

**Indonesia Inclusive Livelihoods for Poor Rural Communities in Eastern Indonesia Project
P174902
Environmental and Social Screening Checklist**

Project Activities

This project development objective (PDO) aims to increase access to livelihoods opportunities for target vulnerable and female community members in target villages in Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara provinces in Eastern Indonesia. It seeks to achieve the PDO through inclusive development planning, paired with strengthening local linkages to support community-led livelihoods initiatives. The project defines livelihoods as a broad range of activities and assets people utilize to support themselves. In target villages, communities rely heavily on a limited set of livelihoods options focused on food and commodity production from natural resources. Improving livelihoods in these areas require support to local food systems, access to and management of natural resources, and increases in social capital of the poorest. Working with BaKTI (an established NGO in Eastern Indonesia) as an implementing agency, and their partnerships with district and village governments, the project will design and implement a model for poorly connected and marginal areas that takes an inclusive, whole-of-community approach to strengthening village economies and food systems. The project will (i) support villages to develop livelihoods plans and directly support community groups and the poorest households, and (ii) strengthen institutional linkages between community groups and village government, district government and other local actors, to provide sustained, local support to livelihoods initiatives and sustainable landscape management practices, including through the village fund.

The project has three components. Component 1 of the project will: (i) pilot tailored participatory mapping and planning at the village-level, with a focus on identifying social (e.g. increased cooperation between poor households) and economic (e.g. methods to increase food production) livelihoods opportunities suited to poorly connected and marginal areas; (ii) support community groups to undertake livelihoods enhancing interventions in line with livelihoods plans; and (iii) identify linkages with technical support and service providers to support livelihoods plans. Under component 1, the project will provide small non-capital expenditures support for community groups to develop livelihoods initiatives (not to exceed US\$ 750 or around IDR 10 million per village), which usage is limited to small-scale works, such as procurement of stationaries, handcarts and storage vehicles for small businesses, or development of a demonstration plot for a community-managed vegetable garden with focus on community foods system and the village level's economic development. On the supply side, Component 2 will: (i) build the capacity of village governments to leverage village funds to support viable livelihoods enhancing initiatives; (ii) support inter-village learning and exchange; and (iii) undertake socialization and outreach to sub-district and district governments to build linkages in support of village livelihoods interventions. Component 3 will provide project management and administration for all implemented activities, monitor the progress against the set indicators and generate policy and program-relevant learning, and knowledge dissemination to share lessons learned with policy makers and promote visibility.

Purpose of Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Proposals and/or activities that have passed the exclusion list screening¹ will then need to identify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts and mitigation measures. This identification is done

¹ Provided in separate document

using the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist, which provides an easy reference on typical proposals and/or activities that could be supported by the project. This checklist should be used during preparation of the Village Livelihood Plans (VLPs). Livelihood activities proposed under the VLP will specify the potential environmental and social risks and impacts based on this screening check list, and recommend mitigation measures that are suitable to manage the identified risks and impacts of the activity.

**Indonesia Inclusive Livelihoods for Poor Rural Communities in Eastern Indonesia Project
Environmental and Social Screening Checklist**

PART 1: INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE			
Project/ livelihood activity title			
Scope of project and activity			
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	E&S Focal Point (PIC)	Local Counterpart Supervision	Contractor
PROJECT LOCATION			
Location (Province/District/Sub-District/Village)			
Geographic description			
LEGISLATION			
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity			
PUBLIC CONSULTATION			
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place			
Brief summary of the consultation (to verify community support for the activity)			

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING			
Tick that apply	TYPOLOGY OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MITIGATION PLAN
[]	Small scale agriculture/agroforestry/plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental (soil and groundwater) pollution due to excessive utilization and spillage of chemical substances, including pesticides. • Excessive use of fertilizer/nutrients and contamination to waters and environment. • The existence of silt and soil residue from land preparation. • Soil erosion and degradation caused by the slope in plantation activity and surface runoff. • Disturbances to local biodiversity, sensitive area, protected area. • Potential introduction of invasive species. • Occupational health and safety risk caused by chemical substance handling and waste management. • Carbon emissions due to slash and burn to open land • The risk of child labor employment. • The risk of lack of participation from vulnerable groups and/or engagement with indigenous communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity will not use harmful substances (pesticide, chemicals) that are not allowed by Government of Indonesia (GoI), WHO, and/or local culture. List of harmful substances as regulated by Ministry of Agriculture ² • Using pesticides and other chemical substances in appropriate manner according to sustainable agriculture practices as outlined by FAO ³ • Providing appropriate chemical storage area to prevent spillage and leaching to soil and surrounding environment outlining in the regulation of Ministry of Environment and Forestry ⁴ • Implementation of proper waste management including 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), ensuring that the residue and wastes are handled in controlled area. • Implementation of proper hazardous and toxic waste management at the project area. Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information. The containers of hazardous substances should be placed in a leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching. The wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility. • The project will develop erosion and sediment control measures (e.g. terracing and contour system). • Screening of activity location prior to execution to avoid any disturbances to biodiversity sensitive areas or protected areas. All recognized natural and/or critical habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited. • Engage local experts and/or local wisdom to screen and prevent introduction of potential invasive species, and monitoring of invasive species and its effects to local environment. • The workers will be wearing the proper PPE such as hand gloves, safety glasses and safety boots when using chemical substances. • Not using fire (slash and burn) to do replanting/ land opening throughout the agriculture life cycle. • Apply the procedures under project's LMP (Labor Management Procedure) for child labor. • Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan), including procedures for inclusive and meaningful engagement with IPs.
[]	Small-scale farming/animal rearing/animal husbandry (livestock, chickens etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive use of animal feed/ fertilizer/nutrients and contamination to waters and environment. • Disturbances to local biodiversity, sensitive area, protected area. • Carbon emissions due to slash and burn to open land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of proper waste management including 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), ensuring that the residue and waste are handled in controlled area. • Engage local experts and/or local wisdom to screen and prevent introduction of potential biological hazards related to animal rearing. • Screening of activity location prior to execution to avoid any disturbances to biodiversity sensitive areas or protected areas by involving local government agency (forestry department) in the screen-

² <http://perundangan.pertanian.go.id/admin/file/Permentan-01-07.pdf>

³ <https://www.fao.org/3/y2767e/y2767e00.htm>

⁴ http://jdih.menlhk.co.id/uploads/files/P_12_2020_PENYIMPANAN_LIMBAH_B3_menlhk_06262020092441.pdf

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING			
Tick that apply	TYPOLOGY OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MITIGATION PLAN
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological hazards related to animal rearing (bird flu, anthrax etc.). Impacts to critically endangered species. The risk of child labor employment. The risk of lack of participation from vulnerable groups and/or engagement with indigenous communities 	<p>ing process to identify protected forest areas. All recognized natural and/or critical habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all projects will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not using fire (slash and burn) to do replanting/ land opening throughout the agriculture life cycle. Apply sustainable farming practices to prevent biological hazards such as vaccination of animals. Prevention of capture and domestication/commercialization of terrestrial protected species in the area under IUCN Red List: hawksbill turtle, Asian box turtle, green turtle, black-bearded flying fox, yellow-crested cockatoo (refer Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool - IBAT) Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan), including procedures for inclusive and meaningful engagement with IPs.
[]	Small scale aquaculture and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbances to local biodiversity, sensitive area, protected area due to harmful equipment and chemical. Environmental pollution risk due to the utilization of chemicals that are not allowed. Overfishing. Potential introduction of invasive species. The risk of child labor employment. The risk of lack of participation from vulnerable groups and/or engagement with indigenous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening of activity location prior to project executions to avoid any disturbances to biodiversity sensitive areas or protected areas. All recognized natural and/or critical habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited. The activity will not use the harmful equipment and chemical substances that are not allowed by GoI, WHO, and/or local culture such as drift net fishing, bombing, poisoning of fish. Using chemical substances in appropriate manner according to sustainable fishing practices. Implementation of proper waste management including 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Ensuring that the waste is handled in the controlled area. Apply sustainable fish capture/fish size and volume in accordance with applicable regulations and/or local wisdom – release undersized fish as outlined in the regulation of GoI⁵ Engage local experts and/or local wisdom to screen and prevent introduction of potential invasive species, and monitoring of invasive species and its effects to local environment. Prevent capture and release of critically endangered and endangered fish common in the area: Pondicherry shark, oceanic whitetip shark, scalloped hammerhead, green sawfish, bowmouth guitarfish, bottlenose wedgefish, largetooth sawfish, giant guitarfish, southern bluefin tuna, devils ray, whales (refer Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool – IBAT) Apply the procedures under project's LMP (labor Management Procedure) for child labor Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) including procedures for inclusive and meaningful engagement with IPs.
[]	Small-scale Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health and safety risk e.g. work accident. Environmental pollution caused by dust, waste and material residue during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment in accordance with government regulation on health and safety⁶ Using appropriate PPE during construction activity (always wear hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots).

⁵ https://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/UU_2009_45.pdf

⁶ https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/asset/data_puu/Permen_5_2018.pdf

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING			
Tick that apply	TYOPOLOGY OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MITIGATION PLAN
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of noise, vibration and dust to surrounding environment. • The risk of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH). • The risk of child labor employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking occupational health and safety training for all construction workers in accordance with government regulation on health and safety ⁷ • Engagement with experienced and competent construction contractors and workers. • Keep debris in controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris dust. • If asbestos is located on the project site, mark clearly as hazardous material. The asbestos should be removed, and asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately, and operators to wear PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) such as appropriate breathing protection. • Implement proper waste management at the site during construction. Construction waste should be collected and disposed properly in the controlled area. There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the project area. • Setting up the construction operational hours to prevent the work during the night. • Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) by notifying the local communities of upcoming construction activities. • Induction/training and signing of Code of Conduct and training on Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/ Sexual Harassment (SH) for foreign construction workers. • Apply the procedures under project's LMP (labor Management Procedure) for child labor
[]	Home-scale Production Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution caused by dust, waste and material residue during production process. • The risk of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH). • The risk of child labor employment. • The risk of lack of participation from vulnerable groups and/or engagement with indigenous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater should not be discharged directly to environment without any treatment. The project should be equipped with simple means of treatment such as filtration and sedimentation, domestic septic tank and/or simple sewage system before the wastewater effluent discharged to receiving environment. • Implementation of proper waste management including 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), ensuring that the residue and waste are handled in controlled area. • If the mobilization is needed, the transportation activities are not expected to be carried out at night. • Induction/training and signing of Code of Conduct and training on Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/ Sexual Harassment (SH) for facilitators and consultants. • Apply the procedures under project's LMP (labor Management Procedure) for child labor. • Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan).
[]	Community Consultations/participatory mapping/preparation of Village Livelihood Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not inclusive of vulnerable groups (woman, youth, disabled etc.) • The risk of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH) • Local community conflicts • Travel related safety risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities will be notified of the socialization and invites of consultation through village leaders/elders, appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible area. • Induction/training and signing of Code of Conduct and training on Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/ Sexual Harassment (SH) for facilitators and consultants. • Conflict mediations supported by village leaders/elders and/or facilitators. • If the mobilization is needed, the transportation activities are not expected to be carried out at night and the use of reliable and safe mode of transport. Refer to LMP on Travelling Safely.

⁷ https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/asset/data_puu/Permen_5_2018.pdf

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING			
Tick that apply	TYPOLGY OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MITIGATION PLAN
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 transmissions • The risk of lack of participation from vulnerable groups and/or engagement with indigenous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of COVID-19 health protocols as required by local government, e.g. wearing mask, keep the distance during the activity. • Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan), including procedures for inclusive and meaningful engagement with IPs.
[]	Capacity Building/training/workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not inclusive of vulnerable groups (woman, youth, disabled, IP, etc). • The risk of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) / sexual harassment (SH) • Travel related safety risks • Covid-19 transmissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities will be notified of the socialization and invites of consultation through village leaders/elders, appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible area. • Induction/training and signing of Code of Conduct and training on GBV/SEA/SH for facilitators and consultants. • If the mobilization is needed, the transportation activities are not expected to be carried out at night and the use of reliable and safe mode of transport. Refer to LMP on Travelling Safely. • Implementation of COVID-19 health protocols as required by local government, e.g. wearing mask, keep the distance during the activity. • Apply the procedures under project's SEP (Stakeholder Engagement Plan).
[]	<p>< Project E&S focal point to complete></p> <p>Other proposed activities not covered by ESSC:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Describe potential E&S risks and impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<p>Describe mitigation measures/plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

