

Blue Halo S – Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM)

ANNEX 26: Locally Led Climate Action Eligibility Criteria

1. Priority areas of work and target geographies for the Adaptation Window

Priority Area	Province
Sub-theme 1. Ecotourism enterprises for community development	Indicative, Needs-Based Targeted Areas
• Areas with a high degree of vulnerability to climate change impacts • Areas with a high degree of ecosystem biodiversity, marine life, and natural attraction • Areas with a high degree of community reliance on marine and coastal resources for livelihoods • Areas with existing ecotourism potential and opportunities for development of sustainable tourism activities • Areas with limited access to preservation and conservation resources. • Indigenous peoples' territory	• West Sumatra and North Sumatra, which contain the majority of coral reef ecosystems in WPP572 and are attractive for diving tourism. • Mentawai Islands, Nias and Lampung as the primary destinations for special interest (culinary, adventure, cultural, ecotourism) tourists.
Sub-theme 2. Collaborative MPAs management	
• Areas of interest, new and existing MPAs/network identified in Indonesia MPAs vision 30 by 45 in this region. • Areas where governance structure and institutions have effectively managed marine and coastal resources. • Areas with high potential of community participation; engaged and supportive for collaborative management. • Areas with high potential of collaborative action and shared knowledge from various stakeholders (government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, local communities). • The territories of Indigenous Peoples have not yet been formally recognized or legally titled	• Existing MPAs are distributed equally in Aceh, West Sumatra and North Sumatra. • Majority of newly proposed MPAs are in Lampung and North Sumatra.

Sub-theme 3. Sustainable and diversified fishing livelihoods (Community-Based Economic Activities)	
• Areas outside new and existing MPAs/network identified in Indonesia MPAs vision • Areas with a high degree of vulnerability to climate change impacts • Areas with a high degree of fishing activity and dependence on fisheries as a primary source of livelihood • Areas identified with lack of access to essential preserving equipment and technologies. • Areas with a high potential for economic enhancement through community-based and motivated to improve their economic conditions. • Areas with a high potential of community willingness and engagement to participate in and benefit from community-based economic activities. • Indigenous peoples' territory	• Aceh, Lampung, and North Sumatra have high dependence on fisheries / large proportion of the population reliant on fisheries and aquaculture. • Lampung, Bengkulu, and West Sumatra are projected to be the three provinces facing the most severe future climate impacts (SST, SLR). • Lampung and Bengkulu provinces and Nias Islands, which have high poverty rates and sensitivity to climate change, display the need to focus on vulnerable coastal farmers and inhabitants who lack resources for climate adaptation, linking social and environmental concerns.
Sub-theme 4. Sustainable waste management	
• Areas where the impact of climate-driven waste pollution on coastal environments and communities is significant. • Areas with poorly managed waste collection sites. • Areas with poor waste management facilities. • Indigenous peoples' territory	• Banten, particularly the coastal area and Ujung Kulon national park, with high impact of waste pollution. • Northern provinces of WPP 572, specifically Aceh, where the impact of climate-driven waste pollution on coastal environments and communities is significant.
Other Adaptation landscape Criteria	
• Existing regulations in Indonesia on nature restoration and renewable energy deployment and its impacts on the area. • Presence of MSMEs and large enterprises. • Capacity of communities and/or organizations in the area to implement interventions (technical, administrative, and/or otherwise) • Gender considerations for underrepresented, marginalized groups and female-headed households that may face difficulties in accessing facilities and assistance, • Indigenous territories and/or the presence of Indigenous peoples and women who benefit from coastal areas.	• Aceh, West Sumatra, and Lampung are amongst the provinces in this region who possess sufficient capacity and experiences in marine conservation over the past two decades. • Lack of capacity in managing the marine ecosystem is identified in the remaining areas, including North Sumatra, Banten and Bengkulu. • High percentages of female-led households in Aceh, West Sumatra, and North Sumatra (21% and 17%) require gender-sensitive intervention measures, ensuring access to facilities and assistance. • The Indigenous Territory Registration Agency (<i>Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat</i> or BRWA) provided information around registered, verified and certified data of indigenous territories.

- Cultural heritage related to adaptation actions refers to traditional knowledge, practices, and values that enhance community resilience to climate change.

2. Eligibility Criteria for the Adaptation Window

Through the grant management process KI as EE will seek to promote, to the largest extent practicable, equitable distribution of resources and portfolio level balance across smaller and larger size grants, across the range of eligible organizations and across the targeted geographies

	Category	Criteria
General across all grants sub-windows (detail for each window provided below)	Type of entity	Grants can be accessed by potential grantees responding to calls for proposals issued by BEAM. A call for proposal can provide one or multiple grants. The geographic focus, programmatic focus, grant period and grant size will be determined for each call for proposals, following the BEAM annual work program. <u>Grantee entities:</u> The potential grantees can be CSOs, NGOs, cooperatives, companies / MSMEs, Public Service Agencies, universities and research institutions. All grantees will be screened for technical and financial capacity, track record, and AML/CFT by the Executing Entity. Local and small community-based NGOs are specifically included in the sustainable and diversified fishing livelihood category. While KI welcome applications from capable NGOs of all sizes, the primary focus remains on supporting smaller, community-based organizations. We also encourage local and small community-based NGOs demonstrating strong organizational capacity to apply for larger grants. <u>Beneficiaries:</u> Indigenous peoples, local and coastal communities and MSMEs in targeted areas. Grantee criteria: • Operational maturity of the organization, past sources of funds and capacity of fund management. • Proof of physical presence and operations in the WPP572 province where the potential grantee has applied. • Sufficient operational capacity, internal policies and governance mechanism to manage grant funding for internal operations. • Willingness to engage Penabulu to strengthen their technical and operations capacity. • Climate-focused interventions proposed, climate risks addressed, sustainability mechanisms, and impact measurement and reporting standards clearly defined. • Value for money offered with emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness. • Commitment to align their project implementation with Project Safeguard Standards and policies. • Commitment to provide maintenance and replacement of granted equipment.

	Category	Criteria
	Environmental and social screening	- Proposed interventions classified as “Environmental and Social Risk Category B” or “Environmental and Social Risk Category C”, in accordance with GCF guidelines. - The Project will not finance any project with CI-GCF Category “A” rating. - The Project will not finance any project with activities that fall within the CI-GCF exclusion list. (Refer to section VIII of the ESMF¹). - The Project must have a screening checklist to identify projects’ environmental and social risks and ensure relevant site-specific environmental and social management plans are prepared to mitigate the risks identified. - The Project must ensure the screening checklist also identifies any potential cumulative, indirect and induced impacts, as well as any potential conflict sensitivity issues, particularly with local communities. - The Project will ensure compliance with the CI- GCF’s Safeguards Policy, Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Stakeholder Engagement Policy and Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy.
	Gender and social inclusion screening	- The Project will ensure there is fair and inclusive consideration of project applicants including underrepresented or marginalized groups. - Projects must demonstrate measures they will put in place to ensure fair and equitable access of benefits for women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. - All projects must demonstrate how they will meet GESI-related targets, with particular emphasis on implementing gender-responsive approaches, including support for women-led enterprises and those from Indigenous communities.
	Key indicators to report	The projects must include an indicator report demonstrating (with clear methodology for calculations) a reduction in the vulnerability of the targeted communities or ecosystems to climate-related risks and impacts, as well as an efficiency indicator (USD per adaptation beneficiary). Exit strategy will be described in proposal and key indicators for sustainability tracked. Progress against Data will be disaggregated by sex, disability, indigenous peoples & local communities (IPLC) and other relevant socio-economic variables.
	Types of costs supported	Staff, consultants and service providers, goods and equipment, travel, operational support, meetings and events.

¹ https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gcf/ci_gef_gcf-esmf-version-7.pdf?sfvrsn=a788de43_4

	Category	Criteria
Ecotourism enterprises for community development	Overarching goals	Projects must aim to promote eco-tourism as a means of income generating activities and improve the protection of marine ecosystems.
	National policy alignment	All proposals must align with the government's sustainable ecotourism programs.
	Key indicators used to measure project performance	- Targeted percentage increase in incomes from eco-tourism businesses and the number of hectares under improved management. - Number of eco-tourism-related job opportunities created in supported areas disaggregated by sex and with tracking of IPLC participation. - Percentage increase in visitors/tourists due to positive and meaningful experiences (quality). - Expected total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and participation by indigenous peoples & local communities. - People currently employed by the tourism sector in WPP 572. - Companies operating in the eco-tourism industry in WPP 572, including disaggregation of women-led companies. - People potentially employed by the eco-tourism sector. - Number of eco-tourism operators implementing pollution prevention measures
	Percentage of costs covered (co-financing requirement)	Calls for proposals will not mandate required cash co-financing contributions for projects that do not support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries, but grantees will be encouraged to consider and include co-financing in their project proposals. Projects that include support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries will be expected to provide cash and/or in-kind co-financing. The required proportion of co-financing will be specified in the call for proposals and is expected to be modest, so as not to discourage beneficiaries, while demonstrating a meaningful level of beneficiary commitment.
	Priority location areas	Priority locations for the ecotourism program include provinces with rich biodiversity and marine life, such as West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Mentawai Islands, Nias, and Lampung. To maximize the program's impact, other qualifying areas within Fisheries Management Area (WPP) 572 will also be considered. The program aims to enhance incomes, land management, job opportunities, and visitor experiences in areas reliant on marine resources and with limited conservation access.
Collaborative MPA management	Overarching goals	Projects must contribute to the effective implementation of newly established and existing MPAs/networks.
	National policy alignment	All proposals must align with Gol's MPA Vision 30x45 in this region. Proposals must demonstrate how their project will contribute to reaching WPP 572's proportional share of MPA protection goals in Gol's MPA Vision 30x45.

	Category	Criteria
	Key indicators used to measure project performance	• Number of hectares under improved management. • Increased numbers of skilled surveyors and government staff members with improved knowledge and expertise in MPAs monitoring practices, disaggregated by sex and IPLC. • Enhanced participative monitoring and data collection capabilities resulting in more accurate and comprehensive data. • Increased compliance indicating improved management of MPAs/networks using Evaluation of Conservation Area Management Effectiveness (EVIKA) score. • Expected total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and indigenous peoples & local communities. - MPA management units and managers. - Communities co-managing MPAs. - CSOs engaged.
	Percentage of costs covered (co-financing requirement)	Calls for proposals from non-private sector entities will not mandate required cash co-financing contributions, but grantees will be encouraged to consider and bring in co-financing options to their project proposals.
	Priority location areas	Projects will target existing MPAs within WPP 572, covering an area of approximately 1.3 million hectares. These grants will be prioritized to align with Gol's planning for Indonesia's MPA Vision 30x45 in this region.
Sustainable and diversified fishing livelihoods	Overarching goals	Projects must lead to a reduction in the impacts of climate change on fishing communities.
	National policy alignment	All proposals must demonstrate how they align with Gol's community-based economic programs.
	Key indicators used to measure project performance	• Number of new low-carbon innovations and technologies that enhance fish product value, improve livelihoods for women and vulnerable groups, and drive innovation through further research. • Reduction in the number of spoiled fish catch due to improved ice production infrastructure. • Number of fishers with increased household income, disaggregated by sex and IPLC • Expected total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and participation by indigenous peoples & local communities.
	Percentage of costs covered (co-	Calls for proposals will not mandate required cash co-financing contributions for projects that do not support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries, but grantees will be encouraged to consider and include co-financing in their project proposals. Projects that support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide

	Category	Criteria
	financing requirement)	financial benefits to beneficiaries will be expected to provide cash and/or in-kind co-financing. The required proportion of co-financing will be specified in the call for proposals and is expected to be modest, while demonstrating a meaningful level of beneficiary commitment.
	Priority location areas	Projects will be prioritized in Lampung and Bengkulu provinces and Nias island, which have high poverty rates and high sensitivity to climate change. To maximize the program's impact, other qualifying areas within Fisheries Management Area (WPP) 572 will also be considered.
Sustainable waste management	Overarching goals	Projects must result in a reduction in the damage caused by climate-driven waste pollution to coastal environments and communities. Proposals must demonstrate how they will contribute to this objective based on WPP 572's contribution to marine plastic pollution (expected percentage reduction in project target region).
	National policy alignment	All proposals must align with Gol's national action plan for marine littering as a follow-up to Gol's commitment to reduce waste going to sea.
	Key indicators used to measure project performance	• Percentage reduction in the quantity and weight of waste disposal prevented in coastal areas and at sea. • Increased knowledge and awareness of local communities and private entities regarding proper waste management. • Number of successful instances of the development and implementation of community-led/community-based waste management practices (e.g. Waste Bank/Bank Sampah). • Expected total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and participation by indigenous peoples & local communities.
	Percentage of costs covered (co-financing requirement)	Calls for proposals will not mandate required cash co-financing contributions for projects that do not support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries, but grantees will be encouraged to consider and include co-financing in their project proposals. Projects that support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries will be expected to provide cash and/or in-kind co-financing. The required proportion of co-financing will be specified in the call for proposals and is expected to be modest, so as not to discourage beneficiaries, while demonstrating a meaningful level of beneficiary commitment.
	Priority location areas	Projects will be prioritized in the northern provinces of WPP 572, specifically Aceh, where the impact of climate-driven waste pollution on coastal environments and communities is significant. To maximize the program's impact, other qualifying areas within Fisheries Management Area (WPP) 572 will also be considered.

3. Identified priority areas of work and target geographies for the Mitigation Window

Priority areas	Target geographies
Sub-theme 1. High carbon ecosystem restoration	
• Areas outside new and existing MPAs/network managed by KKP • Areas with existing mangroves, seagrass and/or coral reefs. • Areas with a high degree of vulnerability. • Areas with a high degree of ecosystem biodiversity. • Areas in which ecosystems directly support coastal livelihoods. • Areas that strongly depend on coastal ecosystems for storm surge mitigation and resilience to climate-driven disasters. • Areas with historically high annual rates of degradation. • Areas with high GHG mitigation potential (e.g. mangrove species that sequester more carbon than others). • Areas with the highest mangrove decline rates in the past 24 years. • Indigenous peoples' territory	Mangroves: • Priority areas for mangrove conservation include West Sumatra and North Sumatra, with special attention to Aceh and Lampung, due to noticeable coverage reduction. • Mentawai Islands and Nias Island are primary district-level habitats; these areas harbor the majority of the mangrove ecosystems located in WPP 572. • Aceh Singkil, Pesisir Barat, and Tanggamus, given significant decline rates in the past 30 years. • All mangrove restoration must be carried out in areas close to population and that can protect them from tidal flooding/seawater intrusion. Seagrass: • West Sumatra and North Sumatra, which account for over 60% of seagrass habitats in WPP 572. • District-level focus on Nias, Mentawai Islands, Gunungsitoli, Mandaling Natal, Pasaman Barat, Pesisir Selatan, and Lampung Selatan, aligning with seagrass distribution.
Sub-theme 2. Small-scale renewable energy deployment/installation	
• Areas that lack access to electricity. • Areas with plans to electrify coastal sub-sectors. • Areas that are planning climate adaptation activities that require electrification. • Areas near docks and fisheries markets. • Areas that have planned alternative livelihood activities or projects.	• Ports, such as Teluk Bayur in Padang. • Fishing landing sites (Pangkalan Pendaratan Ikan) that have been identified by the MMAF for quota-based sustainable fisheries, such as Sawang (South Aceh) and Air Bangis (West Sumatra), in which fisheries are the main source of employment in the area. • Lampung and Bengkulu provinces, which have high poverty rates and sensitivity to climate change, display the need to focus on vulnerable coastal farmers and inhabitants who lack resources for climate adaptation, linking social and environmental concerns.

Priority areas	Target geographies
Indigenous people's territory	
Other criteria	
- Existing regulations in Indonesia on nature restoration and renewable energy deployment, and its impacts on the area. - Presence of MSMEs or large enterprises (>500 people). - Capacity of area and people to implement project activity (technical, administrative, and/or otherwise). - Gender consideration for underrepresented, marginalized groups and female-headed households that may face difficulties in accessing facilities and assistance. - Cultural heritage related to mitigation actions refers to traditional knowledge, practices, and values.	- Aceh, West Sumatra, and Lampung are among the provinces in this region that have demonstrated sufficient capacity and experience in marine conservation over the past two decades. - Lack of capacity in managing the marine ecosystem is identified in the remaining areas, including North Sumatra, Banten and Bengkulu. Activity 2.2.4 will ensure transfer of knowledge and experiences between and among the priority areas. - The high percentage of female-led households in Aceh, West Sumatra, and North Sumatra (21% and 17%) calls for gender-sensitive intervention measures, ensuring access to facilities and assistance. - The Indigenous Territory Registration Agency (<i>Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat</i> or BRWA) provided information around registered, verified and certified data of indigenous territories.

4. Eligibility Criteria for Mitigation Window

	Category	Criteria
General across all grant sub-windows	Type of entity	Grants can be accessed by potential grantees responding to calls for proposals issued by BEAM. A call for proposal can provide single or multiple grants. The geographic focus, programmatic focus, grant period and grant size will be determined for each call for proposals, following the BEAM annual work program. <u>Grantee entities</u>: The potential grantees can be CSOs, NGOs, cooperatives, companies, MSMEs, Public Service Agencies, universities and research institutions. All grantees will be screened for technical and financial capacity, track record, and AML/CFT by the Executing Entity. Local and small community-based NGOs are specifically included in the sustainable and diversified fishing livelihood category, as demonstrated by our small grants scheme. While KI welcome applications from capable NGOs of all sizes, our primary focus remains on supporting these smaller, community-based organizations. We also encourage local and small community-based NGOs demonstrating strong organizational capacity to apply for larger grants <u>Beneficiaries</u>: Indigenous peoples, local and coastal communities and MSMEs in targeted areas.
	Entity capacity	• Operational maturity of the organization, past sources of funds and capacity of fund management. • Proof of physical presence and operations in the WPP572 province for which the potential grantee has applied for. • Selection criteria and due-diligence processes followed. • Operational capacity, internal policies and governance mechanism to manage grant funding for internal operations. • Willingness to engage Penabulu to strengthen their technical and operations capacity. • Blue outcomes proposed, climate risk addressed, and impact measurement and reporting standards of the proponent. • Value for money offered with the strong balance of efficiency and effectiveness. • Commitment to align their project planning and implementation with the CI-GCF Safeguard Standards and policies. • Commitment to provide maintenance and replacement of granted equipment.
	Environmental and Social screening	• The project must be classified as “Environmental and Social Risk Category B” or “Environmental and Social Risk Category C”, according to GCF guidelines. • The Project will not finance any project with GCF Category A potential. • The Project will not finance any project within the CI-GCF exclusion list. (Refer to section VIII of the ESMF²) • The Project must have a screening checklist to identify projects’ environmental and social issues and ensure relevant site-specific environmental and social management plans are prepared to mitigate the risks identified.

² https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gcf/ci_gcf_gcf-esmf-version-7.pdf?sfvrsn=a788de43_4

	Category	Criteria
		- The Project must ensure the screening checklist also identifies any potential cumulative, indirect and induced, as well as any potential conflict sensitivity issues, particularly with local communities. - The Project will ensure compliance with the CI-GCF's Safeguards Policy, Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Stakeholder Engagement Policy and Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy.
	Gender and social inclusion screening	The Project must demonstrate fair and inclusive consideration of project applicants including identified underrepresented or marginalized groups. All grant-funded proposals must demonstrate how they will meet GESI-related targets, such as the percentage of beneficiaries who are women. Projects must demonstrate measures they will put in place to ensure fair and equitable access of benefits for women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. Considerations such as the percentage of women that are identified as direct beneficiaries of the project, or how the project will benefit women-led enterprises, will need to be demonstrated in the proposal. All projects must demonstrate how they will meet GESI-related targets with particular emphasis on implementing gender-responsive approaches.
	Key indicators to report	All grant proposals must present and report against a sustainability strategy (particularly for renewable energy technology grants) and CO ₂ mitigation targets with a clearly defined / pre-approved methodology. Restoration and protection projects will report progress against baselines in hectare terms. Cost efficiency information will also be tracked (\$/tCO ₂ e).
	Type of costs supported	Staff, consultants and service providers, goods and equipment, travel, operational support, meetings and events.
High carbon ecosystem restoration	Overarching goals	Projects must contribute to needed ecosystem restoration and protection of restored areas in WPP 572 to provide the vital carbon sequestration services needed for low-carbon development.
	National policy alignment	All proposals must align with the documents listed below. Alignment must be demonstrated by referencing the target indicators or objectives set out in these documents, and through an accompanying analysis as to how the proposed project under this activity will achieve the goals of the various policy texts (e.g. an emissions sequestration accounting analysis to show alignment with emissions reductions target in the AFOLU sector in Indonesia's Enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (ENDC)). All proposals must align with Indonesia's MPA Vision 30x45, which sets conservation targets of 44.29% for mangroves and 67.24% for seagrass in this region. All proposals must align with the following policies:

	Category	Criteria
		Indonesia's Vision 2030 and 2045; Indonesia' National Blue Economy Strategy; the 2025–2045 National Development Plan; 2022 ENDC; National Adaptation Plan (2019); Long-Term Strategy of Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS 2050). All proposals should also show alignment with one of the following policy texts: Indonesia Blue Economy Roadmap, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Roadmap, government priority program contained in BRGM.
	Key indicators used to measure project performance	Number of hectares under improved management: - At least a proportional percentage of the national target for Mangrove (50%) in the region conserved, relative to the amount of mangrove extent in WPP 572. - At least a proportional percentage of the national target (50%) in the region conserved, relative to the amount of seagrass extent in WPP 572. Expected tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) to be reduced or avoided. Intervention efficiency (USD/ton CO ₂ e, which should be less than USD 5, per GCF guidelines). Direct beneficiaries: Indigenous peoples and local communities who will be implementing the nature restoration activities.
	Percentage of costs covered (co-financing requirement)	Calls for proposals will not mandate required cash co-financing contributions, but grantees will be encouraged to consider and bring in co-financing options in their project proposals including some level of in-kind contribution.
	Priority location areas	Projects targeting the following regions will be prioritized if the grant window is oversubscribed: 1) areas with the highest conservation potential, including West Sumatra and North Sumatra; 2) areas that have experienced a noticeable reduction in mangrove coverage over the past decade, including Aceh and Lampung; and 3) areas where the rate of ecosystem decline is the highest (Aceh Singkil, Pesisir Barat, and Tanggamus). To maximize the program's impact, other qualifying areas within Fisheries Management Area (WPP) 572 will also be considered. Restoration and Rehabilitation of critical ecosystems must take place in areas where the targeted ecosystem currently exists (e.g. planting of mangrove forest in areas without extant mangroves will not be approved).
Small-scale renewable energy	Overarching goals and example activities	Developing and implementing renewable energy targeting local communities, such as small-scale solar panel installation, maintenance and use of renewable technologies for fishing practices and processing.

	Category	Criteria
deployment/installation	National policy alignment	All proposals must align with the Paris Agreement and Indonesia's ENDC. Alignment must be demonstrated by referencing target indicators or objectives in these documents, and through an accompanying analysis showing how the proposed project under this activity will achieve the goals of the various policy texts.
	Key indicators used to measure project performance	Expected tCO ₂ e. Avoided emissions from equivalent fossil fuel energy use (tCO ₂ e/yr). Expected energy efficiency of renewable technology (tCO ₂ e/USD). Direct beneficiaries (data will be disaggregated by sex, disability, IPLC and other relevant socio-economic variables):
	Percentage of costs covered (co-financing requirement)	Calls for proposals will not mandate required cash co-financing contributions for projects that do not support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries, but grantees will be encouraged to consider and include co-financing in their project proposals. Projects that support commercial, productive, or livelihood activities that provide financial benefits to beneficiaries will be expected to provide cash and/or in-kind co-financing. The required proportion of co-financing will be specified in the call for proposals and is expected to be modest, so as not to discourage beneficiaries, while demonstrating a meaningful level of beneficiary commitment.
	Priority location areas	All provinces in WPP 572: Aceh, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Banten

ESS Exclusion List

All grants issued by BEAM will be subject to screening per CI's Institutional ESMF, CI will not fund projects or programs that:

1. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues;
2. Propose to degrade or facilitate significant degradation of, and/or conversion of natural habitats of any type (forests, wetlands, grasslands, coastal/marine ecosystems, etc.) including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, recognized as protected by indigenous and local communities, or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset;
3. Involve adverse impacts on critical natural habitats, including forests that are critical natural habitats, including from the procurement of natural resource commodities, except for adverse impacts on a limited scale that result from conservation actions that achieve a net gain of the biodiversity values associated with the critical natural habitat;
4. Propose to carry out unsustainable harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in critical natural habitats;
5. Propose the introduction of species that can potentially become invasive and harmful to the environment, unless there is a mitigation plan to avoid this from happening;
6. Involve involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets belonging to local communities or individuals; through coercion and/or undue influence.
7. Contravene major international and regional conventions on human rights, including rights specific to indigenous peoples;
8. Propose activities that result in the exploitation of and access to outsiders to the lands and territories of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and in initial contact;
9. Propose the use and/or procurement of materials deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-outs or bans, such as: a. ozone depleting substances, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other specific, hazardous pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides or chemicals; b. wildlife or products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
10. Propose the use and/or procurement of pesticides and hazardous materials that are unlawful under national or international laws, the generation of wastes and effluents, and emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants;
11. Involves the removal, alteration or disturbance of any non-replicable or critical cultural heritage, or the use of any intangible cultural heritage without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the communities who it belongs to;
12. Include the use of forced labor, trafficking in persons, and child labor. Child labor includes both (i) labor below the minimum age of employment and (ii) any other work that may be hazardous, may interfere with the child's education, or may be harmful to the child's health or to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development; and
13. Involve the design and construction of new dams or rehabilitation of existing dams or financing agriculture and water resource management infrastructure that are highly dependent on the performance of dams that potentially affect their performance. (The CI-GEF/GCF Project Agency has not been accredited for the GEF Minimum Standard 7, Safety of Dams).