimantan (WK) is commencing the initiative “Land-based mitigation and adaptation through a Jurisdictional Approach in West Kalimantan” to access funding from Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project supports the implementation of the Indonesian social forestry initiative and the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) Strategy by targeting the main drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. It aims to improve forest governance, strengthen Forest Management Units (FMU), implement and upscale social forestry models, and promote sustainable agricultural business practices in existing concessions and smallholders through private sector collaborations, including leveraging investment at scale. The focus on viable and sustainable business models will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable small-scale rural producers and vulnerable agro- and forest-ecosystems affected by the impacts of climate change including drought and fires.

Local populations consist of multiple stakeholders that have different roles but possess similar threats due to climate change, so it is important to engage them in

¹ GFDRR. No Date. Kalimantan Barat. Available online: <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/1522-indonesia-kalimantan-barat/DG>

² <https://www.futuredirections.org.au/publication/the-state-of-indonesian-food-security-and-nutrition/>

³ <https://www.pembina.org/reports/c4d-case-study-world-vision.pdf>

any activities related to mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts. Through the initiative “Land-based mitigation and adaptation through a Jurisdictional Approach in West Kalimantan”, stakeholders of WK are expected to actively participate throughout the project. For this purpose, a stakeholder engagement plan needs to be carried out in order to map and better understand the environment and linkage among stakeholders.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) aims to document the participation of affected and interested stakeholders and to ensure consultative, transparent, and participatory processes take place in the design and implementation of the GCF project. This SEP lays out the key principles in carrying out stakeholder engagements, stakeholder identification and analysis, engagement approach, communication strategies, institutional arrangements, as well as monitoring and reporting responsibilities.

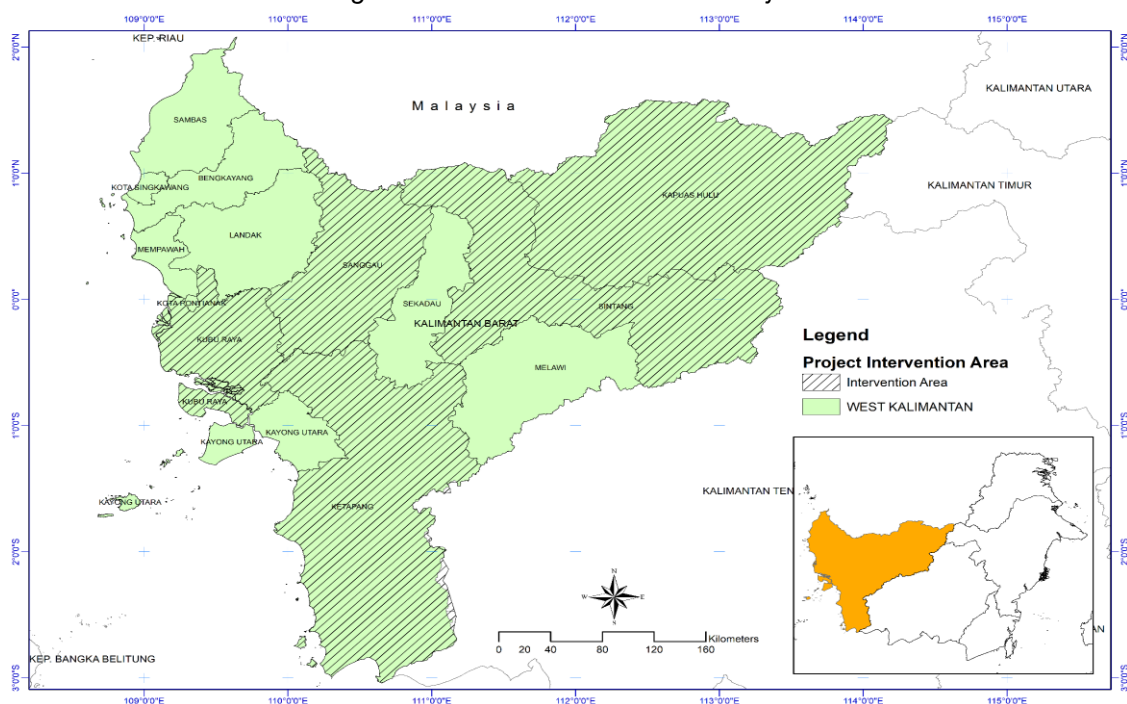
2. Project Description

2.1 Background

The proposed GCF financed project is titled “Land-based Mitigation and Adaptation through a Jurisdictional Approach in West Kalimantan”. The project proposal was originally designed by the REDD+ working group of West Kalimantan Province with assistance from development partner institutions. The project supports the implementation of the Indonesian social forestry initiative and the REDD+ Strategy by targeting deforestation and forest degradation's main drivers and underlying causes. It improves forest governance, strengthens Forest Management Units (FMU), implements and upscales social forestry models, and promotes sustainable agricultural business practices in existing concessions and smallholders through private sector collaborations, including leveraging investment at scale. The focus on viable and sustainable business models strengthens the resilience of vulnerable small-scale rural producers and vulnerable agro and forest ecosystems affected by the impacts of climate change, including drought and fire.

The proposed project will cover the province of West Kalimantan. At the same time, implementation on the ground will focus on five priority regencies, covering 71% of the province's total area (10.5 m ha) and 82% (4.45 m ha) of the province's forested area (Figure 1). The proposed project location also includes the area defined as the REDD+ implementation and measurement area (referred to as WPK REDD+). It is delineated based on two categories (refer to MoEF guidelines No 70/2017): i) areas that are still forested on mineral soils and on peat soils at the end of 2012 in the form of primary forest and secondary forest and ii) peatland, which was still forested in 1990 but by the end of 2012 was no longer forested.

Figure 1: Intervention Area of the Project



Field-level activities will target five priority regencies which account for: i) 80.6% (4.92 million ha) of the total REDD+ implementation and measurement area of WK; ii) 69.6% (10.1 mtCO₂eq) of WK's total 60% pledge target (14.1 mtCO₂eq); and iii) 71.2% (49.714 ha) contribution of annual deforestation in WK (69.809 ha). It consists of Kapuas Hulu (annual deforestation 5.559 ha), Ketapang (annual deforestation 29.164 ha), Kubu Raya (annual deforestation 8.764 ha), Sanggau (annual deforestation 2.521 ha), and Sintang district (annual deforestation 3.706 ha). The provincial government has selected those five priority regencies through its interdisciplinary REDD+ working group based on their importance to achieve the NDC contribution target. The forests in these districts are severely threatened by deforestation and forest degradation. The selection is based on a set of criteria including emissions, existing forest stock, and forest cover ratio to district area.

2.2 Project Objective and Components

This project's overall objective is to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation, enhance forest carbon stocks through reforestation and forest land rehabilitation, improve good agriculture practices and ultimately strengthen the resilience of forest and peat landscapes in West Kalimantan (WK) by addressing two main climate risks (a) increased forest and peat fire due to increased temperatures and droughts and b) reduced agricultural production due to increased drought. This will enable a paradigm shift towards climate-resilient and low-emission pathways at the province level. Mitigation and adaptation measures are synergetic, where the sustainability of mitigation benefits depends on successfully strengthening the long-term resilience of vulnerable small-scale rural producers and smallholders and forest ecosystems. The project consists of three outputs as outlined below.

This project will be implemented over 7 years. At the beginning the focus will be on strengthening enabling conditions, preparation for implementation in the selected districts (including safeguards and ensuring free, prior to and informed consent (FPIC) of affected partners and especially local communities) and enhancing the institutional framework for sustainable landscape planning and management (Component 1). This will form a strong foundation for efficient and effective implementation and upscaling of sustainable land, social forest, and agriculture-based commodities investments under Component 2 and 3. All components and respective activities build on proven approaches, including lessons learned for successful implementation at scale from GIZ and Solidaridad, all active in WK for many years.

Component 1 - Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks

Output 1.1: Strengthened regulatory and institutional framework for the implementation of policies on sustainable and climate resilient forest management.

Activity 1.1.1: Inclusion of climate change adaptation in mid-term, spatial, and other regional development plans

Activity 1.1.2: Strengthening mitigation actions through improved REDD+ implementation towards achievement of sub-national Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 targets.

Activity 1.1.3: Strengthening the institutional framework for coordination of mitigation and adaptation activities from relevant stakeholders and across sectors.

Output 1.2: Developed land use plans which consider climate change and identified High Conservation Value (HCV)/High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas.

Activity 1.2.1: Strengthening the regulatory framework and implementation of High Biodiversity and Carbon Areas (i.e. HCV, HCS) on non-state forests land.

Output 1.3: Established and implemented dedicated grant mechanism provides adequate financing and meaningful engagement for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) engaged in climate-resilient, low-emission forest and landscape management and further financing mechanisms have been assessed.

Activity 1.3.1: Developing sustainable financial mechanisms to ensure meaningful engagement of IPs and support climate-resilient and low emission forest and landscape management in West Kalimantan

Component 2 – Sustainable commodity production and social forestry

Output 2.1: Benefitting local communities produce sustainable agricultural and agroforestry commodities, accessing new markets for sustainable products, while an M&E framework is established that measures environmental compliance and ensures the scalability as well as replicability of sustainable practices.

Activity 2.1.1: Scaling up a sustainable land and forest-based business model of West Kalimantan

Activity 2.1.2: Implementing and upscaling the adoption of proven approaches for reducing emissions and enhancing the sustainability and climate resilience of smallholders in key commodity supply chains (including agroforestry)

Activity 2.1.3: Enhancing multi-stakeholder dialogue and platform for low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture and private sector investment.

Activity 2.1.4: Greening Agricultural Smallholder Supply Chains in Kapuas Hulu through the Co Funding of the Greening Agricultural Smallholder Supply (GRASS) project

Activity 2.1.5: Improving sustainable landscape management and smallholder palm oil market inclusion (NISCOPS cofinancing)

Component 3 – Management, protection and rehabilitation of forest and peatland ecosystems

Output 3.1: Capacitated FMUs and private sector actors incentivized to engage in implementing climate informed protection and sustainable management of forest and peat ecosystems.

Activity 3.1.1: Supporting Forest Management Unit Organizations in the development and implementation of climate-informed forest management plans for FMU Units, including fire management.

Output 3.2: Supported Local Communities able to receive land use rights and implement different social forestry schemes.

Activity 3.2.1: Advancing social forestry implementation including building awareness of local communities of climate risks and risk-reduction practices.

2.3 Project Beneficiaries

The project aims to enhance the resilience of 680,000 villagers, with a focus on gender inclusivity (50% women), within target communities by raising awareness of climate change risks and promoting effective risk reduction practices. This initiative will directly benefit these individuals by supporting the implementation of social forestry programs, various ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including the rehabilitation of peat and mangrove areas, and the adoption of climate-resilient, low-emission agricultural and forestry techniques.

Among the direct beneficiaries, approximately 14,000 smallholder farmers will engage in sustainable agricultural practices through Component 2, while the remainder will participate in sustainable forest management activities facilitated by social forestry schemes under Component 3. This includes climate-informed land use planning, such as the establishment of High Conservation Value/High Carbon Stock (HCV/HCS) areas.

Direct beneficiaries will benefit through:

- Direct technical and financial support to implement suitable climate-resilient and low-emission AFOLU measures that contribute to REDD+ and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems.
- Development of alternative livelihood sources based on low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable land- and forest-based investments, supported by technical assistance and improved access to finance, markets and networking.
- Establishment of an enabling environment that incentivizes sustainable planning and investments, and increases transparency in monitoring REDD+, and climate change adaptation and mitigation in West *Kalimantan*.
- Strengthened awareness of climate change and the importance of REDD+, as well as suitable low-emission and climate- resilient land- and forest-based investments.

- Targeted measures will enable female beneficiaries and indigenous peoples, who are particularly vulnerable to climate change, to actively participate in and benefit from sustainable and resilient land- and forest-based investments.
- Additional targeted support to enable conflict resolution, strengthen tenure security, and safeguard food, health, and income security.

Indirectly, the project will benefit all 5.1 million people (approx. 50% female) living in WK as a result of the adaptation co-benefits including reduced impacts of forest fires, clean air, water supply etc. The project will support the strengthening of institutional and landscape level planning systems to strengthen climate-informed planning and increasing the adoption of measures for REDD+. This will enable increased use and generation of climate information in planning and monitoring, and a strengthened enabling environment for investments in low-emission AFOLU and REDD+ in WK. Cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will bring diverse actors and stakeholders together to improve the coordination and planning for REDD+ in WK. In addition, improvements to monitoring systems will facilitate climate impact monitoring, and may further strengthen the monitoring of sustainable development benefits.

Furthermore, the project will support differentiated incentives for small scale producers, communities and villages, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), producer groups, buyers, traders and mills, and the business sector/ investors to adopt and/or invest in low-emission, and climate-resilient sustainable land management.

Furthermore, Component 3 will ensure ecosystem functionality through social forestry initiatives covering at least 200,000 hectares, the creation of wildlife corridors, and the designation of HCV/HCS areas spanning 100,000 hectares on non-forest land. Areas identified for restoration, including forests, mangroves, and peatlands, will encompass 10,000 hectares, while approximately 420,000 hectares of expansive peat areas will receive protection measures.

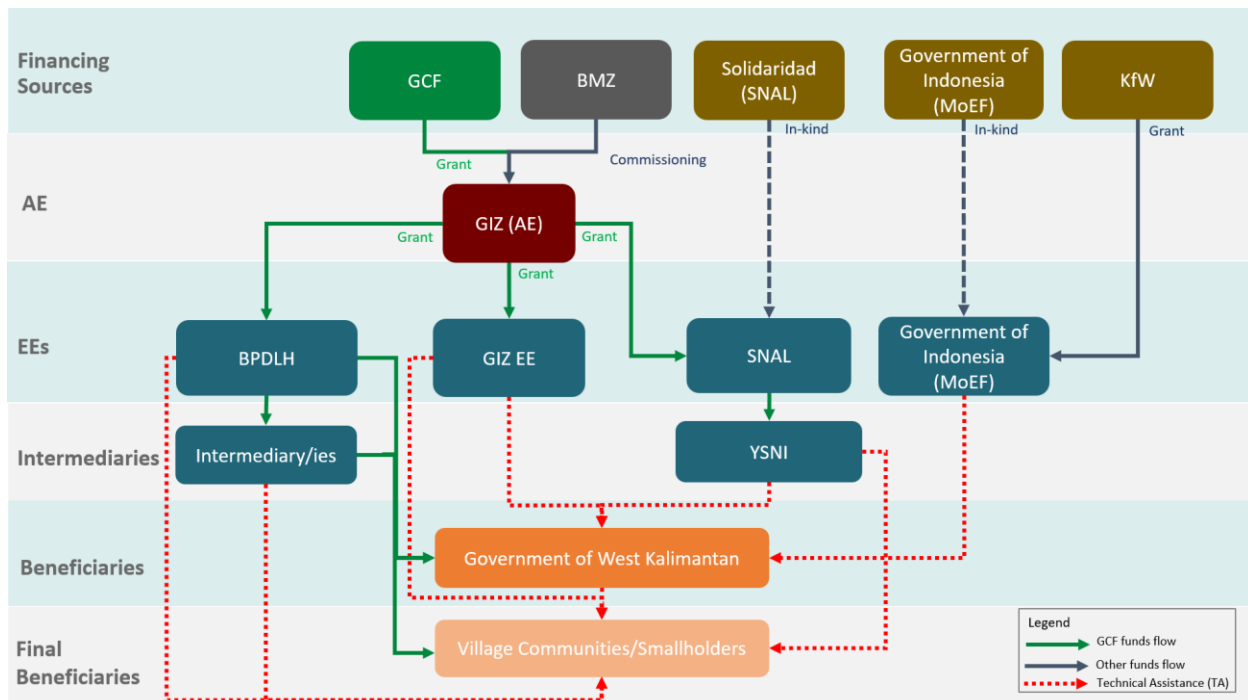
2.4 Project Implementation Arrangements

GIZ is the GCF Accredited Entity (AE) for this project, who has developed this concept note in close coordination with national stakeholders. This project institutional arrangement foresees the following executing entities (EEs): GIZ, *Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup* (BPDLH), and Solidaridad. The EEs will jointly implement the project in close collaboration with the provincial REDD+ task force/Dinas LHK, the University of *Tanjung Pura* (UNTAN) and other local partners include NGOs, district agencies, FMUs, private sector actors, village governments, village forest institutions, smallholder cooperatives, indigenous peoples groups, and community business units, among others. In strengthening the adaptation benefit of the project, especially through fire prevention, a cooperation with the Regional Fire Management Resource Center Southeast Asia (RFMRC-SEA) is planned.

BPDLH that has a key role in funding distribution to beneficiaries as a dedicated climate change fund agency for Indonesia.

The following Figure provides an overview of the project's institutional arrangements including the financial flow:

Figure 2: Overall flow of funds for the project



3. Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This SEP is designed to encourage the participation of affected and interested stakeholders and to assure a consultative, transparent, and participatory process for the Project. It is expected that approaches and activities for stakeholder engagement will be implemented in a manner that is participatory and inclusive, transparent, promotes equal opportunity, and minimizes environmental and social impact. Specifically, engagements for the distribution of benefits will uphold transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, fairness, respect for customary rights against lands and territories, broad community support, and consistency with the status of legal rights and legal ties to relevant lands. To facilitate effective engagement with key stakeholders, the SEP's implementation would be aided by capacity building and the recruitment of technical consultants/staff.

This stakeholder engagement plan has been designed with the following objectives:

- To ensure there are opportunities for stakeholders to provide feedback, ask questions and raise concerns.
- To ensure information sharing and disclosure.
- To establish a culturally appropriate mechanism for filing complaints and grievances.
- To foster strong project-stakeholder relationships, including at the village level.
- To ensure meaningful consultation and promote social acceptability of the project.

The social engagement strategy will focus primarily on stakeholder engagement with stakeholders that are not a part of the project implementation arrangements and management units.

Stakeholder engagement shall comply to the following principles:

- **Participation:** It is necessary to ensure broad and inclusive participation of project-affected people. Such participation will be conducted through a culturally sensitive approach and is based on meaningful engagement and FPIC in the event of adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples (or customary law community/traditional communities). Communities will be provided with options to enable them to participate, and targeted outreach will be made available to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to overall project implementation.
- **Access to information and disclosure:** Relevant information will be disclosed in a language and forms accessible to target communities and the wider public. Communities will retain the right to ask for information about the project's status, entitlements, eligibility criteria, benefits allocation, responsibilities, and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) channels (incl. the SEAH grievance protocol), which will be made accessible.
- **Social inclusion:** Community engagement should take into consideration various factors which may inhibit and/or prevent participation, such as gender inequality, illiteracy, disability, ethnicity, and other exclusion factors amongst vulnerable groups. Hence, consultations and facilitation will be targeted to ensure a tailored engagement approach. Risk mitigation measures shall be prepared in consultations with vulnerable groups.
- **Transparency:** Environmental and social risks and benefits generated and/or associated with project activities shall be communicated through open and constructive dialogues. Agreement on mitigation measures, including alternative designs, shall be documented and made available to the public. A regular monitoring and tracking of GRM (incl. SEAH related grievances) will be made publicly available, including resolution status.
- **Informed and meaningful consultation:** Prior engagement and information dissemination should precede consultations to allow such consultations to be meaningful. Project stakeholders will be provided with options on a range of consultation modalities and/or approaches and retain the right to refuse participation despite such possibilities.

4. Stakeholder Identification

The project has identified stakeholder groups at various levels to inform the development of appropriate and accessible communication and engagement strategies for project implementation and dissemination of benefits. In general, identification of stakeholders is classified as follows:

- a. Key government agencies. The project will involve several key government agencies at all levels, including the national, subnational, and local governments.
- b. Affected stakeholders. The affected stakeholders consist of those who are likely to be affected by the project due to actual or prospective impacts on their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or means of subsistence. These parties may consist of individuals or organizations, such as local communities. They are the individuals or households most likely to observe changes due to the project's environmental and social impacts.
- c. Vulnerable groups. Vulnerable/marginalized communities are groups who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project(s) compared to other groups due to their vulnerable status and who may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project; and
- d. Other interested parties or stakeholders. Other interested parties refer to individuals, groups, or organizations interested in the project due to its location, characteristics, impacts, or matters of public interest.

Table 1 provides a listing of all stakeholders involved.

The level of participation will depend on their respective duties and responsibilities in the implementation of the project, as well as the potential environmental and social risks and impacts that groups, especially vulnerable ones, may experience.

4.1 Project-affected parties by project component

Stakeholders consisting of government and non-government agencies at the national, provincial, district, and grass root levels were then identified as part of the development of the Project Document. Once stakeholders had been identified, stakeholders mapping was conducted based on their influences and impacts on the project, including environmental and social aspects. Then, the strategies and engagements with the stakeholders were developed. The stakeholder consultation (mapping) processes were carried out as part of the SEP, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as described in Figure 3. The stakeholder mapping is also closely linked to developing the SEP, which guides relevant engagement activities with relevant stakeholders, including consultation and outreach to target communities.

Figure 3: Stakeholders Consultation Process



Stakeholders or parties affected by project component activities can be seen in Table 1.

Furthermore, stakeholders with relevant information about identifying deforestation and degradation drivers were also engaged in stakeholder consultations. These include those involved in identifying environmental and social risks relevant to the project.

It is important to note that such stakeholder categorization is fluid due to various possible factors that may affect perceptions, the nature of impacts, and the level of interest and support. This stakeholder analysis will continue to be revisited as the project is finalized and a stakeholder engagement strategy will be developed as part of the SEP for the project implementation. In conjunction with the categorization above, an assessment of two main groups of stakeholders (i.e. stakeholders who could influence the project and those who would benefit from the project) was done to assess which roles will create the most influence, as well as feel the most impact (benefits or loss), from project implementation.

Stakeholder identification is an iterative process; it aims to distinguish which parties are classified as stakeholders in a project, either because they can influence the project or are directly affected by the result. According to Eden and Ackermann (2011)⁴, the influence and interest of stakeholders can be determined by classifying stakeholders into key players, context setters, subjects, and crowds. Influence refers to stakeholders' power to control a decision's process and outcome. Interest refers to the needs of stakeholders in achieving outputs and goals. Table 1 shows identification of stakeholders related to project's component outputs.

Based on Table 1, there are four types of stakeholders that have influences to the project as follows: a) government stakeholders, b) affected stakeholders, c) vulnerable groups/individuals, and d) interested groups and development partners. It shows the interlinked each component with key government, affected stakeholders, vulnerable groups, and interested groups. The policy component, for example, is mostly regulated by key government actors. The national policy-related mitigation and adaptation on climate change has influences on stakeholders (private sectors, sub-national government level). The national policy also has affected Indigenous people,

⁴Ackermann F and Eden F. 2011. Strategic Management of Stakeholders: Theory and Practice. Long Range Planning 44(3):179-196. DOI: [10.1016/j.lrp.2010.08.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lrp.2010.08.001)

local communities, and local migrant communities, including donors or NGOs and universities.

The government stakeholders from different administrative levels (national, provincial, district, and village) are key stakeholders in regulating and implementing policies related to mitigation and adaptation of climate change in the project areas. The implementation of policies and regulations will affect to the non-government stakeholders, including private sectors (from small, medium to large companies), CSOs, marginalized groups (Indigenous people, youth and women, migrants/transmigrants), universities, and development partners (donor's project such as GIZ, GGGI, USAID).

It is important to note that any inconsistencies within or between policies will affect policy implementation at field level. For example, the overlapping areas between forestry and oil palm or mining are one of the issues found in WK. The overlapping areas occur due to map discrepancies issued by different Ministries or Agencies (forestry, plantation, or mining). Therefore, coordination and meditation including intervention to mitigate those issues are required. If such an issue found inside the project, then the approach used may require interventions from MoEF, DLHK, and ART/National Land Agency (BPN) simultaneously, which can only be facilitated by having an integrated cross-sectoral conflict resolution mechanism. The following section will outline the role of stakeholders affected to the project.

Table 1: Stakeholder Identification for Project

Component	Key Government	Affected Stakeholders	Vulnerable Groups/Individuals	Interested Groups and Development Partners
Output 1: Strengthening the institutional regulatory framework for climate informed landscape planning	<p>National level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Ministry of Planning (Bappenas), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Indonesia Environment Fund/<i>Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup</i> (IEF/BPDLH). <p>Province level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Secretary (Sekda), Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) West Kalimantan, Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Estate Crops Service (Dinas Perkebunan), Communication and Information Service (Diskominfo), Provincial Land Agency, Provincial House of Representative (DPRD). <p>District Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Secretary (Sekda), District Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), District Environmental Services (DLH), District Land Agency. <p>Village level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village government, Village councils, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sectors such as forest concessions, oil palm, plantation companies, small holder plantations Forest Management Units (FMUs) in WK, Provincial Government of West Kalimantan and five Districts' Government i.e., Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, Kapuas Hulu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous people (MHA) will be directly affected by the project and local regulations Poor households, including those forest-dependent, landless households dependent on forest or peatland resources, may be indirectly affected through policy and regulatory changes and enforcement, affecting livelihoods, access to land use and natural resources, etc. Local migrant communities Transmigrant communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional adat bodies or associations Development partners NGOs/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) related to indigenous people's rights, land-use, and land tenure rights, Academia/think tank groups Media

Component	Key Government	Affected Stakeholders	Vulnerable Groups/Individuals	Interested Groups and Development Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village-owned Enterprises (BUMDes). 			
Output 2: Scaling up climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices.	<p>National level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Indonesia Environment Fund/Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (IEF/BPDLH). <p>Province level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Secretary (Sekda), Environment and Forestry Agency (DLHK) West Kalimantan, Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Estate Crops Service (<i>Dinas Perkebunan</i>), Communication and Information Service (<i>Diskominfo</i>), Provincial Land Agency, Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service, Provincial Estate Crops Service. <p>District Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Agriculture Service, District Land Agency, District Estate Crops Service. <p>Village level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village government, Village councils, BUMDes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial government Five districts' governments i.e., Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, Kapuas Hulu Forest Management Units (FMU) in WK Private sector and smallholders in agriculture (e.g., key commodities such as oil palm and rubber) and the forestry sector (e.g., forestry concessions, forest plantation, etc.). Smallholders' service delivery, and local commercial market Investment Sector Forest farmers Social Forestry Enterprise Groups (<i>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial</i>) Intermediary agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-income households, including forest-dependent and landless farmers or households, people with disability whose income sources may be affected by the project activities. Enclave communities Women who utilize forest areas for livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) Indonesian Oil Palm Association (GAPKI) Business associations, Local business and/or enterprises Development partners, NGOs/CSOs advocating environmental protection, land/tenure rights, and facilitating SMEs for Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO)/Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Academia and think-tank groups Media Various forums such as watershed forum, Regional Leadership Coordination Forum, etc. Indigenous people Transmigrant communities

Component	Key Government	Affected Stakeholders	Vulnerable Groups/Individuals	Interested Groups and Development Partners
Output 3: Implementing community-based Forest and Landscape Management across 500,000 ha	<p><u>National level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Indonesia Environment Fund/Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (IEF/BPDLH). <p><u>Province level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Secretary (Sekda), Environment and Forestry Agency (DLHK) West Kalimantan, Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Estate Crops Service (Dinas Perkebunan), Communication and Information Agency (Diskominfo), Provincial Land Agency, Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service. <p><u>District Level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Land Agency, District Estate Crops Agency <p><u>Village level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village government Village councils BUMDes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local/Village communities Provincial, district, and village government Social forestry groups Farmer groups BUMDes NGOs/CSOs and universities who are eligible as beneficiaries. Private companies such as logging, timber plantation, plantation, etc. Small-holder companies, such as timber, rubber, plantation, oil palm, etc. Social Forestry Enterprise Groups (<i>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial</i>) Intermediary agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-income, landless, forest-dependent households affected by the project. Women who utilize forest areas for livelihoods Enclave communities Forest-fringe communities Indigenous people Migrant communities Transmigrant communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development partners NGOs/CSOs who have interest and/or concerns on community development, carbon benefits, etc. Academia and think tank groups. Association of private companies such as forestry concession, plantation, oil palm, etc. Regional adat council/body Various forums such as watershed forum, mangrove forum, Regional Leadership Coordination Forum, etc.

4.2 Role of government stakeholders related to the project

The government stakeholders' roles relevant to the project implementation include:

Central Government:

- **Ministry of Environmental and Forestry (MoEF)** is the steering committee of the project. The main role of MoEF through the Directorate General of Climate Change (DGCC) is as a technical committee, together with the **MoA Directorate General of Plantations** and **National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)**. Additionally, DGCC represents government stakeholders who are key to project's knowledge management.

The other directorate generals under the MoEF include:

- **Directorate General for Sustainable Forest Management (DGPHL)**, whose main task is to grant and monitor concessions of forest utilization for corporate entities. The role of this Directorate General is important in the project since forest concessions are often responsible for deforestation.
- **Directorate General for Watershed Management and Protected Forests**. The role is to conduct rehabilitation of critical lands within forest areas including inside project areas.
- **The Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership's (DGPSKL)** role is to provide guidelines the implementation of social forestry programs across sub-national level. The license for social forestry is issued by Minister of Environment and Forestry for 35 years. The Minister's approval is mostly based on inputs and feedback from the DGPSKL. The DGPSKL has its sub-technical unit for Kalimantan Region (the office is based in South Kalimantan but has its section office in Pontianak - West Kalimantan). The community facilitation is provided by the DGPSKL's section office.
- As for the **Ministry of Finance (MoF)**, its roles are negotiating and establishing the project agreement. The MoF plays a crucial role in formulating the project's benefit-sharing mechanism (BSM) and, therefore, needs to be engaged before and throughout project implementation. Central government agencies are positive influencers that are essential for project implementation. The funds flow mechanisms such as grants, financial risks, and loan management from national to sub-national government are under authority of **Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management (DGPPR) – MoF**.
- **Indonesian Environment Fund (IEF/BPDLH)** carries out the management of the Environmental Fund in the fields of forestry, energy and mineral resources, carbon trading, environmental services, industry, transportation, marine and fisheries, and other fields related to the environment through the policies stipulated by the Ministerial Finance Decree (Article 2, BAB 1 Position, Responsibility, and Role BPDLH. PMK No 137/PMK.01/2019 about BPDLH's organization and its work governance).

Policy influence at the central government level may also involve other ministries, such as the **Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning** (for land reform and oil palm plantations' land permits), the **Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources** (mining sector), the **Ministry Coordinator of Investment and Economy**, **Ministry of Villages, development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration** (village fund allocation), **Ministry of Agriculture** (horticulture, food crops, and plantation

commodities), and **Ministry of Home Affairs** (capacity building and governance aspects).

Project implementation will also be relevant to the **Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency** (*Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove*/BRGM)⁵. Since peatlands have high carbon stocks, unsustainable peatland management might cause fires that will be one of main contributors to the emissions (peat decomposition may be negligible).

Provincial Government:

Related main stakeholders to the project at provincial level are as follows:

- Provincial Governor/Secretary (**Sekda**) of West Kalimantan Province,
- Environment and Forestry Agency (**DLHK**) West Kalimantan,
- Development Planning Agency (**BAPPEDA**),
- Estate Crops Service (**Dinas Perkebunan/DISBUN**),
- Energy and Mineral Resources (**Dinas ESDM**),
- Communication and Information Agency (**Diskominfo**),
- Manpower and Transmigration Service (**Dinas Transmigrasi**),
- Food Crops and Horticulture Service (**Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Holtikultura/DisTPH**),
- Provincial Office of National Land Agency (**Kanwil BPN**); and
- Village Development and Community Empowerment Service (**Dinas Pembangunan Desa and Penguatan Masyarakat/DPDMD**).

The **DLHK**, through PMU, is the key coordinator in the program's implementation at provincial level, coordinating all agencies to maximize the program's outcomes. DLHK leads the West Kalimantan REDD+ working group (POKJA REDD+). The **POKJA REDD+** provides all relevant information and resources needed by the relevant agencies to enhance the performing agencies' activities toward project implementation. The POKJA REDD+ together with DLHK and **BAPPEDA** has a key role in ensuring that consultation processes have taken place with grass root stakeholders as the potential beneficiary within the West Kalimantan Province. In addition, DLHK West Kalimantan is in charge of overseeing all **FMUs** at each district in order to manage the forest area within the province. The FMUs have key roles in rehabilitating and restoring critical forests and peatland within the program's area. These provincial agencies (except for Diskominfo) are positive influencers and essential in project implementation. **Diskominfo** may remain neutral at the project preparation stage. However, the agency may play a crucial role in synchronizing various systems under the Program's FGRM and in knowledge management. Guidance on smart agriculture practices provided to communities is facilitated under **DisTPH**, whereas sustainable estate crops including palm oil practices to communities and companies is facilitated by **DISBUN**.

District Governments:

⁵ BRGM is a government agency formed by President Joko Widodo through Presidential Regulation No. 1 of 2016 as Badan Restorasi Gambut (BRG) to restore degraded peatlands, particularly in response to the 2015 massive forest fires damaging large areas of peatlands, including in West Kalimantan. The agency is later assigned to restore mangroves, as Presidential Regulation No. 120 of 2020 stipulated.

At district level, relevant main stakeholders to the project are as follows:

- **District Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA)**, which manages and allocates district budgets for development programs at district level.
- **District Environmental Services (DLH)** is responsible for dealing with environmental issues at district level, including issuing environmental approvals related to environmental impacts to the proposed development such as environmental impact assessments (Amdal, *Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan*). The agency is also responsible for addressing unsustainable practices associated with illegal mining activities, waste management, use of energy, and grievances and complaints regarding environmental impacts. The District DLH will coordinate with the Safeguards team in PMU for the environmental and social management and FGRM management, covering activities in the project and future activities to be financed under the BSP.
- **District Village Development and Community Empowerment/DPDMD** is responsible for facilitating village developments and to ensure those developments are in line with district-level annual, five year or long-term development plans.
- **District Estate Crops Service/DISBUN** is responsible for facilitating and ensuring the implementation of sustainable estate crops, including oil palm practices in the field, by communities and companies.
- **District Food Crops and Horticulture Service/DisTPH** is responsible for facilitating communities in the adoption and implementation of smart agriculture practices in the field. Access to the markets for farmers will be also supported by this service.

Village Governments:

Village governments are proposed to manage forested areas in non-State lands, to prevent forest and peatland fires, and to organize aquaculture initiatives in the villages. In keeping with local and customary communities' practices, the village government is crucial for project implementation.

Role of Non-Government Stakeholders related to the project:

Non-government stakeholders relevant to the project implementation consist of (but are not limited to):

- **NGOs and international agencies** are important in supporting governments in reducing emissions. International agencies (such as GIZ) have supported DLHK, POKJA REDD+, and BAPPEDA in adaptation and mitigation efforts in WK. NGOs (such as Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Solidaridad, Bentang Borneo) have supported BAPPEDA, DLHK, and FMUs in producing documents in relation to provincial development plans. The NGOs also carry out activities at the village level to support communities in minimizing deforestation and performing rehabilitation, as well as to support the restoration of forests and peatlands in the West Kalimantan Province.
- **Universities and research institutes:** Tanjungpura University is one of well-known universities in West Kalimantan that provides an academic perspective on emissions reduction projects in WK. The university's academics (lecturers and researchers) have produced scientific journals and publications on the forestry, agricultural, and legal sectors, particularly in management of natural resources. The Faculty of Forestry particularly has actively assisted FMUs in producing RPHJP (Long Term Forest Management Plans) and other forestry planning documents for WK.

- **Private sector:** Estate crops, timber plantation, and forest concession holders are associated with project implementation. These sectors are the main contributors to the drivers of deforestation in West Kalimantan Province. The implementation of the project will depend on company collaboration (for example, best management practices, high allocation of conservation values, and social/gender inclusion). Several concession holders have been adopting sustainable management practices in their operations. The private sector in relation to the project is represented by associations that consist of members from private concessions. For example, **GAPKI** is an organization of private concession companies for estate crops, whereas **APHI** is an organization of private concession companies for natural forest and timber plantation concession.
- **Local communities:** Local communities are key stakeholders in determining the feasibility of project implementation. In addition to their involvement in agriculture and forestry, they are also involved in sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, their involvement is crucial for project implementation. FPIC of communities must be obtained before the project is implemented.
- **Indigenous Peoples:** The GCF applies the term indigenous peoples in a generic sense that refers to specific social and cultural groups characterized to varying degrees, as follows:
 - identifying oneself as a member of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and the recognition of this identity by others.
 - Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of management or seasonal residents as well as attachment to natural resources in these areas.
 - Indigenous cultural, economic, social, or political systems that are distinct or separate from mainstream societal or cultural systems; and
 - A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they live. This includes languages or dialects that once existed but no longer do due to impacts that make it difficult for a community or group to maintain a distinct language or dialect.⁶

In addition, a separate analysis was undertaken on Indigenous Peoples to recognize their unique identity and vulnerability. In general, local communities are heterogeneous and have gained relatively good access and services and local people tend to have undergone a process of acculturation with immigrant communities, so the values used have tended to be general/formal. On the other hand, Indigenous people tend to be homogeneous and maintain their ancestral/original values. They tend to value of harmony with natural resources. They are considered vulnerable groups that may be affected in the project implementation process and so are included in the FPIC process to ensure that their influence and interests as not negatively impacted by project implementation. The main concern in the emission reduction project are community groups and other entities that have management rights in forest areas, both with independent management rights (customary forests, village forests, community forests, community plantation forests, and forestry partnerships). Currently, Indigenous Peoples have tenurial rights in customary forests.

⁶ [Indigenous peoples policy | Green Climate Fund](#)

- **Associations:** Palm oil associations (GAPKI), coal mining associations, forest concession associations, and worker associations will be important in encouraging companies to participate in the Project. GAPKI for example has promoted both the implementation of the RSPO and ISPO standards to their members.

The detailed roles of stakeholders National, Province, District, and Village level can be seen in Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5.

Table 2: Roles of Stakeholders - National Level

Key Stakeholder	Stakeholder Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / Impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
National level Government entities				
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	MoEF leads the management of environment and forestry resources of Indonesia. This ministry responsible for guiding environmental regulation of the country and defining policies and regulations on forestry affairs (i.e. conservation, harvesting, restoration, social forestry, forest management, etc). MoEF is the focal point for GCF at national level. It chairs the chartered body that approves GCF projects and guarantees their complementarity with other projects financed by GCF.	MoEF is the steering committee of the project and considers the direction of its implementation design phase to guarantee its alignment with national climate change goals and the complementarity of actions with other international cooperation projects present in prioritized areas. MoEF is responsible for sharing the progress of the project and coordinating with other GCF projects approved by the chartered body within Indonesia.	GCF focal point in Indonesia, direct beneficiary	MoEF participates in the project through the Directorate General of Climate Change (DGCC) at the national and regional level through its regional office (representatives), as well as the gender focal point.
National Development Plan Agency/Bappenas (Ministry of Planning/MoP)	MoP is a ministry that promotes the implementation of the country's strategic vision on social, economic and environmental issues through the design, orientation and evaluation of Indonesian public policies, management and allocation of public investment and the integration of this into government plans, programs and projects.	The MoP will have an important role in aspects of project implementation related to the intersectoral coordination of national and regional level actions.	direct beneficiary	MoP will engage with the project through its steering committee, through the Directorate of Environment.
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	The Ministry of Home Affairs has the task of administering domestic government affairs and assisting the President in administering state government, including formulating, stipulating, and implementing policies in the fields of general administration and regional autonomy. In accordance with the provisions of	MoHA will have an important role in project implementation related to the province government and interdistrict government coordination that relate to the project actions.	direct beneficiary	MoHA will engage with the project through the Directorate General of Regional Development.

Key Stakeholder	Stakeholder Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / Impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	laws and regulations, MoHA also fosters regional administration, village government, government affairs, regional development and finance, as well as population and civil registration. Provincial and District Governments are under the oversight of MoHA.			
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has the task of administering government affairs in the agricultural sector to assist the President in administering state government, including policy making, TA and supervision, as well as innovation in the agricultural sector.	The MoA will have an important role in project implementation related to Output 2, which heavily emphasizes the demand for incorporation of sustainable agriculture production, forest land rehabilitation, and sustainable value chains for key commodities that target smallholders, big producers, mills, traders, and end buyers. At the same time there is a need to strengthen ecosystem resilience to ensure ecosystems, including peat ecosystems, are healthy and continue to provide important ecological services.	direct beneficiary	MoA will engage with the project through the Directorate General of Plantation Development.
Indonesia Environment Fund/Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (IEF/BPDLH)	Indonesia Environment Fund (IEF) was officially formed to bring multiple sources of funding together to be deployed through a variety of instruments across a number of different sectors (including forestry, energy and mineral resources, carbon trading, environmental services, industry, transport, agriculture, marine and fisheries). IEF is an environmental funding mechanism for channeling and distributing environmental and	IEF will have a vital role as a environmental funding mechanism for channeling and distributing the GCF Fund to the project partners or implementing stakeholders.	Executing entity, direct beneficiary	IEF will lead the execution of activities and project outputs in compliance with national regulations and procedures defined in its operating manual.

Key Stakeholder	Stakeholder Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / Impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	climate funds to support Indonesia's vision to preserve the functions of the environment and prevent environmental pollution and degradation. This includes efforts to achieve Indonesia's commitment to reduce national GHG emissions and to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IEF is officially operated under the Ministry of Finance.			
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)	GIZ is the main German development agency. It is headquartered in Bonn and Eschborn and provides services in the field of international development cooperation and international education work. Most of the work of GIZ in Indonesia (GIZ-ID) is related to TA and development cooperation.	GIZ-ID provides TA to the project.	Executing entity	GIZ-ID will work mainly as TA to the project and executing some pilot projects that contribute to a learning centre to the overall project.
Solidaridad	Solidaridad is an international civil society organization with over 50 years of experience in developing solutions to make communities more resilient — from early activity supporting repressed communities in Latin America to current work fostering more sustainable supply chains. Solidaridad currently work in over 40 countries, on five continents, through seven independently supervised regional offices.	Solidaridad provides co-funding to the project and acts as an executing entity.	Executing entity	Solidaridad will work closely with provincial and district estate crop services to support the low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture commodities.

Table 3: Roles of Stakeholders - Province Level

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Province level Government entities				
The Government Administrator of Province (Governor or Provincial Secretary)	The Head of provincial government	The decision maker of the project	Direct beneficiary, implementing agency	The Government Administrator of the province will engage with the project through its participation in the steering committee.
Regional office of MoEF for Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation/ <i>Balai Pengendalian Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rehabilitasi Hutan</i> (BPDAS-RH)	BPDAS-RH is a regional office of MoEF (mostly in the province) with a function to perform the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of enhancing the carrying capacity of watersheds and protected forests.	BPDAS-RH will have a role as a government entity that can support forest and land rehabilitation activities and also coordinate with social forestry groups in providing seedlings for the desired tree commodity.	Direct beneficiary	BPDAS-RH will assist the project with their infrastructure for forest and land rehabilitations and providing seedling for social forestry commodities.
Regional office of MoEF for Forest Area Confirmation/ <i>Balai Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan</i> (BPKH)	BPKH is a regional office of MoEF (mostly in the province) with a function to carry out forest area gazettement, prepare regional forestry planning materials, prepare data on changes in function and changes in status/allocation of forest areas, presentation of data and information on forest area utilization, assessment of forest area use, and presentation of natural resource information data.	BPKH will have a role in supporting activities related to mapping and gazettement of the changes in function and changes in status/allocation of forest areas, especially related to social forestry issues.	Direct beneficiary	BPKH will assist the project with their infrastructure and officials for accelerating social forestry mapping and gazettement.
Regional office of MoEF for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships/ <i>Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan</i> (BPSKL)	BPSKL is a regional office of MoEF with the function to carry out technical verification of social forestry, mapping of tenurial conflicts, inventory of local wisdom and facilitation of assistance, business	BPSKL will have a role as a government entity that can support the acceleration of forest management through social forestry schemes (community forest/HKm, Village Forest/HD, Customary Forest/HA, etc) as well	Direct beneficiary	BPSKL will assist the project with their infrastructure and officials for accelerating social forestry program.

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	development, and environmental partnerships.	as its institutional and operational assistance.		
Provincial Environment and Forestry Service/ <i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i>	The Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) has the task of assisting the Governor in carrying out government affairs in the environmental and forestry sectors, which are the authority of the region and co-administration tasks assigned to the province. In addition, DLHK West Kalimantan is in charge with overseeing all FMUs at each district to manage the forest area within the province.	The DLHK, through PMU, is the key coordinator in the program's implementation at provincial level, coordinating all agencies to maximize the program's outcomes. DLHK leads the West Kalimantan REDD+ working group (POKJA REDD+). The FMUs have key roles in rehabilitating and restoring critical forests and peatland within the program's area.	Direct beneficiary, implementing agency	DLHK will be the key coordinator of project implementation at the provincial level.
Provincial Development Planning Agency/ <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (BAPPEDA),	BAPPEDA has the task of carrying out the preparation, implementation, controlling, monitoring and evaluation of regional development plans as well as carrying out research and development tasks.	BAPPEDA will have an important role in project implementation in terms of coordinating cross-sectoral provincial level actions as well as developing project strategies according to the provincial development plans.	Direct beneficiary, implementing agency	BAPPEDA will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee on the provincial level.
Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service/ <i>Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> (DKP)	The DKP is a Regional Governmental Organization with the task of carrying out regional government affairs based on the principles of Autonomy and Assistance in the field of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the Province of West Kalimantan.	DKP will have an important role in project implementation in terms of supporting sustainable, low emission and climate resilient key commodities in the marine and fisheries sector, as well as taking a part in mangrove-based project activities.	Direct beneficiary	DKP will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee on the provincial level.
Estate Crops and Husbandry Service/ <i>Dinas Perkebunan dan peternakan</i> (Disbunak)	Disbunak has the task of assisting the Governor in carrying out government affairs which are the authority of the region and assistance tasks in the field of infrastructure, facilities and seeding, plant development and extension,	Disbunak will have an important role in supporting the private sector, especially palm oil plantation, for conducting climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices.	Direct beneficiary, implementing agency	Disbunak will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee on the provincial level.

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	processing, marketing and business development, as well as protection of data in accordance with statutory regulations.			
Communication and Informatics Service/ <i>Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika</i> (Diskominfo)	The Diskominfo has the task of assisting the Governor in carrying out governmental affairs in the field of communication and informatics, the field of coding, and the field of statistics, which are the authority of the regions and the assistance tasks assigned to the regions.	Diskominfo will have an important role in supporting public information about the progress of the project as well as to private sector, especially palm oil plantations, for conducting climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices.	Direct beneficiary	Diskominfo will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee on the provincial level.
Provincial Land Agency/ <i>Kantor Wilayah Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (Kanwil BPN)	Kanwil BPN is a vertical agency of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in the province which is under and responsible to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency through the Secretary General. The office has the task of carrying out some of the tasks and functions of the National Land Agency within the province concerned.	Kanwil BPN will have an important role in supporting the acceleration of climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices, especially for accelerating the legality of small-holder plantation (land-ownership certificate/sertipikat hak milik (SHM)).	Direct beneficiary	Kanwil BPN will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee on the provincial level.
REDD+ Working Group of West Kalimantan	The REDD+ Working Group was formed in an effort to accelerate the implementation of the REDD+ project in West Kalimantan Province. This institution is a cross-sectoral ad-hoc institution directly headed by the Governor and operationally coordinated by the Head of the Environment and Forestry Service.	The REDD+ working group has an important role in the project as a forum for discussions and decision-making in this project.	Direct beneficiary, implementing agency	The REDD+ working group will be engaged in the project as a forum for discussions and decision-making.

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Forest Management Units/ <i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan</i> (FMU/KPH) in WK (in five districts of intervention area)	FMU/KPH is an implementing element for operational technical activities and or supporting technical activities at the West Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service. The FMU has the task of carrying out operational activities and/or technical activities supporting the Service in the field of forest management within the designated work area of the FMU.	The KPHs have a vital role in the project for facilitating and accelerating programs that are related to social forestry, agroforestry, counselling and assistance to forest farmer groups, and their institutional strengthening.	Direct beneficiary and implementing agency	The KPHs will be engaged in the project as field counterparts and facilitators.
Tanjung Pura University (UNTAN)	UNTAN is a state university in Pontianak City, Indonesia. Until now, UNTAN has nine faculties with education levels up to doctoral degree (S3) and has the Tanjungpura University Hospital.	UNTAN has an important role in the project as a think-tank group or an active research group that can support the implementation of the project as well as serve as an active observer for this project.	Direct beneficiary	UNTAN will be engaged in the project as a think-tank group and observer.
The Indonesian Palm Oil Entrepreneurs Association/ <i>Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia</i> (GAPKI)	GAPKI is established as a forum for entrepreneurs engaged in the palm oil industry. In line with the growing investment in the field of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, the problems and challenges faced are also increasingly dynamic, both in upstream and downstream sub-systems (environment, licensing, marketing spatial planning, agrarian social conflicts, etc.). GAPKI is a representation, forum for communication, consultation, facilitation and advocacy for the domestic and foreign palm oil industry.	GAPKI has an important role in the project as a representative of palm oil plantation companies in West Kalimantan that can support the implementation of the project especially related to High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) and climate-resilient and low emission agricultural practices.	Beneficiary	GAPKI will be engaged in the project as an implementing partner of the project.

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Indonesia Palm Oil Smallholder's Association/ <i>Asosiasi Petani Kelapa Sawit Indonesia</i> (APKASINDO)	APKASINDO is a professional organization of oil palm smallholders that is recognized, approved and fostered by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic and the Executive Board of the Joint Association of Plantation Farmers of the Republic of Indonesia (GAPPERINDO) and the Indonesian Palm Oil Council (DMSI), as a unifying forum for Indonesian palm oil farmers.	APKASINDO has an important role in the project as a representative of smallholders' palm oil plantations in West Kalimantan that can support the implementation of the project, especially related to HCVF, Smallholder's Sustainable Palm Oil Certification (e.g. ISPO and RSPO) and climate-resilient and low emission agricultural practices.	Beneficiary	APKASINDO will be engaged in the project as an implementing partner of the project.
The Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago/ <i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (AMAN)	AMAN is an independent community organization whose members consist of Indigenous Peoples' communities from various corners of the archipelago. AMAN is officially registered with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. AMAN is based on the long historical building of the Indigenous Peoples movement in Indonesia.	AMAN has an important role in the project as a representative of Indigenous People in West Kalimantan that can support the implementation of the project, especially related to addressing Adat rights for SFM.	Beneficiary	AMAN will be engaged in the project as an implementing partner of the project.
Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry/ <i>Kamar Dagang dan Industri</i> (KADIN)	KADIN is a forum for all Indonesian entrepreneurs in the state business sector as well as cooperative private businesses.	KADIN plays a role as a forum and vehicle for coaching, communication, information, representation, consultation, facilitation, and advocacy of Indonesian entrepreneurs. KADIN assists Indonesian business actors in expanding business opportunities at home and abroad, increasing their entrepreneurial skills and verifying business entities.	Project partner	KADIN will be engaged in the project as a partner of the project.

Table 4: Roles of Stakeholders - District Level

Key Stakeholder	Stakeholder Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / Impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
The Government Administrators of Districts (Bupati or District Secretary) (Kapuas Hulu, Sintang, Sanggau, Kubu Raya, and Ketapang)	The Heads of District governments	Decision makers of the district that will have a significant impact to the project.	Direct beneficiaries, implementing agency	The Government Administrator of the Districts will be engaged by the project through their participation in the steering committee.
Districts' Development Planning Agencies (BAPPEDA)	BAPPEDA has the task of carrying out the preparation, implementation, controlling, monitoring and evaluation of the regencies' development plans, as well as carrying out research and development tasks.	BAPPEDA will have an important role in project implementation in terms of coordinating cross-sectoral district level actions as well as developing project strategies according to the district's development plans.	Direct beneficiaries, implementing agencies	BAPPEDA will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee.
Districts' Environmental Service/ Dinas Lingkungan Hidup (DLH)	The Environment Service (DLH) has the task of assisting the <i>Bupati</i> (Head of District) in carrying out government affairs in the environmental sector which are the authority of the district and co-administration tasks assigned to the district.	The DLH will have an important role in project implementation in terms of promoting and overseeing HCV areas in the district, as well as supporting climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices.	Direct beneficiary, implementing agency	DLH will be the key coordinator in the project implementation at provincial level.
Districts' Land Office/ Kantor Pertanahan	The Land Office is a vertical agency of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in districts/cities which are under and responsible to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency through the Head of Regional Office of the National Land Agency.	The Land Office will have an important role in supporting the acceleration of climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices, especially for accelerating the legality of small-holder plantation (land-ownership certificate/sertipikat hak milik (SHM)).	Direct beneficiaries	The Land Office will engage with the project through its participation as a steering committee.
Regencies' Agricultural /Estate Crops Service	<i>Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan</i> has the task of assisting the Bupati (Head of District) in carrying out	<i>Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan</i> will have an important role in supporting private sector, especially	Direct beneficiaries,	<i>Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan</i> will engage with the

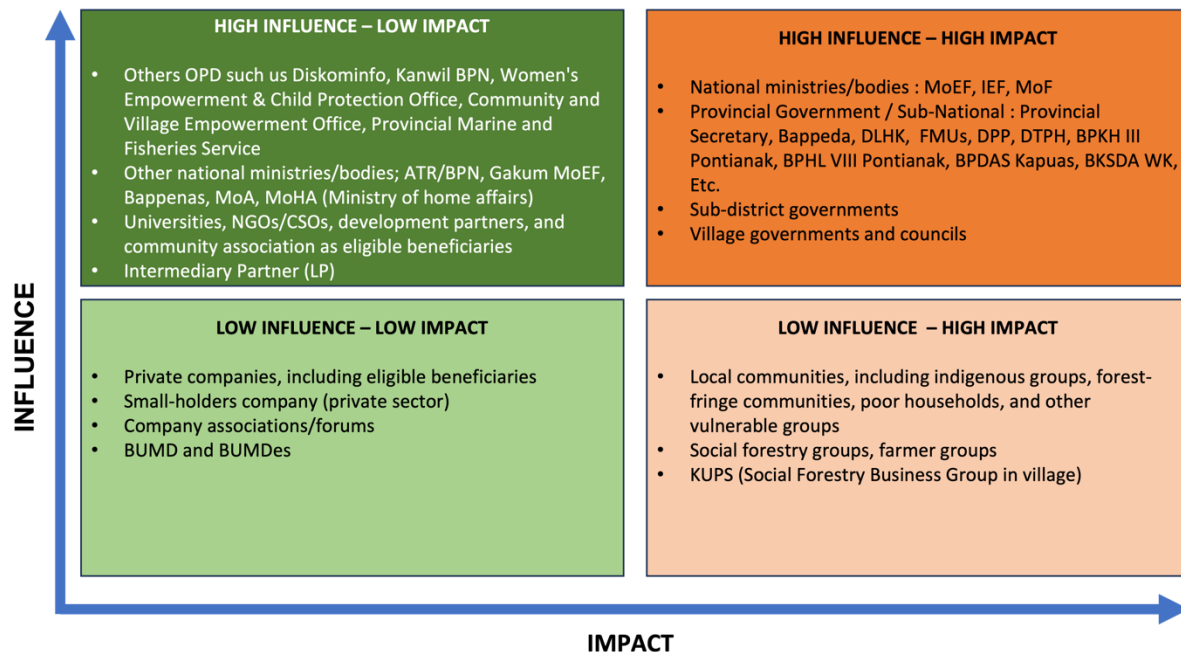
Key Stakeholder	Stakeholder Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / Impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
(<i>Dinas Pertanian/ Dinas Perkebunan</i>)	government affairs which are the authority of the region and assistance tasks in the field of infrastructure, facilities and seeding, plant development and extension, processing, marketing and business development, as well as protection of data in accordance with regulations.	palm oil plantations (company and small-holders), for conducting climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices.	implementing agencies	project through its participation as a steering committee on the provincial level.
NGOs/CSOs		NGOs have important roles in facilitating the alignment of communities with the project objectives.	Project partners	NGOs will engage with the project through their participation in project implementation at village level.

Table 5: Roles of Stakeholders – Village Level

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Village administration (head of the village)	The Village Head is elected through a participatory village election every six years. They have the authority to manage the village administration.	Coordinating project activities at village level (Output 1, 2, and 3) Village Government function is to manage forested areas in non-State lands, to prevent forest and peatland fires, and organize aquaculture initiatives in the villages. In keeping with local and customary communities' practices, the village government is crucial in the project implementation.	Direct beneficiaries	The Village Head will be the key coordinator in the project implementation at village level.
Village Council	Village Council has the function of discussing and agreeing on the Draft Village Regulations with the Village Head, accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community, and supervising the performance of the Village Head.	Monitoring and providing advice to the project implementation at village level (Output 1, 2, and 3).	Direct beneficiaries	Village Council will be the key institution to monitor the project implementation at village level.
Village Owned Enterprises/ <i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (BUMDes)	BUMDes are village businesses managed by the Village Government and are legal entities. The Village Government can establish a BUMDes in accordance with the needs and potential of the village.	BUMDes are village business entities at village level. The existing business model owned by BUMDes will be supported by the project especially under Output 2 for agricultural products and Output 3 for social forestry programs.	Direct beneficiaries and project partner	The project will collaborate with BUMDes in project implementation at village level.
Association of Forest Farmers Groups/ <i>Gabungan Kelompok Tani Hutan</i> (Gapoktan)	The <i>Gapoktan</i> is a holder of the Social Forestry Permit (e.g. Community Forestry/ <i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i>). Gapoktan has a land governance mechanism that is contained in its institutional rules.	<i>Gapoktan</i> is the forefront of social forestry at the site level, so the role of Gapoktan is very important especially for conducting Output 3.	Beneficiary and project partner	The project will collaborate with <i>Gapoktan</i> in project implementation at village level.

The above stakeholders' roles, factoring in their potential impact (both positive and negative) and their level of interest in and influence over the project, is presented in Figure 4. Positive influencers tend to be placed in the upper portion of the diagram, whereas those who may act as negative influences are placed in the bottom left side. Impacts of project implementation include political-economic aspects, where provincial government stakeholders may have stronger influence and interests.

Figure 4: Matrix of Stakeholder Influence and Impact



Based on the result of this assessment, the project needs to consider the following approach/ engagement strategies:

- Active involvement and consultation with high-influence and high-interest stakeholders. Expectations from these stakeholders need to be mapped to ensure their expectations are met, increase collaboration among stakeholders, and enable effective project implementation.
- Involvement of stakeholders with high interest but low influence. These stakeholders may support project implementation, though they do not have the authority to decide policies. Implementation must ensure that most stakeholders' expectations are met.
- Consultation with and persuasion of stakeholders with high influence and low interest. These stakeholders could influence other stakeholders, as well as influence the course of the project implementation. Engagement is intended to increase (positive) influence over the project.
- Consultation with and information for stakeholders with low interest and low influence. This increases these stakeholders' interest and positive influence on the project.

Feedback from the stakeholders above was adequately addressed, and ways to mitigate the project's potential impacts were discussed and consulted. The process

involved the provincial government (BAPPEDA, the Office of the Environment and Forestry (DLHK), and government offices responsible for relevant land-based sectors), district governments (BAPPEDA, environment agencies, and estate crop agencies), local and international NGOs in West Kalimantan, academics, and employers' associations (including some forestry and plantation companies). All inputs were compiled and discussed with the SEKBER in Ketapang Districts, Forestry and Environmental Research Development and Innovation Agency, and the DGCC. A summary of the consultation processes and an assessment of the extent to which key concerns and views from relevant stakeholders have been incorporated into the project design.

4.3 Vulnerable Groups

Climate change poses disproportionate risks to human and natural systems due to differences in vulnerability and exposure. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), vulnerability is the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. It results from a complex set of drivers and interacting conditions of a system that derive from the historical and prevailing cultural, social, environmental, political, and economic contexts (Cardona et al., 2012). People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally, or otherwise marginalized are especially vulnerable to climate change (IPCC, 2014).

The rural and urban poor and remote groups and communities have limited adaptive capacity due to their economic status, making them more vulnerable than other members of society. In most cases, the young and the old are more exposed to climate change risks than other population members. Similarly, ecosystems are constantly exposed to natural and human-induced hazards that often diminish their capability to maintain the provisioning of ecosystem services, and the species and ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to climate change or have limited adaptive capacity are subject to very high risks with the additional warming of 2°C (IPCC, 2014).

Depending on the scale and magnitude of the hazards, some ecosystems may be able to adapt (e.g., by evolutionary change or plasticity), and some may migrate. At the same time, some would undergo collapse or extinction (Nogués-Bravo et al., 2018). Furthermore, people and ecosystems are inseparable. Ecosystems provide critical services to people and their livelihoods. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth (MEA, 2003). Therefore, as adaptation moves from reactively addressing immediate risks of climate change to medium- and long-term strategies, it will be important to take stock and learn from earlier adaptation experiences. Adaptation strategies targeted at vulnerable socio-ecological systems that consider people and ecosystems together can enhance resilience and serve as effective pathways to sustainable development.

The project has identified the vulnerable groups impacted by implementing activity outputs.

Table 6: Project Outputs and the Affected Vulnerable Groups/Individuals

Output	VULNERABLE GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS
Output 1: Strengthening the institutional regulatory framework for climate-informed landscape planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous people (MHA) will be directly affected by the management of Indigenous people's areas through local regulations • Poor households, including those forest-dependent, landless households dependent on forest or peatland resources, may be indirectly affected through policy and regulatory changes and enforcement, affecting livelihoods, access to land use and natural resources, etc. • Women • Local communities/migrants • Transmigrant communities
Output 2: Scaling up climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income households, including forest-dependent and landless farmers or households, people with disability whose income sources may be affected by the project activities. • Enclave communities • Women who utilize forest areas for livelihoods • Poor families that rely on fisheries • Indigenous people • Transmigrant communities •
Output 3: Implementing community-based Forest and Landscape Management across 500,000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income, landless, forest-dependent households affected by the project • Women who utilize forest areas for livelihoods • Enclave communities • Forest-fringe communities • Indigenous people • Migrant communities • Transmigrant communities • Poor families that rely on fisheries • Indigenous people •

4.4 Other Interested Parties

Project outputs that affect other interested parties can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7: Project Outputs and affected other interested parties

Output	INTERESTED GROUPS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
Output 1: Strengthening the institutional regulatory framework for climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners • NGOs/CSOs related to Indigenous people's rights, forest and land-use, and/or land tenure rights

Output	INTERESTED GROUPS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
informed landscape planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional <i>adat</i> bodies or associations • Academia/think tank groups • Universities • Associations • Media
Output 2: Scaling up climate-resilient and low emission agricultural and agroforestry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs/CSOs related to Indigenous people's rights, forest and land-use, and/or land tenure rights • Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) • Indonesian Oil Palm Association (GAPKI) • Business associations • Local business and/or enterprises • Development partners • NGOs/CSOs advocating environmental protection, land/tenure rights, and facilitating SMEs for ISPO/RSPO, and rehabilitation areas • Academia and think-tank groups • Media
Output 3: Implementing community-based Forest and Landscape Management across 500,000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners • NGOs/CSOs who have interest and/or concerns on community development, carbon benefits, etc. • Academia and think tank groups • Associations of private companies such as forestry concessions, plantations, oil palm, etc • Regional adat council/body • Various forums such as the watershed forum, Regional Leadership Coordination Forum, etc. • Media

5. Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Stakeholder engagement and consultation during project development

During project preparation in 2023, there were at least eight (8) stakeholder consultation meetings with total of 802 participants (571 male and 231 female) that were conducted from April to May (at the national, provincial, district, and village levels).

During the project formulation, two meetings at provincial level were conducted (201 participants – 101 male and 100 female). The two meetings were a) Kick Off Meeting conducted on 17 April 2023, and b) second meeting with the presence of MoEF conducted on 10 – 11 May 2023. These project formulation meetings were attended by MoEF and provincial government, selected district government agencies from five districts, and development partners (see Table 2). These consultations related to the introduction of the project design, identification of village and FMU priorities and interest related to the project, and identification of possible social and environmental impacts caused by project implementation.

Table 8: Stakeholder consultation during the project formulation

Description of consultation	Dates	Venue	Stakeholders engaged	PARTICIPANTS		
				Total	M	F
Kick Off Meeting	17-Apr-23	Pontianak	Governments: West Kalimantan REDD+ Working Group, Provincial DLHK, Provincial BAPPEDA, Provincial Estate Crops Service, Provincial Dinas TPH, FMU, BPKH, BPDAS. Development Partners: GIZ, FFI, Bentang Borneo, and Solidaridad. University: Tanjung Pura University	36	20	16
Nasional / Province/district	10 – 11 May, 2023	Pontianak	Central Government: Secretary General DGCC (PPI), Director of Mitigation Climate Change (MPI), Director Adaptation Climate Change (MS2R), Directorate GHG Inventory, BPDAS Kapuas, BKSDA WK, Balai PPI Kalimantan, Provincial Government: Provincial Working Group REDD+, Provincial DLHK, Provincial BAPPEDA, Provincial Dinas THP, and FMUs. District Governments: District BAPPEDAs and DLHs (Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu, Kubu Raya, Ketapang) University: Tanjung Pura University Development Partners: UNDP Kalfor, Forest Programme-V (FP-V), PMU FIP-1, GIZ Forclime West Kalimantan	165	81	84
Total				201	101	100

5.1.1 Kick-Off Meeting

The Kick Off Meeting of the stakeholder consultations was conducted on 17 April 2023 in Pontianak City, West Kalimantan. The meeting focused on the issues of project's design, activities, areas of intervention, institutional arrangements, and benefit distribution plans. These issues are important in preparing document safeguards, especially when consultations in districts are carried out to identify risks and mitigation plans. In addition, the meeting also discussed detailed schedules for consultations at the district and village level, including the preparation of safeguard documents, the gender action plan (GAP), and the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). The result of the meeting concluded that the consultations for Project Design, Safeguards, GAP, and IPP were scheduled on May 15-31, 2023, in five districts, i.e., Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu District.

Some important notes from the meeting on April 17 were as follows:

- The number of target villages is 200. However, this number may be revisited if there is input and feedback from district stakeholders during the consultations.
- The development of proposed activities with relevant stakeholders based on project components and its objectives at the village level will be conducted after village selection. During the consultations, inputs from the stakeholders are essential and important to modify or review the proposed project implementation at the village level.
- The institutional arrangements for project implementation at the district and village levels need to be further elaborated, particularly fund disbursements from the Central or Province to district, village or site level. The role of district government services in participating and supporting the project implementation, particularly on village facilitation, should be clearly defined.

Figure 5: Kick Off Meeting on 17 April 2023, Pontianak



The Kick Off Meeting was attended by the coordinator and members of the West Kalimantan REDD+ Working Group, DLHK, BAPPEDA, Estate Crops Service, Food Crops and Horticulture Service, FMU, BPKH, BPDAS, Development Partners (GIZ, FFI, Bentang Borneo, and Solidaridad), and academics. The total participants were 36 people (26 men, 11 women). The event began with an opening and remarks from Mr. Ayani, the head of the DLHK Prov. West Kalimantan as part of the person in charge of the program. He explained the progress and challenges of the project.

Then, the REDD+ Working Group represented by BAPPEDA explained the detailed proposed activities of the project to be carried out in West Kalimantan.

The meeting recommended that the West Kalimantan government should conduct simultaneous consultations on project design and detailed proposed activities (strategic meeting), as well as an institutional arrangement to the Central Government, in this case, the MoEF, which will be part of the program, as well as consultations with relevant stakeholders in the five districts that will be the main intervention areas of activities, prior to the development of safeguards, GAP and IPP documents.

5.1.2 Second Consultation with the Presence of Ministry of Environment and Forestry

The second consultation at Province level was conducted on 10-11 May 2023 in Pontianak City West Kalimantan with the Nasional government, between the MoEF, Province and District governments. The total participants were 165 people (81 male, 84 female). The participants were Secretary of the DGCC, MPI, Director of Adaption Climate Change, MS2R MoEF, IGRK MoEF, POKJA REDD+ WK, DLHK WK, BAPPEDA WK, Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortiluktura, BPDAS Kapuas, BKSDA WK, Balai PPI Kalimantan, BAPPEDA and District DLHs (Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu, Kubu Raya, Ketapang), Tanjung Pura University, UNDP Kalfor, FP-V Program, PMU FIP-1, GIZ Forclime WK, FMUs WK.

Figure 6: Second Public Consultation on 10-11 May 2023, Pontianak



The 10-11 May meeting was conducted as the recommendation from the previous meeting on 17 April 2023. During the meeting, the Director of Climate Change Mitigation, Ms. Yulia, conveyed her remarks and responses related to the project that the Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation strongly supported this project and proposed that for the Provincial Government of West Kalimantan with the support of Provincial REDD+ Working Group continues to coordinate with relevant parties directly related to the program.

The important issues discussed in the meeting addressed the following:

- i. the design of institutional arrangements from central to field level,
- ii. flow of benefit sharing to beneficiaries, and
- iii. fund and financial management of the program.
- iv.

Ms. Yulia, Director of Climate Change Mitigation pointed out that coordination between the proposed project with MoEF is crucial since the implementation of REDD+ programs at sub-national level is one of priority programs under MoEF. The other issue is to prepare provincial government and its partners to develop and complete safeguards document and to ensure the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including development partners, during the development of the project both at province and district levels.

Some inputs and feedbacks from the district stakeholders at the meeting related to the project's activities include (see Table 3):

- i. availability to change the proposed project activities since districts might have priority government programs that could be synergized with the GCF project,
- ii. accessibility of district stakeholders to access the benefits, and
- iii. position, roles and responsibilities of district stakeholders in the program.

Table 9: Response to the questions during National Consultation meeting for L-MAJA Project

Stakeholder	Questions	Response
Central Government: Ms. Nisa, Setditjen MPI-PPI (MoEF)	Are capacity building activities included in the activity plan?	Capacity building is an important part of project implementation. The aims of capacity building are to strengthen institutions, to formulate policies, and to empower smallholders and farmer groups.
Central Government: Ms. Yulia, Director of MPI-PPI (MoEF)	Does this project already have institutional arrangements that have been agreed upon and submitted to the MoEF and to the districts?	Institutional arrangements have been discussed since the project was formulated. However, adjustment might happen. It is necessary then to discuss with Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
District Government: BAPPEDA Sintang	What are the roles, functions, and responsibilities of the district in implementing the project?	The district will be part of the executor of activities and also as a direct beneficiary, thus, the coordination of activities in the district will be connected to District BAPPEDA.
District Government BAPPEDA Kubu raya	How do we access the benefits of this project, whether through proposals or special events, and also our concern is with the village government, how do they get direct benefits from the project?	The project's proposed activities will be submitted to the district government in order to in line with the district long-term development plan.

Stakeholder	Questions	Response
		The benefits can be in the form of programs or TA. However, for the community, a separate project will be developed later, through direct funding from BPDH or with the assistance of development partners.

The meeting concludes that public consultations with district and village stakeholders are scheduled for 15-31 May 2023. Each district of BAPPEDA would host the public meeting (Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu).

The meeting also recommends that the issues on institutional arrangements of the project including funds flow need to be consulted with both MoEF and BPLDH.

5.2 Consultations during field visits in Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu (with relevant district stakeholders including communities)

During the consultations at province level, the outputs were to recommend REDD+ Working Group to conduct consultations to relevant stakeholder at five districts namely Ketapang, Kubu Raya, Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu. Any feedback and inputs from district stakeholders were then discussed and put into consideration for the revision of the proposal.

The field visits to five districts were conducted in May 2023. The purpose of these visits was to introduce project design (including proposed interventions), the project's objectives, and the likely social and environmental impacts to the project. The visits were conducted through focus group discussions and interviews with representative communities at village level. The discussions were aimed at gathering inputs and feedbacks from relevant stakeholders on safeguards. The total of 601 participants (470 male, 131 female) were recorded during the consultations in five districts.

Table 10: Summary of District Consultations in Five Districts with relevant stakeholders

Description of consultation	Dates	Venue	Stakeholders engaged	PARTICIPANTS		
Stakeholders' consultation in Ketapang District	15 – 18 May, 2023	Capital District of Ketapang, Sepakat Jaya Village and Sebadak Raya Village	Central Government: National Park Gunung Palung. Provincial Government: Provincial BAPPEDA, FMU Ketapang Utara and Selatan, Politeknik Ketapang, Working Group REDD+, DLHK. District Ketapang Government: Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), District Community Housing Service, District Agriculture, Poultry and Estate Crops Service, Village Development and Community Empowerment Service, Social and Women Empowerment Service,	133	95	38

Description of consultation	Dates	Venue	Stakeholders engaged	PARTICIPANTS		
			Cooperative and Small Medium Scale Business Service, Economic Bureau, District TPH Service, Representative Communities: Village Forest Management Agencies (Villages: Sepakat Jaya, Laman Satong, Sebadak Raya, Sungai nanjung, Beulang, Beringin Rayo), Chairman of oil palm farmer groups, Oil palm Cooperative, Women Organization Group (PUAN Ketapang), PD Aisiyah Ketapang, Development partners: FFI, AMAN, dan Sangga Bumi lestari), Coordinator of SEKBER Ketapang and Private sector.			
Stakeholders' consultation in Kubu Raya District	19-21 May, 2023	Kubu Raya, Teluk Bakung Village (Dayak Kanayant)	Provincial Governments: Working Group REDD+, BAPPEDA, FMU Kubu Raya, DLHK. District Kubu Raya Government: Secretary of District Kubu Raya, District BAPPEDA, District DLH, District DISBUN, District Planning and Research Kubu Raya, Village Development and Community Empowerment Service, District Estate Crops Service, Women, Children Empowerment Service, District Cooperative Service, District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Working Group Acceleration of Green Growth Kubu Raya. Representative communities: Heads of Villages (Villages: Teluk Bakung, Kampung Baru, Ambawang, Kalibandung, Sepok Laut, Betuah, Teluk Bakung), Village Forest Management Agencies (Villages: Teluk Bakung, Kalibandung, and Betuah). Development Partners: JARI, ICRAF, YNKI, SAMPAN, Bentang Kalimantan, PPSW Borneo, Yayasan Akar, Yayasan Planet Indonesia Private sector: Oil Palm Company.	73	50	23
Stakeholders' consultation in Sintang	22 – 24 May, 2023	Sintang, Gurung Kempadik Village (Transmigrants from Banyumas and Community of Dayak)	Provincial Governments: BAPPEDA, DLHK, FMU (Sintang utara dan Sintang timur). District Sintang Governments: Secretary District, Environment Service, Agriculture and Estate Crops Service, Spatial Plan and Land Management Service, Community and Village Empowerment Service, Social, Women and Children Empowerment Service, Industry Service, Development Partners: FKMS, LTKL, AMAN, UNDP Kalfor, FIP 1, Canopy	88	62	26

Description of consultation	Dates	Venue	Stakeholders engaged	PARTICIPANTS		
			Sintang, Usaid Segar, WWF, SWANDARI Berkelanjutan Sintang, Forest Wise Community Representation: Melingkat Village, Kempas Raya Village, Village Forest Management Agencies (LPHD Sungai Sintang, LPHD Sungai garong, LPHD Sungai Buaya), Farmer Forest Group Subur Permai, Women Forest Group Gurung Kempadik Private Sector: Oil Palm Company.			
Stakeholder consultation in Sanggau	24 – 26 May, 2023	Kota Sanggau, Kec Batang Tarang, Desa Tae dan Kec Bodok, Merangin Jaya (Dayak Tae, Iban)	Provincial Government: Bappeda, REDD+ Working Group, DLH, and FMUs (East Sanggau Timur and West Sanggau) District Government: Secretary of Sanggau District, BAPPEDA, DLH, Agriculture and Estate Crops Service, Spatial Plan and Soil Service, Community Empowerment Service, Family Planning, Women and Children Service, Industry Service. Private sector: Oil Palm Company, and Forestry Concession company. Representative Communities: Cooperative, Sabang Civil Society Forum Sanggau, Indigenous people (Dayak Mayao, Dayak Sami, Tae) and Forest Farmer Group.	256	190	66
Stakeholders consultation Kapuas Hulu	28 – 31 May, 2023	Desa Long Lesa, Kec Putussibau Timur (Dayak Taman)	Provincial Government: DLHK and BAPPEDA, FMU (Kapuas Hulu Utara, Timur, and Selatan), District Kapuas Hulu government: BAPPEDA, Agriculture and Estate Crops Service, Community Housing Service, Community and Village Empowerment Service, Social Service, Cooperative Service, Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Bureau Economics Representative Communities: Village Forest Management Agencies (Batang Kanyau Village, Banua Sadap Village, Mensiau Village, Bahenap Village, Nanga Samangut Village), Indigenous People Iban dayak Menua Sungai Utik, NGOs (Forum Cagar Biosfer Kapuas Hulu, DTA Danau setarum, Formasi Kapuas Hulu, Rubber Farmer Group, Forest Bee Farmer Group, Oil Palm Farmer Group. Development Partners: GIZ SASCI+, GIZ GRASS, TFCA, FIP, AMAN, Solidaridad, WWF, Bentang Kapuas Private Sector: IUPHHK-HA/HTI	145	93	52
Total				802	571	231

The public consultation was opened by resource speakers from the REDD+ Working Group and the WK government. The speakers presented the overall program, including the need for involvement of various elements of institutions and communities. The participants responded quite well related to the project delivered and provided many important questions and inputs to the program.

5.2.1 Public Consultation in Ketapang District

The public consultation was held on 15-16 May 2023 in Ketapang District, West Kalimantan. It was attended by 133 people (95 male, 38 female). The participants were from National Park (MoEF), Provincial Governments, relevant District Government Agencies, and representative communities (see Table 4).

The consultation took place over two days and was opened and hosted by the BAPPEDA Ketapang district. On the first day, consultation was started by the DLHK and POKJA REDD+ WK presentation, explaining the preparation process for the project and the detailed project activity.

The session was then followed by the safeguards team explaining the process of developing the safeguards documents for the GCF Project and identifying the social and environmental risks and impacts. The “World Cafe/Breakout Room” method was used throughout the consultation. The participants were separated into three focus group discussions to address: a) the issue of gender balance and involvement of women in community decisions, b) forest land and its community forest activities, and c) estate crops and community activities. The three issues come from the focus of the project outputs.

In order to identify areas vulnerable to erosion and landslide due to opening forest cover, including areas that have cultural and religious value to communities, each discussion group was asked to identify those areas in district map.

Figure 7: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Ketapang District



During the consultation, there were questions and answers provided by participants. Most of the issues raised by participants were about the potential benefits to be received by beneficiaries (see Table 11).

Table 11: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Ketapang

Person	Questions	Response
BAPPEDA Ketapang, Fadli	<p>Will the district get benefits from this project?</p> <p>Issue: Institutional arrangements of the project: roles and responsibilities of project stakeholders.</p>	<p>Since the project will last up to 7 years, then the project will synergize with district government activities in the field. According to project, in Output 3 and Activity 2 there is proposed activity on forest restoration and rehabilitation of mangrove and peat forest ecosystems.</p> <p>This proposed activity can continuously support the existing BRGM's project on peat restoration and mangrove rehabilitation that will be completed in 2024.</p> <p>Another contribution from the proposed project is to provide TA in policy formulation including to strengthen regulatory institutions of district governments.</p>
Pak Donasius, Chair of Join Secretariat for Ketapang Sustainable Development.	<p>Can the project clarify how the institutional arrangement and the process of the project works are developed?</p> <p>Issue: institutional arrangements of the project; fund flows – such as how the funds are distributed to the implementing agencies (District BAPPEDA and the village community; how the district can access the funds)</p>	<p>The institutional arrangement for this project has been designed and developed. However, some roles and responsibilities of central government agencies particularly BPDH need to be discussed, especially on fund flows from Central Government to Village.</p>
Forum Join Secretariat for Ketapang Sustainable Development	<p>What are the positive impacts to strengthen the regulatory framework and implementation of HCV/HCS protection in 100,000 ha of non-state forests?</p> <p>Issue: related to Output 1 (GCF project), perception of limited access to the forests and lands if HCV or HCVF is applied in the communities' forests and lands.</p>	<p>Potential environmental impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) reducing opening canopy forest (+) reducing soil erosion (+) maintaining natural seedlings on the forest floor (+) ensuring the supply of water sources (+) Increasing forest biomass/carbon stock (+) preserving non-timber forest products (+) reducing forest fragmentation (+) increasing forest integrity (+) reduced turbidity of streams and rivers (+) preserving endangered species of flora and fauna (+) increasing life expectancy of flora and fauna (+) reducing incomes of illegal loggers (+) reducing encroachment <p>Potential positive social impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) securing supply of non-timber forest products for community needs

Person	Questions	Response
		(+) ensuring giant trees as hosts for honey bees (+) Local communities will be exposed to forestry practices either directly or indirectly And potential negative social impact: (-) Potential social conflict with the owner of tenurial right (-) Limit access to communities living surround the HCV area for livelihoods or hunting purpose
Join Secretariat for Ketapang Sustainable Development	How to increase the capacity of communities to understand the carbon project and its benefits to the village? Issue: related to Output 2 (GCF project), roles and responsibilities of communities in the project need to be further explored. The need of capacity building for village governments and communities to understand carbon projects at village level was mentioned in the consultation meeting.	Capacity building and project socialization will be carried out, specifically for villages that voluntarily accept the project through FPIC process. Potential benefits and impacts to the village will be further explained under the FPIC process.

The second day of the meeting was to identify likely social and environmental risks to the program. Each group was asked to identify risks that would or might happen if the proposed project activities were implemented at the village level. At the end of the session, each group gave a presentation to other groups in order to gain input and feedback. All inputs and feedback were then recorded.

5.2.2 Public Consultation in Kubu Raya District

The public consultation was held on 19-20 May in Kubu Raya District, West Kalimantan. The total participants attending the consultation were 73 people (50 male, 23 female). They were from Provincial Governments, District Kubu Raya Government Agencies, development partners, private sector, and representative communities (see Table 10).

The consultation was hosted by BAPPEDA Kubu Raya district and was opened by the Secretary of District Government. The method and approach consultation process were the same as used in Ketapang District. It was started by presentations from REDD+ Working Group on the project design and then followed up by identification of social and environmental risks to the project activities.

Regarding the program, Sampan Foundation asked whether the proposed GCF project would lead to a carbon project. GIZ local staff explained that the proposed project is not about carbon trade. However, it is an investment carbon project. In other words, the outcome of the proposed project could be used for carbon trade. The other issue raised by participants is coordination between the GCF project and relevant stakeholders (especially to the existing projects facilitated by development partners in the Kubu Raya District).

Figure 8: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Kubu Raya District



The second day of the meeting was to identify likely social and environmental risks to the program. Each group was asked to identify risks that would or might happen if the proposed project activities implemented at the village level. The issues and responses during the consultation can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Kubu Raya

Person	Questions	Response
Participant from Development Partners	What will be the potential social risk on sub-component 2.2.4? Especially areas without access to the internet?	Positive impacts
		Social: (+) increase incomes because the high price of the product (+) increase confidence of farmers on their supply chain because the products have been certified (+) easy to monitor raw materials from production to distribution and market Negative impacts Social: (-) Community will be entirely dependent on the electricity and internet access (-) Potential jealousy if the project is only limited to certain groups

Person	Questions	Response
		(-) dependency to the project (updating software and technical skills required) (-) not all communities have access to the digital market (-) less price for high competitiveness with the other digital agricultural products
Participant from Development Partners	What will be the potential social risk on sub-component 1.5.2? Might the potential unfair benefit share and distribution of grants to beneficiaries happen? Issue: The establishment of grant mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) for climate-smart agriculture and SFM	Potential positive environmental impact: (+) ensure sustainability of IP's practices in CSA and SFM Positive social impact: (+) increase awareness and knowledge of IP in the implementation of CSA and SFM Potential negative social impact: (-) The potential unfair distribution of benefits or grants to beneficiaries
Participant from Development Partners	What is the potential social risk on sub-component 3.2.6? Issue: The misuse of the grants to communities on social forestry.	Potential Social impact: (-) Some local communities can fail to write the proposal due to limitation of knowledge and writing skills (-) the misuse of the grants to communities on social forestry
Participant from Development Partners	What is the potential environmental risk on sub-component 3.2.5? Issue: the rapid expansion of fishponds. As a result, mangrove area is deforested. Aquaculture method in mangrove areas is only applied to the Kubu Raya district	Potential negative environment impact: (-) Possible expansion of clearing of mangrove forests (deforestation) for the development of aquaculture (fishpond) (-) Chemical waste from fish food may pollute the environment Potential negative social impact: (-) Potential conflicts due to not all community members having the opportunity to participate and lack of awareness about forest conservation (-) Potential for social jealousy, because not all villages receive assistance related to the project (-) The project limited to people living in coastal areas

The WK government and the REDD+ Working Group agreed to follow up the inputs from participants. At the end of the session, each group gave a presentation to other groups in order to gain inputs and feedback. All inputs and feedback were then recorded.

5.2.3 Public Consultation in Sintang District

The consultation was held on 22-24 May 2023. At least 88 people participated to the meeting (62 male, 26 females). The participants were from Provincial Government agencies (BAPPEDA and DLHK), Sintang District Government Agency/Service, Development Partners, community representation, and representation of oil palm companies (see Table 10).

The consultation was hosted by BAPPEDA Sintang District and opened by the Secretary of Sintang District Government. The method and approach consultation process were the same as used in Ketapang or Kubu Raya District. It was started by presentations from REDD+ Working Group on the project design and then followed up by identification of social and environmental risks to the project activities.

Figure 9: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Sintang District



There are existing donor projects in Sintang district. It is expected that the GCF project would be incorporated with the existing projects so that overlapping activities could be avoided. Some existing donor projects that could be collaborated with GCF project are as follows:

- i. Kapuas University in Sintang and Kalfor have initiated a collaboration for development of Rimba or Gupung in non-forested areas (three large areas with total of 4.000 hectares). The Rimba policy is about forest conservation and restoration in non-forested areas issued by District government under Bupati's decree No. 122 about Rimba/Gupung.
- ii. The scope activities of USAID Segar in West Kalimantan covers four districts (Kubu Raya, Sanggau, Sintang, and Ketapang). The USAID supports the implementation of Governor's Decree No.159/2021 on "General Plan for Sustainable Plantation Development" that aims to develop sustainable standards for palm oil, natural rubber, coconut, cacao, pepper, and coffee in West Kalimantan.

- iii. District government policy on the Balsa Wood Plantation. It is believed that the future market for Balsa wood will be better with reasonable prices.

Table 13: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Sintang

Person	Questions	Response
Participant from Development Partners	<p>What are potential benefits or positive impacts to small holder farmers in relation to agriculture business opportunities?</p> <p>Issue: development of sustainable financial mechanisms for climate-resilient and low emission forest and landscape management in West Kalimantan</p>	<p>Positive social impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) gain the third-party facilitation and supports to smallholder farmers in developing potential agri-business opportunities (+) achieve sustainability of supply chain in agriculture sector (+) eliminate the transaction costs borne by middlemen
Participant from Development Partners	<p>What are benefits of social forestry (SF) development for communities?</p> <p>Issue: Facilitation of social forestry including building awareness of local communities of climate risks and risk-reduction practices</p>	<p>Positive environment impact on developing SF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) ensure quality of biodiversity (+) increase function of water catchment area (+) reduce deforestation and forest degradation (+) better protection of forest conservation (+) improve and protect mangrove ecosystem (+) improve quality of forest management (+) improve forest protection and biodiversity (+) increase carbon stock and reduce illegal logging <p>Potential positive social impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) Increase access to forest resources and improving people's livelihoods (+) Increase capacity of community groups related to social forestry (+) potential sustainability income generation for local communities (+) increase benefits for local communities (environmental services, e.g., ecotourism and economic activities) (+) improve implementation of customary forest for indigenous people (+) less tenurial conflict due to clearer administrative boundaries (+) possible to get access to the financing/funding for business development

Person	Questions	Response
		<p>Potential negative social impact:</p> <p>(-) Potential conflicts because not all community members have the opportunity to participate and lack of awareness about forest conservation program</p> <p>(-) Potential conflict and social jealousy, because not all villages receive assistance related to the program</p> <p>(-) because of adat less properly recognized, the involvement of Indigenous people becomes limited</p> <p>(-) less access for communities living remoted areas</p>
Participant from Development Partners	<p>What are benefits of this project for communities in coastal areas?</p> <p>Issue: Development of climate-resilient aquaculture infrastructure for coastal communities (Output 3)</p>	<p>Potential environmental impact:</p> <p>(+) improve better management of coastal areas for climate-resilient aquaculture infrastructure</p> <p>(+) ensure protection of the existing biodiversity in coastal areas</p> <p>(+) Improve environmental services due to better management practices</p> <p>Potential positive social impact:</p> <p>(+) increase people's income from aquaculture practices</p> <p>(+) Increase capacity of fishpond production</p> <p>Potential negative environmental impact:</p> <p>(-) Possible expansion of clearing of mangrove forests (deforestation) for the development of aquaculture (fishpond)</p> <p>(-) Chemical waste from fish food may pollute the environment</p> <p>Potential negative social impact:</p> <p>(-) Potential conflicts due to not all community members having the opportunity to participate and lack of awareness about forest conservation</p> <p>(-) Potential for social jealousy, because not all villages will receive assistance related to the project</p>

Person	Questions	Response
		(-) The project is limited to people living in coastal areas

5.2.4 Public Consultation in Sanggau District

The public meeting was held on 24-26 May. At least 256 people attended the consultation (190 male, 65 female). The meeting was hosted by BAPPEDA and opened by Secretary of the District. The participants were from Provincial Government Services/Agencies, District Government Services/Agencies, private companies from oil palm and forestry, and representative communities (CSOs, Cooperative, Indigenous People) (see Table 4). Some issues and concerns during the consultation meeting were discussed (see Table 8).

Table 14: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Sanggau

Person	Questions	Response
BAPPEDA Sanggau	<p>What is the nature of the funds flow, especially from the project to district stakeholders?</p> <p>Issue: Funds flow from project to the relevant stakeholders at field level.</p>	The funds flow is indeed a concern in every district. The consultation process would also be part of the considerations in determining how the project's funds flow will be, especially the role of BPDH and District BAPPEDA. Further discussion with such agencies would be conducted in coming months.
Participant from District Government	<p>Are there any proposed activities in the project, especially related to facilitation of the estate crops and accessibility of communities to the funds?</p> <p>Issue: Support to facilitation of the estate crops at district level including accessibility for community to the funds</p>	Under Outputs 2 and 3, access to funds is provided, including capacity building to how to access the funds especially for communities.
Participant from District Government	<p>How is the process of the synchronization and coordination between donor projects and development partners' projects in Sanggau District?</p> <p>Issue: synchronization of the project with the existing projects funded by development partner</p>	<p>Mapping on all existing projects in the province has been conducted.</p> <p>Tagging programs with the existing projects will be conducted so that synchronization can be achieved.</p>
Private Sector	How to accommodate private sector's interest to the project?	Under Outputs 2 and 3, the proposed activities will involve the private sector in supply chains, including HCV in oil palm concession and HCVF in social forestry areas.

	Issue: the role of private sector in the project	
Participant from District Government	<p>How to improve sustainable forest and agricultural practices from this proposed project?</p> <p>Issue: Identification of safeguard in Output 2: Enhancing multi-stakeholder dialogue and platform for low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture and private sector investment</p>	<p>Potential positive environmental impact: (+) improve policies that aim to strengthen the implementation of sustainable forestry and agriculture practices, investment, and trades related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Potential positive social impact: (+) possibly add more funds if the regulations/policies related to climate change on mitigation and adaptation are available</p>

Figure 10: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in Sanggau District



The meeting note, summary, and documentation are here

5.2.5 Consultation in Kapuas Hulu District

The district consultation was conducted on 28-31 May 2023 in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan. There were 145 people (93 male, 52 female) who participated in the consultation meeting. The participants were from Provincial West Kalimantan Government (DLHK and BAPPEDA, FMUs from Kapuas Hulu Utara, Timur, and Selatan), District government services/agencies, representative communities, development partners, and private sector (see Table 10).

The meeting was hosted by BAPPEDA Kapuas Hulu and opened by the head of BAPPEDA. Some inputs and feedback from the meeting were found in Table 15.

Table 15: Responses to the questions during District Public Consultation in Kapuas Hulu

Person	Questions	Response
--------	-----------	----------

BAPPEDA Kapuas Hulu	<p>What are benefits for FMUs in forest management practices including fire management?</p> <p>Issue: Supporting Forest Management Units (FMU) in the development and implementation of climate-informed forest management plans, including fire management.</p>	<p>Potential positive environmental impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) increase quality of the forests and animals' habitats (+) gain better environmental services due to proper management plans (+) clear demarcation of FMUs with forest concession areas (+) better understanding of forest management based on the weather seasons (dry season: high risks for fires, wet season: rehabilitation) (+) efficiency in forest management <p>Potential positive social impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) less potential conflict inside FMU's area (+) ensure indigenous people's rights (+) increase and strengthen capacity of FMU's staff <p>Potential social negative impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (-) potential conflict of interests among relevant stakeholders in FMU areas (-) high maintenance costs for FMU (updating software and hardware on IT systems) <p>And for the mitigation, institutional arrangements analysis on roles and responsibility</p>
FMU Kapuas Hulu Utara	<p>Are there any supports to FMUs in development of RPHJP and its implementation? Are there any positive impacts?</p> <p>Issue: Support FMUs in implementing climate informed RPHJP and RPHJPD through the development of information systems and enhanced forest management practices</p>	<p>Under component 3, the proposed activities would support and strengthen the capacity of FMUs in dealing with the facilitation of social forestry.</p> <p>The possible social and environmental impacts from the facilitation of FMUs in social forestry project are as follows:</p> <p>Positive Environmental impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) increase quality of the forests and animals habitats (+) gain better environmental services due to proper management plans (+) clear demarcation of FMUs with forest concession areas (+) better understanding of forest management based on the weather seasons (dry season: high risks for fires, wet season: rehabilitation) (+) efficiency in forest management <p>Social impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (+) less potential conflict inside FMU areas

	(+) ensure Indigenous people's rights (+) increase and strengthen capacity of FMU staff
--	--

Figure 11: Public Consultation and Safeguards Development in kapuas Hulu District



The REDD+ Working Group was asked by participants to consult and synchronize the GCF project with existing programs managed by the development partners. Another feedback from participants was the need of further consultations on institutional arrangements of the GCF project with relevant stakeholders especially the roles and responsibilities between and within different government levels (Central, Province, and Districts) in project implementation.

6. Stakeholder engagement during project implementation

6.1 Overview

Stakeholder engagement is crosscutting throughout the project's activities and will contribute to an effective, efficient and impactful project based on two-way communication with the project's beneficiaries and key stakeholders. This project will ensure well-organized coordination with all stakeholder groups during the project implementation, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation.

6.1.1 Free, prior and informed consent

The implementation of FPIC is one of the core elements of this project. FPIC is not only a mandatory requirement before and during project implementation, but it also aims to ensure that it fully involves all communities, villages and indigenous persons affected by the project.

The FPIC process is implemented in five separate stages:

- I. The first stage is identification. It aims to identify which indigenous peoples, villages communities, and other beneficiaries could be affected by the project. Once they are identified, additional scoping will be conducted to better understand the communities, including the presence of indigenous peoples, women, persons with disabilities, or marginalized persons, among other considerations and dynamics. This information may be obtained from interviews and talks with the communities in and around the project areas. Data from interviews shall be documented and disaggregated for each of the respective communities that could be affected. Identification of women who could be affected by the project is also important, including their challenges in participation during the interviews.

To understand and determine indigenous peoples who have adat/customary rights over the targeted areas of the potential project areas both in State Forests and Non-State Forest, participatory mapping on their lands including natural resources they use as part of their daily livelihoods needs to be conducted. The maps must be made with the full awareness and agreement of, and under control of, the communities and other parties involved. The maps also must be verified with neighbouring communities in order to avoid exacerbating or triggering land disputes.

- II. The second stage is disclosure and pre-condition of project information. It aims to disclose project information to targeted villages in a transparent and culturally sensitive way so that village communities and indigenous peoples can freely decide whether agree or disagree to provide the consent to the project. It is necessary for the PMU to design a participatory communication and conduct iterative discussions with the affected communities, including representation of marginalized groups, elderly and youth, disabled persons.

This includes increasing stakeholder understanding through workshop activities, training and information dissemination through announcements, brochures, and other relevant media as well as an inventory of forest areas and land use models including an inventory of parties with an interest in the forest area. These awareness-raising activities are conducted so that the information provided is consistent, uniform, complete and clear. The quantity of workshops and information sharing activities will be assessed during implementation, but should comprise dedicated sessions for information sharing, discussions to resolve questions, and consensus building. For this step maximum two meetings within half a year are envisioned.

Facilitators will be appointed who are accepted by all parties catalyse in the process of determining the approach/method of FPIC implementation.

Iterative discussions should consider traditional and customary protocols and dynamics, including norms for both verbal and non-verbal communication (such as body language, eye contact, personal space, pointing with the chin or mouth instead of with hands or fingers).

The facilitators should ensure that communities are able to express their interests and also able to negotiate the shape of project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. All processes of discussions will then be documented and available disseminated to all parties. Documenting each proceeding will be important and help to retain consistency, accountability and transparency in matters discussed since the local institutions or individuals selected by indigenous people for decision-making in the FPIC process may not be necessarily the same ones who were involved in the preliminary discussions.

During this stage, social and environmental risks or impacts of the project toward future communities/indigenous people' territories or livelihoods must be disclosed

and discussed. For example, identification of High Biodiversity and Carbon Areas within non-state forest land needs involvement of indigenous peoples/village communities. This also applies for implementation of protection and rehabilitation of forest and peatland ecosystems within state forest lands. Information on the Project's ESMP will be presented, including information on the project's complaints and grievance redress mechanism.

Once the project is presented, including its conditions, benefits, impacts and risks, the team will discuss closely with the village communities/indigenous peoples how to maximise the potential positive and minimize the negative impacts for them during the project implementation. When village communities or indigenous peoples are opposed to certain parts of the project, PMU and village facilitators need to clarify which elements are acceptable and which conditions may need to be added/ met to enable them to provide their consent.

When communities agree with the project, it is necessary to document villages/ communities needs that are to be included into the project activities, considering the differentiated needs of indigenous peoples, disabled persons, women, among others. Formal consent from the village/ community must be obtained, which must be free from any intimidation, coercion, or manipulation. The agreements should be mutual and recognized by all parties, taking into consideration customary modes of decision-making and consensus-seeking. These might include votes such as by a show of rising hands. The agreements should be documented and witnessed by a third party. For sensitive issues, it is suggested that the affected communities or indigenous people should be asked what is permissible to document.

- III. The third stage is decision making / coming to an agreement. This stage addresses the consent component of FPIC. All competent representatives will discuss to make decisions about the impacts, options for compensation of impacts and other rights if needed, involvement in the management process of GCF project initiatives, and obligations of village communities and indigenous peoples. This process will be guided by facilitators. The time required for this stage will depend on the success of the pre-conditions stage in terms of increasing stakeholder understanding. For this step maximum two meetings within half a year are envisioned.

- IV. The fourth stage is monitoring, evaluation and verification. It aims to ensure that the agreement reached with village communities/indigenous peoples is properly monitored and evaluated by all interested parties in a transparent and effective manner.

A verification team, comprised of members of the customary community and a representative NGO as independent monitor (e.g. AMAN), to assess whether all FPIC processes have been followed in accordance with FPIC principles and the stages of FPIC implementation before and during the implementation of the GCF project activities. For the FPIC verification one meeting per village with project intervention is envisioned. The communities' right to disagree and reject the consent will be always respected, even after a prior consent. The Project's Grievance Redress mechanism will be available to all affected persons (see the ESMP in Annex 6b, and the IPP in Annex 6c for more detailed information on the GRM and additional channels and procedures to ensure access for indigenous peoples and local communities).

- V. The fifth stage is of socialisation of lessons learned documentation. This stage is to share the results of recorded processes and decisions to all components of the community that will be affected, including core stakeholder at the village, regency and provincial levels.

A project working group / task force in the village will conduct follow-up meetings at the village, regency, and provincial levels. Any lessons learned from FPIC process will be useful to improve future actions. PMU should work together with the community to document what was learned throughout each state of the FPIC process, including both strengths and weaknesses.

6.1.2 Consultations and engagement

Consultations will inform stakeholders of the project's progress, encourage feedback, support capacity building and implementation, raise awareness and validate findings. They will serve as an important tool to foster ongoing two-way communication throughout the project from its inception until completion. The following considerations will be followed when designing consultations:

- Consultations will be conducted in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, paying due attention to the specific needs of beneficiaries and others who may be affected by project implementation (including gender, literacy, language or accessibility of technical information).
- The objective and the anticipated results of the consultation will be clearly communicated.
- Consultation design will consider the specific stakeholders targeted, and their context (interests, capacities, cultural background).
- Information provided in consultations will be transparent, easy to understand, promote inclusiveness and gender sensitivity.
- Suitable trainers and facilitators will conduct the consultations, including trainers who are trained in social inclusion and gender equality. Translation services should be provided for non-Indonesian speaking indigenous peoples (when necessary).
- Transparent, accurate and consistent documentation and reporting will be required from all consultations. Attendance sheets should be collected from each meeting following a standardized template, along with meeting summaries and photos. A record of all consultations conducted within the framework of the project should be managed by the project management units, with reporting conducted by the PMU.
- During these stakeholder engagement consultations, key elements of the ESMP – including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), will be shared to ensure they have the capacity to file a complaint/ register a grievance if necessary.

An Advisor on Stakeholder Engagement/ Liaison will be hired to ensure that stakeholders are effectively engaged with the project and understand the social and environmental risks associated with the project, as well as the project's measures to avoid and mitigate any adverse risks. They will work closely with all other project staff to ensure stakeholder consultations are done in an effective, participatory and inclusive manner. They will also particularly liaise with the Gender Staff and the Community Livelihoods Staff to ensure the implementation of the GAP and IPP, while also ensuring that best practices for gender equality and social inclusion that are culturally sensitive are applied across all project activities.⁷

⁷ For more detailed information on the project's staffing concept, please refer to Chapter 5.1 of the ESMP (Annex 6b).

6.1.3 Reporting on stakeholder engagement

The project team will conduct reporting on an annual basis. Annual reporting will provide an overview of consultations and workshops conducted and will provide insight into upcoming events for the following year (including those related to the Gender Action Plan (GAP – Annex 8b) and the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP – Annex 6c), in addition to the core project activities). To ensure the widest dissemination and disclosure of project information on an ongoing basis, including any details related to applicable environmental and social safeguards, local and accessible disclosure tools including audiovisual materials such as flyers, brochures, videos and community radio broadcasts will be utilized in addition to other communication modes.

6.2 Incorporation of Women and Indigenous Peoples

6.2.1 Incorporation of Women

A GAP has been developed to mainstream gender-related measures into the project, ensuring that gender-related risks are avoided or mitigated and maximizing climate and development co-benefits for both men and women. It pays special attention to women, recognizing that women are not a homogenous group and that women from different Indigenous Peoples may confront additional obstacles.

The strategy includes:

- Gender-responsive actions for all project activities and cross-cutting measures that address and bolster the voice and agency of women in climate action within the context of the proposed project. In the GAP, timelines and responsibilities are outlined.
- The integration of gender-responsive result indicators and sex-disaggregated objectives into the results framework.
- Impacts of gender-responsive development are presented.

The plan provides an overview of how women's participation will be positively targeted throughout the project and promote gender equality through all its activities and within project management (refer to the gender assessment and GAP for additional information).

6.2.2 Incorporation of Indigenous Peoples

Indonesia has endorsed the International Labour Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ILO 169, 1989), United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Peoples' Rights (UNDRIP, 2007), Resolution of the World Conservation Strategy; "Caring for the Earth" in 1991, and the Rio Declaration in 1992.

National policies concerning Indigenous Peoples include:

- Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945) Article 18b, Paragraph 2 states that "The State recognizes and respects the unity of customary law communities and their traditional rights as long as they are still alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which are regulated by law", also confirmed in Article 28i, Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of

Indonesia which states that "The cultural identity and rights of traditional communities are respected in line with the development of the times and civilization".

- Law No. 5 of 1960 on Agrarian Principles in Article 3 stipulates that the implementation of *hak ulayat* and similar rights of customary law communities if they still exist, must be in such a way that it is in line with national and state interests, which are based on national unity, and must not conflict with laws and other higher regulations.
- Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems.
- Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (HAM) This law expressly states in Article 6, Paragraph 1 that: "In the context of upholding human rights, the differences and needs of customary law communities must be considered and protected by the law, society, and government".
- Law Number 41 Year 1999 on Forestry "The elucidation of Article 67, Paragraph 1 above states that as a customary law community."
- Law No. 24/2003 on the Constitutional Court Article 51, Paragraph 1 of this law states that one of the categories of applicants is "customary law communities as long as they are still alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which are regulated by law".
- Law No. 7/2004 on Water Resources "The law does not explicitly mention the term 'customary law community'".
- Law Number 18 Year 2004 on Plantations- Article 9, Paragraph 2 of this law states, "If the land required is the customary land rights of a customary law community which according to reality still exists".
- Law Number 31 of 2004, Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries - Article 6 of this law states that fisheries management for fishing and fish farming must consider customary law and local wisdom and pay attention to community participation.
- Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government.
- Law Number 11 of 2005 Concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Law No. 12/2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning.
- Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.
- Law No. 40/2008 on Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Discrimination.

Even though the project is predicted to have a generally positive affected for these groups, there could be adverse effects on the livelihoods and well-being of ethnic groups in the project region if it is conducted incorrectly or if protections are insufficient.

While there will undoubtedly be some regions where the socioeconomic hazards are more significant than others, they are also likely to change over time. This emphasizes the necessity of an environmental and social management system and plan based on adaptive management. The high percentage of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in the project area requires higher risk management as per the GCF Indigenous People Policy. To protect IPs' rights and make sure they may profit from the planned project, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been created under the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy.

The project will make sure that Indigenous Peoples, especially those who are particularly vulnerable, profit from its operations. Through project activities utilizing participatory methodologies and providing appropriate technical support and other inputs, vulnerable households at the village level would be favourably targeted.

The unique circumstances of various Indigenous Peoples, particularly disadvantaged households, are considered for the implementation to be successful. The IPP outlines actions that will be implemented to facilitate the effective engagement of indigenous peoples throughout implementation. Such actions include:

- Enhancing the capacity of village/ communities in disaster risk reduction, forest management and climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Building the capacity of villagers, indigenous peoples and local communities to implement resilient and sustainable farming
- Operationalizing a dedicated fund to channel funds to indigenous peoples for sustainable land use activities
- Attention must be shown to FPIC, current domestic legislation, and international obligations to racial and ethnic minorities (including indigenous peoples). Before any field-level interventions are initiated, FPIC processes will be started with each participating village/ community (see ESMP Chapter 5.5 for the detailed FPIC Procedure).
- Inform customary communities by proper means about the GRM, and ensuring capacities are in place to file a grievance if needed
- Monitoring participation of women and indigenous peoples in project activities to facilitate adaptive management
- Ensuring that the needs of IPs are considered in the development of climate finance mechanisms and facilities
- Tailoring capacity building measures on resilient and sustainable farming to IPs' needs, considering the differentiated needs of men and women
- Activities for building capacity will include social inclusion, awareness of culturally diverse settings and norms, and consideration of local knowledge in outreach, extension, and technical support at the community level. To assist the spread of knowledge and information, the project will, if needed, ensure the availability of translators (either from within the community or from outside sources as needed). Translation of oral workshops, extension materials, and other project-related resources is available (e.g., videos, radio programs, publications, etc.).
- Women, indigenous peoples, those lacking literacy or technology skills, those who are visually or audio- impaired, those with limited or no internet access, and other special-needs groups will receive special consideration. Information will be shared between these entities, along with the project equivalents and regional players like the village.

Alternative livelihood activities will be supported in the agriculture and forest sectors, where extension trainers will develop a strategy to target and engage indigenous peoples, women, youth and highly vulnerable households and provide technical support in culturally appropriate ways. Livelihood interventions were identified as important to support the transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways based on REDD+.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent

For all activities implemented with indigenous peoples the project is voluntary and based on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The FPIC process is conducted in the beginning of the project. Detailed procedures are outlined in Chapter 5.5 of the ESMP.

7. Resources and Responsibilities for SEP Implementation

The implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan is seen as an important contributor to the project's success. Long-term safeguards and M&E specialists will work closely with the PMUs. They will oversee, guide, and coordinate stakeholder engagement within the project, and ensure the successful implementation of the GAP and ESMPs.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the safeguard and M&E specialists, in close collaboration with the PMU Liaison and HCD officers (both GIZ), include (among others):

- Liaison with all project stakeholders;
- Overseeing project communication and stakeholder engagement;
- Dissemination of information about the grievance mechanism to project partners, local communities, CSOs, among others;
- Identification of provincial and local CSOs for collaboration on community outreach, information dissemination and other project activities;
- Mediation between the project and the community;
- Overseeing (implementing, monitoring, and reporting) on the grievance resolution system;
- Monitoring project progress, including in achieving the ESMP, IPP and GAP, and ensuring adaptive management (as needed).

Budgetary implications

Safeguard and M&E specialists will be hired by GIZ and work in close collaboration with the PMU. Their core responsibilities will be overseeing safeguards and project M&E.

At the national and sub-national levels, project management unit's officers will be appointed the responsibility of overseeing safeguards and will receive training on safeguards and the project's grievance redress mechanism. At district level they will have other tasks (i.e., will not only work on safeguards and monitoring), but they will assist the safeguard and M&E specialists as well as needed. All costs have been integrated into the project budget.

8. Disclosure

GCF requires *“broad multi-stakeholder support and participation throughout the lifecycle of GCF-financed activities, including the development of measures to mitigate, manage and monitor environmental and social risks and impacts. The process to build support shall be inclusive,*

gender-responsive and culturally aware, and will be supported by the disclosure of relevant information pursuant to the GCF Information Disclosure Policy.”⁸

This project has been classified as a moderate risk “Category B” Project (see ESIA for more detailed information – Annex 6a). As such, all safeguard documents under this project, including the ESIA and ESMP, must be disclosed online (on both GIZ and GCF websites) in Bahasa Indonesian in convenient locations for the affected peoples (e.g. FMU offices, village halls etc.) at least 30 days prior to the GCF Board Meeting or the AE’s Board date (whichever is earlier) and approval of the project.⁹

The project will prioritize sharing information promptly, ensuring it's presented in a manner that is easy to understand and sensitive to regional, cultural and other contextual differences. The team aim to address the unique requirements of various community groups potentially impacted by project execution, such as considering literacy levels, gender, language differences, or access to technology. Throughout implementation, the team will ensure that all relevant information on project activities is easily accessible and disseminated to relevant stakeholders in both province and regency levels and in appropriate ethnic languages. The team will conduct continued public consultations with relevant stakeholders throughout the project, as described in this plan. This will ensure that stakeholders are at any time aware of the project, its progress as well as any changes. This will also be used as a mechanism to identify any arising issues that would revise and improve mitigation and adaptation policies. The team will also ensure participation from different stakeholders (including vulnerable groups such as women from indigenous communities) in development of regulatory frameworks related to mitigation and adaptation policies at provincial level. Additional tailored measures to overcome barriers faced by women and indigenous peoples and local communities are outlined in the project’s Gender Action Plan (Annex 8b) and Indigenous Peoples Plan (Annex 6c)

⁸ [GCF Revised Environmental and Social Policy \(B.BM-2021/18\)](#), P. 6

⁹ [GCF Information Disclosure Policy \(2016\)](#)

Appendix 1. Overview of consultations with civil society organizations during the project development process

No	Activities	NGOs attended the consultation
1	Stakeholder Consultation in Province Westkal on 17 Apr 2023	Diantama - Nurul Meutia
		Bentang Kalimantan - Anton P Widjaya
		AMAN KALBAR - Dominikus Uyub
		FFI - Ripin
		Yayasan Dian Tama - Herkulana Ersinta

No	Activities	NGOs attended the consultation
1	Stakeholder Consultation in Kubu Raya on 19-20 May 2023	YPI - Putri Damatashia
		Yayasan Natural Kapital Indonesia - Winda Eka Putri
		Yayasan AKAR - Indra Murni
		ICRAF - Happy Hendrawan
		Blue Forest - Noviansyah Putra
		Sampan Kalimantan - M.Aziz Fikri

No	Activities	NGOs attended the consultation
1	Stakeholder Consultation in Sanggau on 23 May 2023	Aman Sanggau - Natalia
		Solidaridad - Yosef
		FP5 - Sulaiman
		LTKL - Subandi
		Bentang Kalimantan - Ivan

No	Activities	NGOs attended the consultation
1	Stakeholder Consultation in Sintang on 22 May 2023	FIP 1 - Andi Rohman
		Bentang Kalimantan - Ivan
		Canopy Sintang - Ika Rizka
		LTKL - Pogo

No	Activities	NGOs attended the consultation
1	Stakeholder Consultation in Kapuas Hulu on 29 May 2023	Solidaridad - Yohanes Koko
		FIP Kapuas Hulu - Siti Rofiah
		PRCF - Ali Hayat
		SIPAT - Suhartono
		WWF - Hermas
		TFCA - Nandang

No	Activities	NGOs attended the consultation
----	------------	--------------------------------

1	Stakeholder Consultation in Ketapang on 15 May 2023	Goodhope - Caprina
		Puan Ketapang - Miniarti
		FFI - Siti Z & Herianto & Eddy
		Earthqualizer - Eka Kurnia
		POLITAP - Benny Setiawan
		Genting - Eries
		Bentang Kalimantan - Sali Supianto