

BEAM - Annex 6(d) ESS Screening Report

CI-GCF/GEF AGENCIES ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) SCREENING REPORT

☐ Preliminary Screening (Conceptual Stage) ☒ Second Screening (Proposal Stage)

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Profile

Country: Indonesia	GCF Project ID:
Project Title: Blue Halo S – Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM)	
Executing Entities: Yayasan Konservasi Cakrawala Indonesia (KI)	
GCF Focal Area: Mitigation: Forestry and Land Use; Adaptation: Most vulnerable people and communities, health and well-being, and food and water security, ecosystem and ecosystem services	
GCF/GEF Project Amount: USD\$25.49M	
ESS Report Approved by: Ian Kissoon, Senior Director of ESMF, CI-GCF/GEF Agencies	
Date of Approval: July 08, 2024; April 15, 2025; updated July 17, 2025; May 10, 2026; June 16, 2026; July 15, 2026	

B. Summary of Project Risk Categorization, ESS Standards Triggered and Mitigation Plans Required

Project Category:	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
<i>The proposed project activities have the potential to cause negative environmental and social impacts. However, the impacts are anticipated to be limited and site-specific, and mitigation measures can be readily designed and implemented to mitigate/manage those impacts.</i>			
Safeguards Triggered:			
☒ Environmental & Social Impact Assessment	☐ Cultural Heritage		
☒ Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation	☐ Labour and Working Conditions		
☐ Resett. & Physical/Economic Displacement	☐ Community Health, Safety and Security		
☒ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	☒ Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		
☐ Resource Efficiency & Pollution Prevention	☒ Climate Risk and Related Disasters		
Mitigation Measures Required:			
☒ Limited or Full ESIA	☐ Resource Efficiency & Poll. Prevention Plan		
☒ Environmental & Social Management Plan	☐ Cultural Heritage Management Plan		
☐ Plan for Natural Habitat Protection and Biodiversity Conservation	☐ Labour Management Procedures		
☐ Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan	☐ Community Health, Safety and Security Plan		
☐ Process Framework	☒ Environmental and Social Management Framework/System		
☒ Indigenous Peoples Framework	☒ Disaster Risk Management Plan		

C. Project Objective(s):

The Blue Halo S – Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM) Project is designed to support the Government of Indonesia’s goal to transform its marine and coastal economy to respond to the impacts of climate change while driving sustainable growth and development. This blue economy transition, detailed in Indonesia’s national development plans, prioritizes expanded support for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and financing for community-based investments to increase fish catch value, enhance the socio-economic livelihoods of the target populations, including women and other vulnerable groups within coastal communities, and strengthen the climate resilience of people and their ecosystems on which they depend. The project is rooted in a new integrated marine management approach known as Blue Halo S that links effective marine ecosystem protection with sustainable production, and development of ocean resources and seeks to support advancements of these objectives through the mobilization of funding for critical science and data, sustainable management of critical ecosystems, support to small scale fishers and communities and to increase resilience of these marine areas.

D. Project Description:

Project Components and Main Activities Proposed:

Component 1: Strengthen Enabling Conditions

The overall goal of Component 1 is to create the enabling environment for scaling investment in protection and production. This includes reinforcing the legal and financial standing of blue enterprise activities at various levels, as well as building the data and capacities of key blue enterprise partners. Main Activities include:

Activity 1.1.1. Enhance ecosystem protection and fisheries sustainability through policy reform and creation of innovative financing mechanisms.

The activity facilitates the integration of climate change considerations into strategic plans and work plans, aligning with national and regional long-term planning efforts of regional authorities and key stakeholders. This integration enables collaborative responses to climate change in marine and coastal areas. By engaging in this process, the activity identifies key regional stakeholders and budgetary priorities, thereby enhancing regional development planning. This approach not only fosters partnership-building but also opens avenues for potential funding to support the Blue Halo S initiative.

- Sub-Activity 1.1.1.1 Provide technical assistance to provincial governments for effective implementation of national vision and policies.
- Sub-activity 1.1.1.2 Support the development, gazettement, and management of new and existing MPAs and OECMs.
- Sub-activity 1.1.1.3 Reinforce the current Fisheries Management Plan (Rencana Pengelolaan Perikanan – RPP), including its Fisheries Harvest Strategy at WPP 572.

- Sub-activity 1.1.1.4 Advance sustainable blue/green finance through the development of innovative financing mechanisms and the development of policies related to integrated protection–production and non-conventional funding resources.

Activity 1.1.2. Improve the production and use of data on fisheries and ecosystems by governmental and non-government entities.

This activity is dedicated to establishing a comprehensive baseline for ecosystem and fisheries stock conditions, with a focus on assessing health, surface area, and volume. This baseline is pivotal for the development of effective management plans, as it provides fundamental indicators for enhancing marine management strategies. Furthermore, the initiative aims to address the issue of inadequate and outdated information on key parameters, such as the degree of degradation of mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass. By filling these knowledge gaps, the activity aims to inform evidence-based decision-making and promote sustainable management practices in marine environments.

- Sub-activity 1.1.2.1 Support the Gol's existing data collection initiatives to improve and utilize data on ecological and socioeconomics in MPAs and for areas for potential MPA expansion and OECMs.
- Sub-activity 1.1.2.2 Gather data on the targeted fish commodities (biodiversity, volume, spatial distribution) to support sustainable fisheries management within WPP 572.

Activity 1.1.3: Establish knowledge management and learning centre for scaling, replication, and learning from both Components of the Project.

The activity emphasizes the importance of knowledge management and learning in driving progress. It introduces the idea of establishing a knowledge centre to store both explicit and tacit knowledge from the project's cycle. The centre aims to disseminate insights, promote learning, and replicate successful strategies. A comprehensive knowledge management system will be developed, catering to both public and restricted audiences. It will ensure transparency for public data while safeguarding confidential information. Ultimately, this infrastructure will support project monitoring and evaluation, optimizing outcomes through informed decision-making.

- Sub-activity 1.1.3.1: Design and develop a knowledge center to enhance project knowledge sharing, capacity building, and replication efforts.
- Sub-activity 1.1.3.2: Collaborate with Gol (at the national, provincial, and local levels) and non-governmental agencies in amplifying, enhancing, and replicating lessons learned in other Fisheries Management Areas/WPPs through national and subnational awareness campaigns.
- Sub-activity 1.1.3.3: Capture and disseminate learning reports from project implementation amongst project stakeholders and partners to inform refinement, replication and scaling up.

Component 2: Locally Led Climate Action + Investment Readiness

Component 2 involves an on-granting financial mechanism designed to fund marine ecosystem restoration, fisheries management, alternative livelihood support, and coastal waste management. The facility consists of two grant windows: climate change adaptation (Window 1), climate change mitigation (Window 2), and investment readiness interventions that are pre-identified (not on-granting / application process to be utilized under Windows 1 and 2). Sub-grants will be issued to a diverse range of beneficiary organizations, including Government of Indonesia public service agencies, NGOs, CSOs, research institutions, universities, financial intermediaries, market enablers (e.g., incubators), and blue economy MSMEs (e.g., innovative startups and fisheries cooperatives) operating in, or targeting, provinces within WPP 572.

Windows 1 and 2 will directly support climate mitigation and adaptation projects. The Investment Readiness Window will enable blue economy enterprises, financial intermediaries, and relevant market stakeholders to create a conducive environment for marine conservation and sustainable blue economy development. Main Activities include:

Activity 2.1.1: Deploy grants for sustainable climate change adaptation in coastal communities.

In this activity, grants will be issued to beneficiary organizations, emphasizing interventions that drive climate adaptation impact across four thematic areas:

- Ecotourism Development: Supporting businesses and communities in transitioning to or incorporating eco-tourism activities. This includes providing alternative income for coastal communities reliant on fishing during non-viable fishing seasons.
- Collaborative MPAs Management Support: Providing equipment and supplies to aid national and sub-national governments in expanding and managing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). This aligns with Component 1 sub-activities.
- Sustainable and Diversified Fishing Livelihoods: Establishing community-based economic activities to improve processing and prevent fish spoilage.
- Sustainable Waste Management Practices: Partnering with private sector entities for enhanced waste management and monitoring.

- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.1 Manage grants for ecotourism enterprises for community development.
- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.2 Manage grants for collaborative MPA management.
- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.3 Manage grants for sustainable and diversified fishing livelihoods (community-based economic activities).
- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.4 Manage grants for sustainable waste management.
- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.5 Establish and operate the adaptation and mitigation grant facility windows
- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.6. Provide technical assistance and support to adaptation grantees on cross-cutting subjects (including GEDSI and Safeguards)
- Sub-Activity 2.1.1.7. Monitor adaptation grant window performance

Activity 2.2.1: Deploy grants to improve ecosystems and achieve sustainable climate change mitigation impacts.

In this activity, grants will be issued to beneficiary organizations, emphasizing interventions that drive climate mitigation impact across the following thematic areas:

- **Deployment of Renewable Energy:** Implementation of renewable energy initiatives targeting local communities involves providing beneficiaries with various renewable energy equipment (e.g., solar panels, generators), tools powered by renewable energy (e.g., ice production units using renewable technologies for fish processing), and training on the utilization and maintenance of renewable energy equipment and hardware. Local communities will use low powered equipment, individual solar systems using approximately 2 to 7 panels will be sufficient. These types of panels are widely available in Indonesia under various brands. For imported solar panel products to be used in projects in Indonesia, a minimum local content requirement (TKDN) of 60% is typically required. Labor is a key component of the Local content requirement (TKDN) calculation. The provision of labor must comply with Indonesia's labor laws, which explicitly prohibit the use of child labor and forced labor, and the sub-grant activities will be screened using the project-level ESMF, and the relevant mitigation measures will be applied. In addition, many Indonesian workers are now skilled and experienced in installing solar panel systems. The Government of Indonesia regulates such imports through strict requirements, including compliance with the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for product quality and safety.
- **Nature Restoration:** Restoration of seagrass, mangrove, and coral reef ecosystems in WPP 572, including the assessment of blue carbon stocks. Projects within this thematic area will contribute to the ecosystem restoration and conservation of seagrass, mangroves, and coral reefs in WPP 572, offering essential carbon sequestration services crucial for low-carbon development. While coral reef systems don't directly sequester carbon, they provide habitats for carbon-sequestering algae and facilitate carbon sequestration to nearby seagrass beds, as coral reefs shield seagrass beds from sedimentation and erosion caused by strong waves. Grantees focusing on this priority area will deliver indicative services such as: (1) Collecting data on the existing extent and health of ecosystems through baseline assessments (informed by remote sensing, site visits to collect samples in known locations), data processing, and remote sensing, (2) Developing ecosystem restoration or conservation plans for each relevant ecosystem, (3) Implementing on-the-ground restoration or conservation work based on the previously established plans.
 - Sub-Activity 2.2.1.1 Manage grants for high carbon ecosystem restoration.
 - Sub-Activity 2.2.1.2. Manage grants for small-scale renewable energy deployment/installation.
 - Sub-Activity 2.2.1.3. Provide technical assistance and support to mitigation grantees on cross-cutting subjects (including GEDSI and Safeguards)
 - Sub-Activity 2.2.1.4. Monitor mitigation grant window performance.

Activity 2.3.1. Improve the Investment Readiness of the Blue Economy.

This activity supports blue economy enterprises in WPP 572 by addressing two critical and interrelated barriers: the supply-side constraint limiting small-scale fishers' and fish farmers' access to affordable microcredit, and the knowledge gap that currently deters investor capital allocation in the region. To address these barriers, the Project deploys two complementary interventions: technical assistance to strengthen BLU LPMUKP's institutional capacity to serve WPP 572, and action-oriented blue economy research to generate the market intelligence needed to attract and guide private investment into the region.

- Sub-Activity 2.3.1.1 Provide technical assistance to BLU LPMUKP
- Sub-Activity 2.3.1.2 Develop action-oriented research papers on sustainable blue economy themes.
- Sub-Activity 2.3.1.3. Monitor investment readiness intervention performance

E. Project location, biophysical and socio-economic characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The project will be implemented in Indonesia but while BEAM is intended to contribute to the development of a national-scale "blueprint" for sustainable ocean development and conservation that delivers positive ocean climate, biodiversity, and socioeconomic outcomes at scale, at the direction of the GOI, these activities will initially concentrate on Fishery Management Area (WPP) No. 572, covering six provinces (Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Banten) on the island of Sumatra.

Fisheries Management Area (WPP-Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan) 572 is home to rich marine biodiversity, including notable species of pelagic fish and extensive ecosystems of mangroves (48,311.14 ha), seagrass (125,738.88 ha), and coral reefs (168,399.69 ha). The mangrove, seagrass, and coral reef ecosystems in WPP 572 representing about 1.2%, 4.7%, and 17% of the Indonesia's total coverage, respectively, where the coral reef coverage at the project area is the third largest among the 11 WPPs in Indonesia. The inclusion of extensive Marine Protected Areas within WPP 572, covering an area of 984,554.03 hectares, plays an instrumental role in sustaining this biodiversity. These protected zones are vital for the management of marine resources and contribute significantly to Indonesia's status as a leading global producer of marine wild-capture fish, by ensuring sustainable fishing practices and the preservation of crucial marine habitats.

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Several biodiversity highlights in WPP 572:

- 13 of 34 of cetacean species in Indonesia are found in west Sumatra waters.
- Overall Species recorded found in WPP 572: Sei whale, Bryde's whale, Blue whale, Long-beaked common dolphin, Short-beaked common dolphin, Short-finned pilot whale, Indo-Pacific finless porpoise, Irrawaddy dolphin, Sperm whale, False killer whale, Spinner dolphin, Pantropical spotted dolphin, Common bottlenose dolphin. Dugon has been also visible in this region.
- 29 marine mammal stranded cases in FMA 572, 7% (total of 434 cases) from overall cases since 2012 to 2022. The trend of marine mammal stranding in FMA is increasing in Aceh. Highest species that stranded in FMA 572 is large whale
- There is no information on cetacean's population estimate, seasonality, and habitat use (including movement corridor) that crucial for effective management

Compared to the east coast, where the main economic activity is in the industrial sectors, WPP 572 communities on the west coast mostly depend on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihoods. Small islands communities such as Mentawai and Nias have less economic opportunities due to limited access to market and information. Agriculture and fisheries are more prone to climate shocks than any other economic activity; the trends in precipitation and temperature in the section above highlight the variability that the sector must adapt to meet sustenance and livelihood needs. Half of the provinces in WPP 572 (Aceh, Bengkulu, and Lampung) have considerably higher poverty rates (~14%) than the national average (9.4%).

Based on a report published by Statistik Indonesia/ Badan Pusat Statistik on Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) 2022, there are only two out of 6 provinces in WPPNRI 572 have achieved above or equal to national HDI (72.29), namely Banten (72.72) and West Sumatera (72.65), while the other four provinces are below the national HDI (It was found that the Mentawai Islands are the poorest in West Sumatra). In 2020, coastal communities (those living in low-lying areas or on small islands) along WPP 572 make up nearly 25% (14 million) of Sumatra's population of whom as many as 450,000 people were directly employed by the fisheries sector. Of these 450,000, the majority (250,000) live in the northern provinces of WPP 572 (Aceh, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra). Across six provinces in WPPNRI 572, there are almost 4.7 million (1,7% of Indonesia's total population or 9,5% of total population across six provinces) people live below the poverty line. Aceh, Bengkulu, and Lampung have the highest proportion with more than 12% of their total population reported as poor (as reported in Annex 4- Statistical Information for GESI Indicators). Disaggregated by gender, the average of household headed by women in six provinces in WPPNRI 572 (15.5%) is higher than the national average (12.7%). Provinces with the highest proportion of female headed households are Aceh (21.3%), North Sumatra 17.3%), and West Sumatera (17.3%). This means that there are proportionally more women that face the dual pressure of earning an income for their household in addition to the unpaid work women have in the region. This implies that more women are exposed to the threats of climate-driven pressures, as women in many regions of Indonesia are often responsible for tasks (collecting water and fuel) that are directly impacted by climate-driven pressures (coastal erosion). Like in many regions in Indonesia, women in these provinces also have less access to assets (land ownership, fishing vessels, and other physical capital) and climate-related information and credit, which makes it more difficult for them to access the resources they need to cover the costs of adapting to climate change.

In 2015, 4.7% adolescent girls ages 15-19 years in Indonesia experienced sexual violence. In 2016, 33.4% of women and girls ages 15-64 years old experienced physical and/or sexual violence committed by sexual and/or non-sexual partners in their lifetime. Specifically, in North Sumatra in 2021, there are 953 recorded sexual assault cases in North Sumatra—the third highest in Indonesia. The North Sumatra police chief in 2022 noted that violence against women is high but is declining. Between 2009-2016, the most frequent cases of violence experienced by women in Nias, North Sumatra, are physical violence, as many as 76 cases, sexual violence 31 cases, psychological violence eight cases and economic violence one case. However, it is important to note that SEAH cases in Indonesia are underreported; a polling in 2016 found that more than 90% of rape cases in Indonesia.

F. Executing Entity (EE)'s Institutional Capacity to Implement Safeguard Policies:

Environmental and social safeguards are implemented across KIs' program to measure the impacts of program activities on the ecosystems and local communities. Baseline survey, regular monitoring and final survey are mandatory activities set in each program workplan. In addition, a monitoring plan is prepared to support its implementation. Gender mainstreaming has been adopted in most programs including patrolling activities, livelihood training, education and workshops/meetings. An attendance list template with gender disaggregation is a standard practice in KI. Stakeholder participation is key in each stage of the project cycle; design and planning, implementation and monitoring.

KI has a Safeguard and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Team headed by a Safeguard and M&E Manager. This structure ensures that each ecoregion receives dedicated attention and that all activities are coordinated and managed effectively. High level impact reports involve community and stakeholder participations in the implementation. At least 10 staff have stakeholder engagement roles in their responsibilities. Under BEAM, there will be one dedicated personnel focusing on maintaining and building new relationships through communications, stakeholder engagement and consultation. Most staff who are responsible for safeguards, gender and stakeholder engagement are experts who have been working on these topics for more than 7 years.

The full-team BEAM PMU under KI will have ESS, M&E, and Grant teams. The ESS team consists of Environmental and Social Safeguard Coordinator, under supervision of the M&E Manager. The M&E team consists of M&E Manager, M&E Officer for Component 1, M&E Officer for Component 2 (Windows 1 & 2), and M&E Officer for Component 2 (Window 3). The Grant team consists of Grants Finance & Operation Senior Manager, Grants & Contract Officer for Component 1, Grants & Contract Officer for Component 2 (Windows 1 & 2), and Grants & Contract Officer for Component 3 (Window 3). In addition to these positions, the Director (BEAM Project Lead), Project Senior Manager for Component 1, and Project Senior Manager for Component 2 will also take a role in stakeholder engagement at the national level.

II. ESS STANDARDS TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

Based on the information provided in the ESS Screening Form, the following ESS Standards have been triggered:

ESS Standard	Yes	No	TBD	Justification
1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	X			<i>ESS 1 applies to investments supported by this project, including investments for works carried out by contract workers and community workers, as well as Associated Facilities (AF) that may be associated with the activities of this project, in case this becomes relevant to the project funded activities</i>
2. Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation	X			<i>Under Activities 1.1.1 and 2.2.1, the project plans to establish new MPAs, and restore seagrass, mangrove, and coral reef ecosystems in WPP 572.</i>
3. Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement	X			<i>The project is not proposing activities that may cause physical displacement. However, some activities under Activity 1.1.1 (Component 1) have the potential to cause economic displacement. These risks include potential exclusion of local fisher from traditional fishing areas due to new management plans for WPP 572, short-term reduction in catch for fisher due to new management practices, and restrictions on land use for local communities leading to possible livelihood challenges.</i>
4. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	X			<i>Some of the provinces in WPPNRI 572 have indigenous / traditional communities. Sumatra alone has 392 indigenous communities which makes the province the third largest in terms of concentration of indigenous communities.</i>
5. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention			X	<i>The project does not propose activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials. However, some activities under Component 2 have the potential to trigger this ESS Standard during implementation of the subprojects such as those with resource-intensive processes may detract from direct conservation activities. This is to be determined during the ESS screening process for subgrants.</i>
6. Cultural Heritage			X	<i>There are no planned activities at this time that would have an impact on cultural heritage. However, this ESS Standard could be triggered during implementation of the subprojects. This is to be determined during the ESS screening process for subgrants.</i>

ESS Standard	Yes	No	TBD	Justification
7. Labour and Working Conditions			X	<i>The EE indicated that it has the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities to meet the minimum requirements. However, this ESS Standard could be triggered during implementation of the subprojects. This is to be determined during the ESS screening process for subgrants.</i>
8. Community Health, Safety and Security			X	<i>CHSS risks have been identified and assessed as Low. However, this ESS Standard could be triggered during implementation of the subprojects. For example, there could be SEAH risk due to an increase in the influx of male workers and contractors who are external to the local communities. This is to be determined during the ESS screening process for subgrants.</i>
9. Private Sector Direct Investments and FIs	X			<i>Component 2 involves the implementation of a BEAM grant facility, an on-granting financial mechanism designed to fund ecotourism, collaborative MPA management, sustainable and diversified fishing livelihoods, sustainable waste management, high carbon ecosystem restoration, and small-scale renewable energy deployment/installation.</i>
10. Climate Risk and Related Disasters	X			<i>WPPNRI 572 is vulnerable to natural disasters, including high-magnitude earthquakes and tsunamis.</i>

Note: Other ESS Standards may be triggered at any time during the project cycle.

III. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

Based on the ESS Standards triggered, the project is categorized as follows:

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
		X	
<i>The proposed project activities have the potential to cause negative environmental and social impacts. However, the impacts are anticipated to be limited and site-specific, and mitigation measures can be readily designed and implemented to mitigate/manage those impacts.</i>			

IV. MANAGEMENT OF ESS STANDARDS TRIGGERED

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The project is required to prepare a fit-for-purpose ESIA/ESMP that covers the identification, evaluation, and management of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of The Blue Halo S - Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM). The ESMP should also outline the processes and procedures, and roles and responsibilities for effectively managing the ESS risks and impacts.

Project-level Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Component 2 of the project will identify and support sub-projects via a financing mechanism. Since the types of sub-projects are unknown at this stage, the project-level ESMF must describe how the project will screen and manage ESS risks and impacts. It is anticipated that some of those impacts will be related to ESS2, ESS3, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, ESS9, and ESS10.

Process Framework

The project is required to develop a Process Framework (as part of the establishment of new management plans for WPP 572) to outline and address how affected stakeholders will be involved in the process, how the project will assess potential adverse impacts on their livelihoods, and the process for agreeing, negotiating and providing compensation and/or restoration of livelihoods to affected individuals and communities. Where there is potential to use land owned by village beneficiaries for village level infrastructure, the project will also need to identify and implement mitigation measures for livelihood loss, such as Voluntary Land Donation Protocol (VLDP) and voluntary transaction protocol.

Indigenous Peoples Framework

Since the specific IP communities are to be determined during the Implementation phase, the project is required to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Framework (IPF) at the PPF stage and to update this to an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) during the implementation phase when the communities have been identified. The IPF/IPP must outline how Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) would be sought as well as how the project will avoid negative impacts on indigenous peoples, ensure their full and effective participation in decision making related to the project, and to provide indigenous peoples with culturally appropriate social and economic benefits that have been negotiated with them. Where the project may affect indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, appropriate measures shall be taken to recognize, respect, and protect their lands and territories, environment, health, and culture, as well as to avoid all undesired contact. Aspects of the project that would result in such undesired contact shall not be processed further. The IPP must also take into consideration the Indigenous People's cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects, and provide measures to mitigate any adverse impact on the affected Indigenous People's lives or cultural heritage.

Other Plans

Apart from the ESS Policy, the project is required to comply with the CI-GEF/GCF's Accountability and Grievance Policy, Gender Policy, and Stakeholder Engagement Policy. The project is required during the project development phase to develop and submit to CI-GEF/GCF for review and approval, the following plans:

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy, the EE is required to develop an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (template provided) that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the EE for consideration and redress. The mechanism must be gender-sensitive, in place before the start of project activities, and disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context.

In addition, the EE is required to monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

- 1. Number of times/events the AGM is disclosed to project stakeholders; and*
- 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.*

II. Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP)

The GAAP (template provided) should include a gender analysis including the role of men and women in decision-making, and appropriate interventions with gender-related outcomes to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities to participate and benefit from the project.

Further, the project should examine the extent of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Harassment (SEAH), the likelihood of project activities contributing/exacerbating GBV and SEAH, and proposed mitigation measures as needed.

In addition, the EE is required to monitor and report on the following minimum gender indicators:

- 1. Number of persons (disaggregated by gender) who received benefits during the implementation phase; and if relevant*
- 2. Number of documents (disaggregated by types) derived from the project that included gender considerations or address gender gaps.*

III. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

To ensure that the project complies with the CI-GEF/GCF's Stakeholders' Engagement Policy, the EE is required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (template provided).

In addition, the EE is required to monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

- 1. Number of stakeholder entities (disaggregated by type) involved during the project implementation phase;*
- 2. Number of persons (disaggregated by gender) who participated in activities during the project implementation phase; and*
- 3. Number of engagements (disaggregated by type of engagement) with stakeholders in during the project implementation phase.*

All plans must be submitted to the CI-GCF/GEF Project Agencies for review and approval during the project proposal development phase.

V. DISCLOSURE

The approved plans must be disclosed to stakeholders at least 30 days before the GCF Board meeting.