

# Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP) Green Prosperity



December 19, 2014

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Key Definitions, and Social and Gender Inclusion Requirements

The Indonesia Compact commits to “equal participation in and benefits from GP project investments by women and marginalized groups”. Given the commitment, the following are some key definitions and social and gender inclusion criteria for different GP activities.

**Equal access in the context of social inclusion and gender equality** is defined as equal access to and control over resources and benefits, equal participation in decision-making and equality under law for men and women, and all social groups (details in Box 1).

**Vulnerable/marginalized groups** are defined as groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. The IFC Performance Standards specify that vulnerable status may stem from an individual’s or group’s race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status (details in Box 1 and Section 4.1).

**Indigenous Peoples (IP)** defined by IFC Performance Standard as social groups with identities (language, culture etc.) that are distinct from mainstream population (details in Box 3)

**Equal participation** requires that all GP investments need to include participatory and gender inclusive process as follows – (a) Minimum 30% of women’s participation, (b) representations from all social groups, especially marginalized groups, (b) Separate focus groups discussion (FGDs) or meetings with women as part of project development, to gather their needs and priorities (Box 2).

**Social and Gender Assessment or Landscape & Lifescape Analysis** that is a participatory assessment of the people and institutions in relation with natural resources and livelihood, which identifies targeted beneficiaries will be required for each GP investment proposal (details in Section 3).

**Social and gender requirements for Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP), Village Boundary Setting/Resource Mapping (VBS/RM)** include adopting participatory approach – taking account of traditional practices, while integrating more innovative techniques, identifying social constraints and potential conflicts, needs of the whole community, especially marginalized groups (details in Box 4).

**Social and gender requirements for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (NRM) Projects.** All proposals need to assess men and women’s roles and priorities, especially how this impacts labor, markets, income generation, nutrition, and food security of the households. Also ensure marginalized groups and women’s livelihoods and current land and resource use patterns are not negatively impacted, rather identify innovative ways to ensure their integration into value chains (details in Box 6).

**Social and gender requirements for Renewable Energy (RE) Projects.** Proposals should include gender-differentiated impacts of RE infrastructure on employment, workloads, and the division of labor as well as strategies for addressing gaps, especially supporting complementary economic activities that improves potential of women and marginalized groups (details in Box 5).

**Trafficking in person (TIP).** The proposals should include any potential risks related to TIP such as forced labor, coercion and/or involuntary servitude, and if there are any such risks, how these will be managed (details in section 8).

## 1. Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP):

Indonesia Compact commits that “Green Prosperity will ensure equal access for women and vulnerable groups in the project and its benefits”. A substantial amount of background research, analysis, assessments and consultations have been carried out during the Compact development process and several cross-cutting gaps and inequalities at the policy, institutional and community levels were identified, which may impact ability of women and vulnerable/marginalized groups to participate in and benefit from projects. In order to fulfil the Compact commitments, MCA-Indonesia has developed a Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP) to ensure social inclusion and gender equality outcomes in each of the three projects, especially to maximize project social and economic benefits for all, and to facilitate equal access and benefits to women and potentially marginalized groups. The SGIP is an operational tool designed to systematize and ensure social and gender integration across Compact projects and activities in order to reduce poverty and improve household welfare. It also aims to minimize social and gender based risks, particularly exclusion of marginalized groups and the capture of benefits by elites. The Compact sets aside \$5 million to address these social and gender based critical constraints, develop mitigation strategies and identify opportunities for providing equitable benefits to all. SGIP complies with the MCC Gender Policy and the IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability. SGIP will be reviewed and updated annually to take account of project changes, lessons from social and gender integration, and emerging priorities.

## 2. Rationale for Social Inclusion and Gender Integration in Green Prosperity (GP)

### **Participatory land use planning (PLUP), village boundary setting and resource mapping (VBS/RM):**

If women and marginalized groups are left out of the consultations and decision making, the PLUP and VBS may not reflect the full scope of marginalized groups and women’s natural resource management and use patterns (e.g., selective species nurturing, collection, harvesting, and post-harvest production) – potentially affecting outcomes in landscapes, livelihoods, and food security. It will be critical to include ethnic communities, female-headed households and women more generally in boundary-setting consultations and decision making.

**Natural resource management (NRM):** Social and gender aspects influence individual’s roles in accessing, managing and utilizing natural resources, especially forest. Indonesia has over 300 ethnic communities (*adat*) and most of them depend on forests. In forest and ethnic communities, women depend on forests for income and subsistence, and as such forest is much more important for women as they derive half of their income from forests, while it is only a third for men (World Bank). Research by the CIFOR’s Poverty Environment Network (PEN) found that income from forest activities makes up about one-fifth of total household income for rural households living in or near forests; men contribute more than women as they are involved in cash crop, while women are more involved in subsistence activities. Therefore, both men’s and women’s forestry activities contribute to household livelihoods there is considerable gender differences in access and benefits.

**Renewable energy (RE):** In many rural areas in Indonesia, women especially in indigenous communities collect firewood and cook over smoky fires, with substantial burdens relating to health and time use. Indoor air pollution caused by wood-burning stoves, and by kerosene lamps and pine piths used for lighting, lead to eye and respiratory diseases, especially of children and women. Lack of adequate fuel limits people’s ability to boil water to sanitize it for drinking and hygiene purposes,

and thus increases the likelihood of water-borne diseases. Women are often central to the rural agriculture industry, and make a significant contribution to the family economy. Therefore, women have used renewable energy to increase profits and efficiency in their informal sector enterprises, and have proven themselves capable of operating and also constructing renewable energy technologies on their own, when provided with the appropriate training and support. However, women usually have limited access to electricity or technology, which reduces their potential in saving time, enterprise development, productivity and income. Women working in cacao, coffee and other commodities can improve their income if electricity, processing equipment and fermenting technologies are available. Furthermore, stunting of children are high as food in rural households are protein and energy poor, as they mostly consume rice and cassava, and do not have access to inexpensive beans and lentils. Indonesia grows soybean, but these needs to be processed, and households or communities in remote areas do not have technology for processing soybean.

**Sustainable agriculture:** Women play a vital role as agricultural producers and are agents of food and nutritional security for households, however, women have much less access to productive assets such as land, irrigation, equipment, finance and extension services relative to men. A variety of constraints impinge upon their ability to participate in collective action as members of agricultural cooperative or water user associations. The social and gender assessment conducted by NREL/IPB presented the division of labor and responsibilities between men and women in the households, and indicated that women have less opportunity to get involved in the farmers (cocoa/coffee) groups and get less opportunity to be invited into the farmers training (capacity building), accessing extension services and high yield inputs since only heads of households could join these groups and access services and training (generally women are not recognized as head of households).

### 3. Landscape and Lifescope (L/L) Analysis in GP:

MCA Indonesia's SGIP and ESMS (Environment and Social Management System) require that selected Grantees will undertake L/L Analysis in all GP investment projects, the report and revised/expanded project design will be the first deliverable after signing grant agreement and mobilization. A Scope of Work (SoW), with methodology and tasks for conducting Landscape and Lifescope (L/L) Analysis is given in Appendix 1.

Lifescope Analysis is a participatory assessment of the people (women, men and different social groups), institutions (formal and informal) and relationships within, and with, the landscape. The analysis seeks to understand how social structures and social context affect the livelihoods of communities and, in turn, shape the natural resources and the potential to manage them well within a particular landscape. This analysis identifies key social and gender constraints, ways to mitigate risks of social jealousy/conflict, and reduce elite capture of benefits. Landscape Analysis is an assessment of bio-physical and agro-ecological system, consisting of topography, agricultural lands, water-bodies, forest, vegetation, land use, and settlements in the GP project location area.

**The objective of the combined L/L Analysis** is to understand in detail environmental, social, gender and institutional issues in the targeted intervention areas in order to inform/revise/expand a project design that ensures equal access and opportunities to women, poor and marginalized groups and takes into consideration the environmental constraints and opportunities within the investment landscape for the GP Project. This analysis will help the process of community consensus/agreement on proposed project, as well as informing beneficiary selection, understanding their needs and

constraints, ways to improve their economic productivity and income by offering a menu of choices; develop benefit sharing process with communities, governance and social accountability mechanisms and identify key partners in the local areas.

#### 4. Key Definitions and requirements

The Compact commits to ‘ensuring equal access for women and other vulnerable groups to the GP project and it benefits.’ The following provides definitions of equal access and vulnerable groups, and key social and gender criteria for ensuring compliance with the Compact commitments.

##### Box 1: Definition of equal access and vulnerable groups

###### *Equal access*

Equal access in the context of gender equality defined as equal access to and control over resources and benefits, equal participation in decision-making and equality under law for men and women.<sup>1</sup> FAO acknowledged that social and economic inequalities between men and women undermine food and nutrition security and restrain economic and agricultural growth. Thus, ensuring equal access of men and women to agricultural resources, services and opportunities for employment would boost agricultural production, food security, economic growth and the wellbeing of families, communities and countries.

###### *Vulnerable/marginalized groups*

Vulnerable/marginalized group defined as groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities (PWD), the homeless, those struggling with substance abuse, isolated elderly people and children often face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low levels of education, and unemployment or underemployment.<sup>2</sup> The IFC Performance Standards specify that disadvantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual’s or group’s race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. Social (ethnicity – e.g indigenous people, gender, age) and economic (poor group that defined by land and natural resource asset, capital/income, employment, size of households and the dependents) aspects are the most important factors that defined the vulnerability of a group. Who is vulnerable is usually context-specific and given the scope of GP is therefore best to be identified by Grantees in their investment landscape.

#### 4.1 Guidance on how to identify vulnerable/marginalized groups for some GP Typology Projects

Applicants and Grantees of GP project will be required to identify potential marginalized or vulnerable groups, who may not be able to participate in or benefit from GP investments. Grantees will identify marginalized groups within their project area, and take specific actions for providing equal access, opportunities and benefits to all. The Grantees will provide number and proportion of marginal groups included as beneficiaries in their projects.

The following table provides an indicative GP Typology Projects and potential exclusion of certain groups due to various reasons. This table can be used or adapted for identifying marginal groups.

**Table: Potential vulnerable groups and reasons for exclusion**

	GP Typology Projects	Potential vulnerable groups	Potential vulnerability/exclusion
--	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------

<sup>1</sup> Irish Aid: [http://www.tcd.ie/Economics/Development\\_Studies/link.php?id=76](http://www.tcd.ie/Economics/Development_Studies/link.php?id=76)

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/spsi/vulnerable\\_groups\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/vulnerable_groups_en.htm)

RE	Hydro-electricity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor households</li> <li>Ethnic minority, poor migrants</li> <li>Lower caste exclusively working for the elites.</li> <li>Local fishers, derive livelihood from fishing in local rivers.</li> <li>Forest community, derives livelihood from forest. These groups also protect water resources necessary for hydro-projects.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not able to afford services</li> <li>Dominant group favoritism, lack of established social networks and/ or representation, may not lack information and access to participate and benefit.</li> <li>Regular fishing activity may be hampered.</li> <li>Forest community may face economic dislocation, if forest and water resources fall within protected area.</li> </ol>
	Electricity from Methane Capture from Palm oil mill (POME)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor households</li> <li>Ethnic minority, poor migrants</li> <li>Lower caste, working only for the elites</li> <li>HHs near the Palm oil factory</li> <li>Small holder oil palm farmers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not able to afford services</li> <li>Dominant group favoritism, lack of established social networks and/ or representation, may not lack information and access to participate and benefit.</li> <li>Health problem due to water and soil contamination due to effluent from palm oil mill.</li> <li>Only mill owners will receive profit from electricity generation, small holder oil palm farmers may not derive any benefits.</li> </ol>
	Renewable energy from bio-gas for domestic or community services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor households</li> <li>Ethnic minority, poor migrants</li> <li>Lower caste exclusively working for the elites.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not able to afford services</li> <li>Dominant group favoritism, lack of established social networks and/ or representation, may not lack information and access to participate and benefit.</li> </ol>
	Transmission line	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households residing near or under the line</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety and Health hazard from high voltage electricity</li> </ol>
NRM	Integrated Landscape management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor female and female headed households,</li> <li>landless farmers,</li> <li>Ethnic minorities/ indigenous people, deriving livelihood from forest.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may not be members of forestry associations, not able to participate</li> <li>Dominant group favoritism, lack of established social networks and/ or representation, limiting their access and opportunity to participate.</li> </ol>
	Community agroforestry, agro-forestry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor women, female headed households</li> <li>landless farmers,</li> <li>poor single parent household,</li> <li>Ethnic minorities, migrants / indigenous people, deriving livelihood from forest.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May not be members of forestry association, excluded from participation.</li> <li>Double workload, may not have time to participate.</li> <li>Dominant group favoritism lack of access to social network/ or representation, excluded from community program.</li> </ol>

	Integrated watershed protection and natural resource management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor women, female headed households</li> <li>2. landless farmers,</li> <li>3. poor single parent household,</li> <li>4. ethnic minorities, migrants</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May not be members of community associations, excluded from participation.</li> <li>2. Double workload, may not have time to participate.</li> <li>3. dominant group favoritism lack of access to social network/ or representation, may be excluded</li> <li>4. Economic dislocation due to protection of resources.</li> </ol>
Ag	Intensification of cocoa and other commodities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor women, female headed households</li> <li>2. landless farmers,</li> <li>3. poor single parent household,</li> <li>4. ethnic minorities, migrants worker /labor</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. may not be members of farmers association, not able to participate</li> <li>2. double workload, not able to participate</li> <li>3. dominant group favoritism, lack of established social networks and/ or representation, limiting participation</li> <li>4. risk of trafficking in person (TIP)</li> </ol>

**Box 2: Requirement for women’s participation in consultation process**

Women’s participation in Indonesia is mostly defined in political spheres. Art. 2 (3) Indonesia Law No.2 Year 2011 specify the quota of women’s participation in politics shall be 30 percent at the minimum. This definition has been referred and used nationwide by, among others, subnational government women’s empowerment unit for women’s participation in general community participation.

IFC Performance Standards highlighted that the consultation process should:

- capture both men’s and women’s views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements, and
- reflect men’s and women’s different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, where appropriate.
- ensure involvement of other vulnerable groups such as the disabled and minorities
- take into account the existence patriarchal traditions and social norms and values that may limit women’s participation in leadership roles and decision-making processes.

SGIP requires that any project component that includes community consultations and inputs needs to follow the following gender inclusive process:

- Minimum 30% of women’s attendance in all community planning activities (as per government regulations)
- Separate FGDs or meetings with women as part of project development, to gather their needs and priorities

**Box 3: Definition of Indigenous Peoples (IP) and IFC performance standard**

IFC Performance Standard recognizes that indigenous peoples are the social groups with identities (language, culture etc.) that are distinct from mainstream population. They are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population.

The Indigenous Peoples living within the GP landscapes may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or

exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources brought out during GP processes. In the recognition of this vulnerability, the MCA-I ESMS, in areas where indigenous people might be affected, will require an assessment on the vulnerability of the indigenous people as required by IFC Performance Standard 7. MCA-I ESP and SGA teams will work closely, given the overlapping objectives and issues. IFC Performance Standard 7 state that the process of community engagement needs to be culturally appropriate and commensurate with the risks and potential impacts to the Indigenous Peoples. In particular, the process is to include the following steps:

- Involve Indigenous Peoples' representative bodies (for example, councils of elders or village councils, among others)
- Be inclusive of both women and men and of various age groups in a culturally appropriate manner
- Provide sufficient time for Indigenous Peoples' collective decision-making processes
- Facilitate the Indigenous Peoples' expression of their views, concerns, and proposals in the language of their choice, without external manipulation, interference, or coercion, and without intimidation
- Ensure that the grievance mechanism established for the project is culturally appropriate and accessible for Indigenous Peoples

## 5. Key Social and Gender Concerns in GP:

### a) Women, especially female headed households and vulnerable groups lack information and capacity to actively participate in and benefit from GP investments and activities.

- Women and vulnerable groups' involvement in NRM, sustainable agriculture and land use as well as the RE operationalization is critical for increasing household income, project sustainability and economic growth. Evidence indicates that few women and representatives of vulnerable groups are involved in the RE infrastructure development, operation and maintenance of local micro or mini hydro projects. Therefore, without clear guidance and criteria, they may not be able to fully participate in and benefit from GP investments, which may hamper achieving sustainable NRM, agriculture and livelihood.
- Due to a variety of socio-cultural and practical factors, women are less likely to participate in public forums or consultative processes. Women generally work longer hours at home managing domestic activities and in the field producing agricultural products; and thereby usually do not have time to be active in many village meetings. Though there is regional variation on this issue, at the local level, they are much less likely to participate in local governance or leadership roles and more likely to let their husbands take care of 'public matters,' such as attending any external meetings or sessions. This may result in inadequate representation of women and vulnerable groups in GP consultative processes (e.g. for village boundary-setting or NRM or RE project consultations) unless extra efforts are undertaken to ensure both their numerical and meaningful participation.
- Women and other vulnerable groups are often poorly represented in local dispute resolution mechanisms, and as a result, decisions on local disputes involving land may not always ensure favorable outcomes for them or reflect their views and needs.

- Community-based mapping is largely delineated through discussions with village elders (i.e., wealthy men of high status in their community). While this may accurately capture village jurisdictional boundaries, key informants suggest that it does not reflect the full scope of women's natural resource management and use patterns (e.g., collection, harvesting, and post-harvest production) – potentially affecting outcomes in landscapes, livelihoods, and food security.
  - Lack of vulnerable groups/women's involvement in land use/ mapping means processes may not reflect their needs and priorities and they may lose access and benefits through any mapping processes. Their customary rights and patterns of use may not be adequately captured, resulting in a loss of those rights. The absence of women's involvement in land-related consultations is particularly distressing for female-headed households. Most female-headed households need assistance for the capital and trainings as well as other assistance to improve their economic potential/capacity.
- b) Limited knowledge of potential economic opportunities for women and vulnerable groups in GP investments that can increase income for households.
- Because women tend to be more involved in productive and reproductive activities that are home-based and extend into evening hours, the lack of energy affects their overall productivity and income-generating options. There is huge potential for positive impacts on women's time use and productive potential through the introduction of energy, as well as broader community and household benefits, such as improved education for children and families.
  - Women express eagerness in taking on roles of maintaining infrastructure such as micro-hydro projects, though they lack appropriate training to do so. Lack of proper maintenance of micro-hydro has been one reason for such projects' failure, indicating opportunities for skills building targeting women in this arena.
  - Women's lack of social and economic power inhibits their ability to fully realize their productive potential. Women villagers are keen to improve their entrepreneurship potential if training opportunities are available. Experiences from other countries suggest the need to proactively embed such opportunities into project design from the get-go, to help women improve productive potential upon the introduction of electricity.
- c) Women and Indigenous Peoples have limited access and control over land, natural resource and other assets.
- Women are able to inherit lands given social practices built around a matriarchal land system. This is the case in Mamuju (Kalumpang), Mamasa, and Muaro Jambi with the Malayu traditional community. However, Indonesian civil law calls for the husband's name to be placed on land-ownership certificate and should it be sold, she requires consent of the husband or the male member listed as a co-owner of the land. Thus, land inheritance practices at the community level which apply to "vulnerable groups" may be undermined by or in conflict with the law. For PLUP and related items, this issue of equal rights to property and its varying application creates both challenges and opportunities for MCA-I and GP.

- Youth and children can be impacted in the context of Human Trafficking, which is a concern expressed in the Compact.
  - Multi stakeholder forums revealed that women headed households represent about 60% of homes in Mamasa due to mortality and male migration issues. There are thus limitations on income generation opportunities, for both women and men. Men are migrating to urban areas for accessing economic opportunities. Women and children are left behind and often reduced to destitute state..
    - There is gender difference between traditional (*adat*) laws and formal law on inheritance, ownership and control over assets. Many ethnic communities are matrilineal where daughter inherits land/asset from mothers, but civil law mandates that women cannot make decision on these without husband or male relative, thus women lose control over land. It would be important to distinguish the manner in which land use, rights, and claims differ in both the law and its application, for women and men in Indonesia.
    - The overlapping of licensing or permits for concessions in the four starter districts can develop into or exacerbate land disputes, often turning into conflicts, which involve vulnerable groups such as the *Adat* and may have a larger impact on them and women due to their position in society (Abt Associates 2013).
- d) *Institutions (government, contractors, project developers and implementers) may lack Knowledge and capacity to address social and gender issues.*
- There is generally quite a low-capacity and knowledge/expertise regarding social and gender issues within CSOs/NGOs and government ministries and line agencies dealing with land mapping activities, renewable energy and environment. Key regulations on these issues have tended to have little to no social and gender inclusion focus. Lack of gender competency or understanding of gender and social inclusion issues could erode the appropriateness, effectiveness and sustainability of investments.
  - Gender gaps in education and women’s traditionally lower engagement in RE and environment-related careers mean they may be less likely to benefit from Green Knowledge opportunities. Women’s and men’s capacity and training needs may differ, and tailored training will be needed to meet these different needs. Similarly, ethnic communities may face barriers due to language and cultural differences, and lack of participation and voice in these areas.
- e) *Lack of concrete social and gender guidelines and limited resources to address social and gender issues in GP.*
- Without concrete and specific guidelines, it may be difficult to consistently ensure equity objectives in a facility with a variety of projects across multiple regions. A set of detailed criteria need to be embedded in the GP finance facility for assisting the application, evaluation and monitoring of the above-mentioned “equal access” criteria in projects.
  - Capacity building is needed to ensure various implementers, many of whom may not have encountered similar requirements in the past, can effectively apply them.

- f) *Women are not recognized as head of the households, as a result not members of farmers association and usually do not receive training and extension services. Thus may not be able to avail GP opportunities in NRM and sustainable agriculture.*
- In Indonesia, men are recognized as the head of household by default, whether or not they are present or contributing to the household economically or socially. This definition of the head of household may impact women's potential access to MCA-I funded activities and project benefits.

## 6. Key Social and Gender Activities for GP

- a) **Capacity Building for GP Staff, Government and Non-Government Organizations, contractors, project developers and implementers.** A series of capacity building materials, tools, and modules will be prepared and rolled out to help various GP stakeholders understand and meet the social and gender requirements and to ensure “equal access for women and vulnerable groups.” These will focus on the districts where Compact activities will be funded and will cover issues such as the MCC gender policy, Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP), encouraging women's active participation in consultations and projects, conducting gender assessments, enhancing women's participation in NRM, agriculture and renewable energy (RE) investments etc.
- b) **Oversee that Grantees follow inclusive participatory process, by including women and marginalized groups for design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GP investments.** This is key for ensuring the views, needs, concerns and interests of both women and men and vulnerable groups are incorporated into projects. Guidance for inclusive consultation criteria has been drafted, and support for implementing them will be provided through the capacity building work noted above.
- c) **Oversee landscape and lifescape (L/L) analysis carried out by Grantees so that this helps reducing elite capture of benefits and potential conflict:** L/L analysis will help identify social, gender institutional and NRM relationships, and identify approaches for equal participation and voice for all in GP investments, which will help develop strategies and social contracts between communities for reducing elite capture of benefits and potential jealousy and conflicts.
- d) **Collect global good practices and proactively support economic opportunities for women and marginalized groups through GP investments.** This includes conducting lifescape analysis for understanding social and gender based risks and opportunities and including the findings and mainstreaming social and gender issues in all GP investments. It also includes supporting the hiring of women in large infrastructure projects, and complementary activities that encourage women's economic potential, especially focusing on women's livelihoods or income generation potential.
- e) **Support the ability of female-headed households to benefit from GP funded activities.** This will include support for female-headed households' empowerment and legalization of their status, and linkages between these groups and GP project opportunities so that the women can take advantage of income earning opportunities that will arise through projects.
- f) **Ensure that social and gender requirements are adopted into the Green Prosperity structure, including manuals, agreements, staffing arrangements and project plans, as well as environment and social management plans.** This includes drafting clear gender guidelines and criteria for renewable energy and natural resource management projects, and ensuring any project partners and implementers hire needed staff with gender expertise to apply

these criteria. It also includes applying criteria on inclusive consultations to the participatory land use planning activity. Finally, it means ensuring that implementing structures and contractors hired to support project development and implementation hire staff with social and gender expertise to help implement and monitor requirements.

- g) **Policy research with BPS to adopt a clear definition of household head.** MCA-I will support BPS work by conducting a survey on households to estimate gender-based information on social and economic contribution to household by male and female adults. A clear definition will help women to be recognized as household heads, become member of associations, access extension and other services, participate in and receive benefits from GP investments,

## 7. GP Social and Gender Criteria

The following social and gender criteria will be used for addressing the constraints and facilitating equal access and benefits for women and vulnerable groups in GP investments.

### Box 4: SGA requirement for Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) and Village Boundary Setting

- PLUP and VBS technical teams need to have a social and gender staff, both at kecamatan and community level
- Before conducting participatory VBS, identify the various stakeholders, particularly the implementers of these activities.
- The VBS social principles need to be understood and agreed upon by all parties in order to (i) minimize boundary disputes, (ii) accommodate rights of origin, and (iii) respect and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, marginalized groups and women
- Adopt participatory approach to land use planning and VBS to take into account traditional practices, while also integrating more innovative techniques which will permit long term scaling up and also enables MCA-I to incorporate IFC Performance Standards and other social and gender issues into roll-out.
- The guidelines for Village Boundary Setting/Community Mapping (VBS/CM) need to include social and gender criteria, which identify social constraints and potential conflicts, while also helping to tailor the implementation strategy accordingly as it is scaled up nationally. Needs of the whole community, especially the interests of poor, female-headed households, landless peasants, and others should be considered, as the local community is not a single entity with particular interests; , all need to be considered.
- Actively involving the whole community living in the region is the most important thing in boundary setting activity, because in reality they are the most knowledgeable and interested parties in that area.
  - The inhabitants of the village being delineated should have sufficient information about the plans, processes and steps to be performed, including project execution, who should be involved, and how they can get involved.
  - All elements of society, including women, youth and marginalized groups, should meaningfully participate in decision-making during village boundary setting.
  - Communities should be guaranteed access to and control over the process and outcomes of participatory boundary setting.
  - Priority should be given to local people, especially inhabitants of the village being mapped, as the implementers of participatory boundary setting activities.
  - Priority should be given to local knowledge about the boundaries, spatial utilization, and applicable customary dispute resolution mechanisms.
  - Special attention should be paid to the origins of the community and territory for the area being delineated, whether contained in oral histories or in documents.
  - Respect should be given for customary rules and social rules that still prevail in the area.
  - Village administrative boundaries must not disregard the valid authority of customary institutions and/or customary rules.
  - There should be a clear separation of authority between village government and customary institutions in administering the area.

### Box 5: Illustrative Project-level SGA Requirements for Renewable Energy Projects

### **Project preparation**

- Apply established social and gender evaluation criteria in proposal reviews
- Analyze gender-differentiated impacts of RE infrastructure on employment, workloads, and the division of labor
- Assess energy budget costs, labor savings, and how and where time and money is spent
- Ensure gender analysis has been applied to implementation plan and that plan include strategies for enabling women's active participation in projects (e.g., jobs in training, maintenance)
- Include gender considerations in off-take analysis (who uses and how) and "team" (constituency, and for training in operations and maintenance)
- Ensure project developer proposals include above gathered info on gender-differentiated impacts of RE infrastructure on employment, workloads, and the division of labor as well as strategies for addressing gaps
- Ensure short and long term risks (and opportunities) are identified and addressed (produce matrices that can be tracked during implementation)

### **Project Implementation**

- Project implementation plans incorporate gender analysis and include strategies for enabling women's active participation in projects
- Ensure project implementation plan incorporate specific activities (w/ est. costs) that mitigate risks identified during project preparation
- Involve women in projects through skills development, productive activity opportunities, and jobs training in maintenance and operations
- Ongoing consultations
- Support complementary economic activities targeting women's productive potential

## **Box 6: Illustrative Project-level SGA Requirements for NRM Projects**

- Each project requesting funding and considered for the facility to assess men and women's roles and priorities for NRM in their region and sector, and how this impacts labor, markets, income generation, nutrition, and food security. Ensure findings of these assessments are incorporated into project plans for any funded activity.
- Technical assistance and oversight contractor TOR to include requirements for gender consultations, outreach to women's groups, training and monitoring
- Baseline data collection on target beneficiaries to ensure sex-disaggregated collection and reporting to inform final design and M&E
- Local entities delivering and implementing NRM projects to include gender competent staff (e.g. facilitators)
- Embed SGA requirements emerging from the analysis into the NRM grants manual, including specific criteria to ensure involvement of women and vulnerable groups
- Advise grants or loan recipients to prioritize hiring of female village-level facilitators, to better facilitate the inclusion of women's perspectives and priorities and ensure gender inclusive consultative processes. Include crops and activities where females predominate in the agricultural value chains among funding priorities
- Ensure women's livelihoods and current land and resource use patterns are not negatively impacted by funded activities and there are no unintended negative consequences for them. Instead, proactively support NRM projects that specifically build upon and strengthen women's land and natural resource use patterns and demonstrate innovative and promising ways to ensure women's integration into value chains.
- Funded projects that do not specifically target women and other vulnerable groups to include specific line items in their project plans for activities that help ensure benefits to these groups. These can include skills building for improving agricultural productivity, marketing or market access support, or other linkages as

relevant to each project.

## 8. Counter - Trafficking in Person (C-TIP):

MCC has approved a Counter Trafficking in Person Policy (C-TIP) in November 2014. Both MCC and MCA-I have “zero tolerance” on TIP. The anti-trafficking law in Indonesia criminalizes the act and guilty perpetrators are punished. The Greater Mekong region and Indonesia are the two main hubs for human trafficking in South-east Asia. In 2013, the US government placed Indonesia in Tier 2 category, meaning the government does not fully comply with the minimum standards, but is making significant efforts. The C-TIP policy requires all direct contractors and their sub-contractors of MCA-Indonesia will adopt and comply with the 2013 Amendment of MCC Public Procurement Guideline<sup>3</sup>. All the grantees and sponsors of commercial activities, receiving funds from GP facility will also abide by the same C-TIP Policy and the 2013 Amendment of MCC Public Procurement Guideline. “For purposes of the application and interpretation of this GCC Sub-Clause 3.14, the terms, “coercion,” “commercial sex act,” “debt bondage,” “employee,” “forced labor,” “fraud,” “involuntary servitude,” “trafficking in persons,” and “sex trafficking” have the meanings given such terms in Part 15 [Combating Trafficking in Persons] of MCC’s Program Procurement Guidelines and such definitions are incorporated by reference into this GCC Sub-Clause 3.14. The Consultant, Personnel, any Sub-Consultant, or any of its personnel, or any agent or affiliate of any of the forgoing shall not: (a) engage in trafficking in persons during the period of performance of the Contract; or (b) use forced labor in the performance of the Contract”. For investments that require large scale infrastructure and in-migration of workers, TIP risks may be high, and the grantee or sponsors will be required to develop TIP risk management plans. A sample TIP risk management plan is given in Appendix 2.

## 9. GP SGIP action Plan to be carried out by MCA Indonesia (2013-2018)<sup>4</sup>

Activity	Actions	Outputs	Status (updated annually)
<p><b>Social and Gender Training</b> (Participants - MCA staff, PMC, Grant Program Managers, grant recipients, sponsors, NGOs, CSOs, and government reps in districts/ provinces.)</p> <p>1. MCC Gender Policy &amp; Guidelines;</p> <p>2. Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP)</p>	<p>Roll out training from June 2014 in 4 starter districts.</p>	<p>A package of social and gender modules for general training for key GP stakeholders are developed. The packages include Facilitators Guidelines, Handout on key issues, tip sheets, power point</p>	<p>Modules were piloted, finalized and will be rolled out in GP districts from 2014.</p>

<sup>3</sup> 2013 Amendment of MCC Public Procurement Guidelines <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/docs/doc/program-procurements-interim-amendment-2013-001>).

<sup>4</sup> The SGIP Action will be further detailed and updated annually.

<p>3. Social and gender awareness</p> <p>4. Counter Trafficking in person (C-TIP)</p> <p><b>Training for MCA-I staff, PMC, Grant Program Managers, grant recipients, sponsors. . This will be conducted based on the focus on the project or three GP grant scheme</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social and gender in M&amp;E</li> <li>2. Social &amp; gender in Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) and Village Border setting (VBS)</li> <li>3. Social &amp; gender issues and key entry point in renewable Energy (RE)</li> <li>4. Social &amp; gender issues and key entry point in natural resource management (NRM)</li> </ol> <p><b>Training for PMC, Grant Program Managers, grant recipients and sub-project sponsors.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gender sensitive consultation</li> <li>2. Gender sensitive project proposal</li> <li>3. Landscape and Lifescape analysis for proposed projects</li> <li>4. Encouraging women's participation in GP</li> <li>5. Mapping of vulnerable groups</li> </ol>		<p>for presentation, and case studies</p>	
<p><b>Capacity building of the vulnerable groups.</b> Training for potentially marginalized groups e.g. Female-headed households, ethnic communities etc. so that these groups are able to access to GP project activities, especially job/ entrepreneur training for availing project generated economic opportunities</p>	<p>Draft TORs, hire consultants, Develop modules, review and approval by MCC, pilot, take feedback from participants and finalize.</p>	<p>A package of social and gender modules will be developed for enhancing capacity of potentially marginalized groups to participate and benefit from GP project.</p>	
<p><b>MCA proposes to sign an IEA with MOWE, and provide capacity building support to MOWE staff at national and sub-national levels on gender issues in GP.</b></p>	<p>Contract a firm for training provision</p> <p>MOWE staff develop action plan for follow up.</p>	<p>MOWE staff are trained on GP.</p> <p>Implementation of action plan.</p>	
<p><b>Reduce social and gender risks:</b> Counter - Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP)</p>	<p>All relevant MCA-I contracts, Grant Agreements will be reviewed so that C-TIP language (as given in MCC C-TIP Policy 2014 and PPG Amendment 2013) is included in relevant GP agreement signed by MCA, with provisions for monitoring embedded</p>	<p>MCC C-TIP language and requirements are reflected in relevant GP agreements. Monitoring on C-TIP embedded into</p>	

	<p>into key support structures GP Facility (GPF) and Project Management Consultant (PMC)</p> <p>Ensure that the sub-projects with high risks have TIP risk management plans &amp; community level awareness raising in a) communities/ districts deemed especially high TIP risk areas and b) involving large GP infrastructure investments using large number of foreign laborers</p> <p>Undertake additional community awareness raising activities on TIP, as necessary.</p>	<p>appropriate monitoring and oversight structures</p>	
<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan/MSFs</b>	<p>Ensure inclusive consultation criteria are applied, and women and vulnerable groups are able to actively participate and learn about project opportunities.</p> <p>Conduct separate FGDs with women and potentially marginalized to get their inputs before the MSFs, if their participation is low.</p>	<p>SGA Handouts and presentation for facilitator training</p> <p>Printed materials on SGA topics and its relevance with GP (the equal access and benefit issues)</p>	
<b>Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) and Village Boundary Setting (VBS)</b>	<p>Ensure participation criteria and requirements to involve women and vulnerable groups for balanced and inclusive discussion in land use planning and village boundary setting, included in village boundary mapping Guidelines and public consultations.</p> <p>Land use assessments to consider the interest men's and women's different usage, rights and ownership patterns</p> <p>Ensure women are able to participate in any team that is established, such as, for village boundary setting and project implementing organization</p>	<p>Guidelines include social and gender criteria for inclusive approach.</p> <p>Consultation report reflects concerns of women's and the vulnerable groups, including how many participated.</p> <p>Report reflects to what extent land use, rights, and claims may differ for women and men as well as the extent to which their priorities and patterns of land use differ</p>	
<b>Program Management Consultant (PMC)</b>	<p>PMC TOR includes SGA criteria, staffing and capacity to support SGA requirements, including on C-TIP and monitor compliance during implementation</p> <p>PMC staffs to be trained using GP gender modules (will be conducted by the SGA team using the complementary gender funding)</p>	<p>PMC support MCA in SGA requirements as needed</p>	
<b>Technical assistance and oversight</b>	<p>Ensure firms/consultants doing TA and oversight have adequate social/gender knowledge on staff</p> <p>IDIQ to include staffing and skills areas on social/gender competency</p> <p>Support project developers in incorporating the evaluation criteria for equal access of women and vulnerable group into their proposals</p>	<p>Implementing partners understand and apply gender requirements fin developing GP proposals</p>	

	Ensure preparation studies, feasibility assessments and ESAs include the social and gender analysis		
<b>Green Knowledge</b>	Capacity building and knowledge sharing on green development to include topics of role of women in environmental conversation and renewable energy Cooperation with study centers or gender study centers in universities on gender and environment issues/knowledge gathering		
<b>Project-specific ESAs/ESMPs</b>	As per ESMS requirements, ensure there is a detailed social and gender section focusing on women, vulnerable groups and other marginalized groups in the ESMP with detailed actions and resources allocated to implement them.		

## 10. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In general, both the MCC Gender Policy and the M&E Policy require that data be sex-disaggregated to the extent possible and that gender be integrated into impact evaluations, as appropriate. Given below are some indicators for Green Prosperity<sup>5</sup>.

- Number (#) of men, women and marginalized groups trained in GP Gender Module (including C-TIP)
- Proportion (%) of women and marginalized group beneficiaries of GP investments
- Proportion (%) of women and marginalized group organizations receiving grants (out of total grant recipients)
- Proportion (%) of women and marginal groups directly employed (cash payment) in GP grant implementation (out of total employment).
- Proportion (%) of enterprises developed by women and marginalized groups (out of total entrepreneurs benefitting from project investments)
- Proportion (%) of women and marginalized groups trained in commodities (cacao, coffee), renewable energy (RE) and natural resource management (NRM)
- Proportion (%) of women in commodity/farmers associations that are participating under GP.

A number of impact evaluations are planned under the Compact and in the early stages of conceptualization. Below are the initial proposals from a social and gender perspective. The impact evaluation below might need to consider both qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods.

For Green Prosperity, a dedicated focus on both positive and negative potential impacts on women and vulnerable groups should be included. Potential evaluation questions might include:

---

<sup>5</sup> While the M&E Plan in the first year is focused mostly on process related indicators, as the focus of activities and potential beneficiaries become clearer, the GP related gender indicators highlighted here should be included in the M&E Plan revisions to be able to track information on beneficiaries.

- How do changes in electricity affect women's time use, and what are the resulting re-allocations of their time to other activities? Is productivity impacted and how? How will it impact household and women's income? In what ways does this impact power relations within project communities and families? How does it impact women's roles and activities in their community?
- How do intra-household decision making patterns impact how families use improved electricity: e.g. who determines what appliances are purchased in the home and to what use are these being made (productive vs. leisure)? What are the impacts on household costs (do household costs decrease – e.g. costs of running household)?
- Impacts on education and knowledge: this applies both to children's learning outcomes but also to women in the home (e.g. does increased TV viewing broaden knowledge and awareness of broader social issues. Does it result in lower productivity/less time spent on homework?)
- Do more secure/certain land rights strengthen women's productive potential? Do land delineation processes undermine access for certain groups?
- What types of NRM and sustainable agriculture investments have bigger payoffs for women's productivity?

A separate qualitative assessment on the quality of participatory and consultative processes within GP and the ability to ensure meaningful involvement of women and vulnerable groups as well as the extent to which results in substantive benefits is proposed to be carried out mid-course in implementation, to allow MCA Indonesia to learn and correct course and approaches, if needed.

**Scope of Work (SoW)  
Landscape and Lifescope (L/L) Analysis  
For Green Prosperity Investments  
December 17, 2014**

**A. Green Prosperity Project (GP)**

A primary goal of the Green Prosperity Project (GP) is to establish a new and lasting model for developing, financing, and implementing low carbon development projects that also increase beneficiary household incomes, through emerging opportunities in natural resource management, renewable energy and innovative land use practices. One of the key Compact commitments is that GP will ensure equal access, participation and benefits to women and potentially marginalized groups.

**B. Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP), Environment and Social Management System (ESMS) and Landscape and Lifescope (L/L) Analysis**

MCA Indonesia has a Social and Gender Integration Plan (SGIP) that is an operational tool, aiming to maximize project social and economic benefits for all by supporting the design of interventions that provide equal access and opportunities to women, poor and marginalized groups; and minimize potential elite capture of benefits (<http://gp.mca.indonesia.go.id/sgip>). Likewise, MCA Indonesia has a GP Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Tier 2, which requires that projects funded under the GP Facility (a) clearly identify and map stakeholders for the purpose of proper engagement and maintenance; and (b) that the landscape approach be integrated into assessment and studies for GP investments.

Landscape and Lifescope (L/L) Analysis is a participatory assessment of the people, institutions, environment and their relationships within the GP project location; and an integral element of the environmental, social and gender assessments and studies needed for GP investments. The objective of the L/L Analysis is to understand in detail environmental, social, gender and institutional issues in the targeted intervention areas in order to inform a project design that ensures equal access and opportunities to women, poor and marginalized groups and takes into consideration the environmental constraints and opportunities within the investment landscape for the GP Project. This analysis will help the process of community consensus/agreement on proposed project, as well as informing beneficiary selection, understanding their needs and constraints, ways to improve their economic productivity and income by offering a menu of choices; benefit sharing process with communities, governance and social accountability mechanisms and key partners in the local areas.

SGIP and ESMS require selected Grantees to undertake L/L Analysis in all GP investment projects. The methodology and tasks for conducting L/L Analysis are the subject of this SOW and can be found in Sections D to G below.

**C. Grantee Selection Process and ESMS and SGIP Requirements**

Grantee selection includes a two-step process (a) a Call for Expression of Interest (CEOI) and (b) Call for Proposals (CfP). After receipt of EOI, MCA Indonesia will select Applicants after screening and appraisal of the submitted Concept Notes and invite the Shortlisted Applicants to develop and submit full proposals.

The Invitation for Detailed Proposals require that the Shortlisted Applicants provide detailed information on the approaches to be used to ensure that project activities comply with environmental and social safeguards as outlined in the Tier-2 GP ESMS and include in their Proposal a completed Environmental and Social Performance Datasheet (ESDS). The Shortlisted Applicant selected for Grant funding will carry out an Environment and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA). Details on the GP ESMS Tier 2 and ESIA can be found at <http://gp.mca-indonesia.go.id/en/about-gp/economic-rate-of-return-safe-guard/>. Depending on scale and location, the project will require an Environmental permit (*Ijin Lingkungan*), and necessary assessment (AMDAL or UKL/UPL), or Letter of Commitment for Environmental Management (SPPL).

The Invitation for Detailed Proposals also required that the project design include specific approaches and interventions needed to ensure equal access of project participation and benefits for women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups and demonstrate a clear understanding and constraints of the key social and gender concerns outlined in the SGIP for the GP Project (<http://gp.mca.indonesia.go.id/sgip>). The Invitation for Proposals outlined a two-step process for proposal development and final project design.

#### **Step 1 – Preliminary Assessments.**

The Invitation for Detailed Proposals required that the Proposal include a preliminary social, gender and environmental assessment, using desk literature review and consultations with potential beneficiaries and stakeholders in the identified landscape (project location) with findings documented and incorporated into the Proposal and project design. In addition, Shortlisted Applicants are required to provide a description of the biophysical, administrative and social elements of the intended investment landscape along with maps that indicate the geographic location of areas within the targeted, districts, sub-districts and villages targeted for interventions/investments.

#### **Step 2 – Landscape and Lifescope (L/L) Analysis.**

If selected for Grant funding, Shortlisted Applicants are required to conduct an in-depth Lifescope and Landscape (L/L) Analysis no later than 90 days after mobilization to improve and/or expand the preliminary gender, social and environmental assessments (and accompanying maps) provided in the Proposal and inform final detailed project design and content/approach of required technical support. The completed L/L Analysis is to be one of the early project deliverables and included in the Project Implementation Plan and Budget.

#### **D. Scope of L/L Analysis**

A landscape is a socio-economic and agro-ecological system that consists of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems, with a configuration of topography, agricultural lands, water-bodies, vegetation, land use, and settlements that is influenced by the ecological, historical, economic and cultural processes and activities of the area. Landscape boundaries may be discrete, correspond to watershed boundaries, distinct land features, and/or jurisdictional

boundaries, or across such demarcations. Landscape management units are typically clusters of villages nested within larger yet agro-ecologically and socio-economically comparable areas for any potential future scale-up. Landscape Analysis includes desk review of relevant literature and mapping of the natural resources and land use pattern in the project location areas.

Lifescape Analysis is a participatory assessment of the people (women, men and different social groups), institutions (formal and informal) and relationships within, and with, the landscape. The analysis seeks to understand how social structures and social context affect the livelihoods of communities and, in turn, shape the natural resources and the potential to manage them well within a particular landscape. This analysis identifies key social and gender constraints, ways to mitigate risks of social jealousy/ conflict, and reduce elite capture of benefits.

#### **E. Tasks.**

There are five (5) sets of tasks required to complete the L/L Analysis, including a desk literature review and participatory rural field work as described in more detail below.

##### **Task 1: Develop Workplan**

Building on the preliminary social and gender analysis done in the Detailed Proposal, develop a workplan that outlines who and how the L/L Analysis will be completed, including a detailed timeline. More specifically the L/ L Analysis WorkPlan will include:

- a. CVs of key members of the Analysis L/L implementation team. Timeline for mobilization of field team and their training.
- b. Detailed methodology, sampling framework and names of areas/villages to be covered in the fieldwork. Preferred approach for sampling framework is to use various stratification methods to capture agro-ecological zones and socio-economic factors, various livelihood practices, both successful and failing investment practices and value chain producers. Locations should capture upland, lowland, coastal areas and small islands; if needed at least one village from each sub-district, and diverse ethnic communities. In each village, a stakeholder mapping will be conducted for identifying key stakeholder groups and key informants. At least 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) (men and women and vulnerable groups separately) and 4 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be carried out in each village, based on the stakeholder mapping.
- c. Proposed tool package for field work, including identification of stakeholders and key topics for discussion and analysis. An indicative tool package for L/L Analysis field work will include various participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools such as FGDs; KIIs; natural resource assessment, participatory community/social mapping; livelihood assessment, vulnerability and trend analysis; transect walk; and participant observation. Separate FGDs need to be conducted for women and men. If needed separate FGDs will be conducted for vulnerable communities as well (see Appendix 1 for suggested tools for fieldwork).
- d. The proposed World plan including methodology, sampling framework and names of areas/villages and Tool package will need to be approved by MCA-Indonesia before the fieldwork can begin.

## **Task 2: Conduct Desk Literature Review**

As the first phase of the L/L Analysis, conduct a literature review in order to identify any/all critical information on the environmental, social, economic and institutional conditions and challenges within the project location (investment landscape) that need to be addressed in order to implement a successful GP project.

This will include review of the literature on communities, small holder farmers, their economic activities, institutions, topography and natural resources. Many helpful studies and tools needed to conduct an L/L Analysis can be found at <http://www.ecoagriculture.org/publications.php>. Also necessary information can be obtained from published strategic environmental assessment (SEA), environment and social impact assessment (ESIA), environmental impact assessment (EIA), social and gender assessment, institutional and stakeholder assessment, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data, Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Poverty impact assessments, IFPRI intra-household and food security data, migration data carried out by government, donors, academic and research institutions, NGOs will provide available literature. As part of the District Readiness Assessment, SEAs have been conducted on four districts for MCA Indonesia. The SEAs also included ecosystem valuation based case studies. These documents, together with other preparatory studies conducted for the GP project can be found at <http://gp.mca-indonesia.go.id/>. MCA Indonesia's outline of the landscape-based approach is available at <http://mca-indonesia.go.id/publikasi/publikasi-kemakmuran-hijau/pendekatan-bentang-alam-untuk-proyek-kemakmuran-hijau/>.

## **Task 3: Conduct Fieldwork:**

The second phase of the L/L Analysis will involve fieldwork to be undertaken in representative sample locations to validate the desk review findings, understand challenges and risks at the field level, appraise both successful and failing similar and related programs for understanding key issues in order support the development and inclusion of key need based interventions, an inclusive and effective beneficiary selection and stakeholder involvement process. The process for mobilizing to conduct field work includes:

- a. Based on literature review in Task 2 and taking into consideration the topics given Task 4 (outline for the L/L Analysis Final Report), draft a set of key questions to be used in the field investigation.
- b. Develop an L/L Analysis Tool Package Field Guide that will include the FGD guide, the semi-structured KII questionnaire and gender analysis tools.
- c. Using the various PRA tools agreed in the Work Plan and adjusted based on Task 2 findings, conduct field work in representative communities and geographies. Suggested Participants for KII and FGDs to include women and men of small holder farmers and their associations, representative of vulnerable communities, farm workers, landless farmers, training institutes, extension staff and organizations supporting farmers' activities, village leaders including local government, and other important stakeholders in the area. Based on initial stakeholder analysis and mapping, FGDs and KIIs should be carried out with key stakeholder groups.

- d. For those communities targeted for fieldwork, development of at least one community/social map, one natural resource map, one livelihood assessment, seasonal calendars and activity profiles of the community, and one transect walk.
- e. Development of series of detailed maps that build on the maps provided in the Detailed Proposal and define the geographic boundaries of the investment landscape, with topography, natural and land use resource mapping (including forest area and actual forest cover, and any peatlands), major rivers and roads, location of beneficiaries, community livelihood patterns, and administrative boundaries.

#### **Task 4: Prepare L/L Analysis Report**

Based on Task 2 Desk Review and Task 3 Field Work, the L/L Analysis Report will (i) summarize findings; (ii) identify key social and environmental constraints and opportunities; (iii) document how the findings refined (or will refine) the final project design and oversight strategy and include at a minimum the below outlined topics. More topics can be added into the analysis as needed to get detailed information for identifying key areas of activities, targeting beneficiaries, community participation and agreement, governance mechanism, and promoting sustainability of outcomes.

##### **a. General geographic information for Investment Landscape**

- Geographical Classification - choose as appropriate upland/lowland/coastal/small island.
- Geographical Range - provide narrative and detailed map (expanding, clarifying map provided as part of the Proposal.
- Relevance for expansion/replication of successful approach for sustainable of GP investments - indicate whether investment landscape is representative of certain types and location where expansion and replication of landscape and proposed project interventions may be of interest to Green Prosperity or similar low-carbon development efforts

##### **b. Description of the Investment Landscape**

- “Structure” - the interaction between environmental features, land-use patterns and human-made objects, including identification of any destructive environmental practices of natural resources and if/how the proposed GP investment may (or may not) put pressure on the landscape and increase destructive environmental practices.
- “Functions” - the provision of environmental services for those who farm, fish and manage forest as well as for society at large; and
- “Values” – that society puts on a defined agricultural landscapes and the costs of maintaining and enhancing landscape provisions by agriculture

##### **c. Discussion of the socioeconomic conditions and target communities in the Investment Landscape**

- Social structure, ethnic groups and poverty trends
- In/out-migration trends and demographic issues
- Vulnerable groups and their vulnerability related to proposed sectors
- Human development and gender status

##### **d. Beneficiary Assessment**

- Description of the proposed beneficiaries

- Needs and constraints faced by the beneficiaries that can be filled by the investment
- Institutional relationships, constraints and opportunities

**e. Assessment of community livelihood patterns**

- Social and Gender issues impacting the livelihood pattern in relation to the landscape. What is the proportion of farmers who grow their own food crops and types of food crops being produced? Are the food crops being produced by households enough to provide nutrition security or not? Amount of household budget that is spent for food consumption.
- Gender based livelihood patterns: This will include a description of livelihood patterns of women and men in the targeted districts, sub-districts and villages to answer such questions as: Are the households earn their living exclusively from one activity, or do they have/need several livelihood options annually to survive? How will this project help improve economic opportunities and livelihood of targeted households? What is the potential increase in job opportunities for landless farmers and unemployed people in the local area? If local labor is not available, would there be a need to hire labor from outside the area? Is there any possibility of trafficking of person, such as forced or coerced labor?
- Household livelihood strategy and constraints reducing beneficiary potential, especially of the poor and marginalized whose knowledge, social and human assets add value to the landscape approach
- What is the status of natural resources for improving productivity?
- Are there easy market access and investment opportunities for local population? If not, what are the constraints and how these can be reduced?
- Is there wide scale exclusion of certain groups from economic and other activities and why? Do women and vulnerable groups have access to agricultural training, inputs and extension services?

**f. Institutional and Stakeholder Analysis** that will address the following guiding questions

- Who are the local stakeholder groups/actors and how do they interact in the Landscape?
- How does social inequality shape these interactions?
- Are there any divisive social jealousy and if yes, what are the reasons? Will there be any potential dispute and conflict with GP project?
- Are there any sectoral biases and what are these? Are there tensions between development, donor and research agencies across the same landscape and what are these? Are there lack of transparency in the allocation of resource use licenses? What are the potential uncertainty and risks to investors?
- Are there any governance process used in the area for local resource utilization? How do political, administrative, social and cultural institutions – including those external to the local area – influence local stakeholders access and control of natural resources and potential benefits flowing from the investments?
- What opportunities are available to create the context for shared green prosperity by preventing elite capture, promoting equitable benefits across social groups, and creating the institutional and social context for sustainable resource management?

**g. Summary of Key Findings including Challenges, Risks and proposed mitigation measures.**

A Summary key findings in 1-6 above and the resulting changes to the project design presented and approved in the Proposal that result from the L/L Analysis should be provided along with

strategy of how these findings, changes will be integrated in the Project Implementation Plan and Project Budget. Issues to consider for this discussion include but are not limited to below:

- Are the activities in the original proposal and Project Implementation Plan effective in reducing carbon emissions? If not, how will the project design change to allow for improvements in carbon emissions? Is the proposed system for measuring and monitoring adjusted after the L/L analysis? If yes, how?
- Were there activities in the original proposal and Project Implementation Plan adequate to enhance beneficiary household income? Are you adding new activities for enhancing beneficiary household income based on the L/L analysis? Were (or will) the Project Implementation Plan and activities designed to ensure providing equal access and opportunities to women and vulnerable groups revised as a result of the L/L Analysis? Are there any community level activities for sharing benefits across different groups included in the project design? Why, or why not?
- Are activities planned to support entrepreneurship, linking local entrepreneurs with market information and access, and with association and networks, and enhancing value chain development adequate? How were/will they adjusted as a result of the learning from the L/L Analysis.
- Are activities included for improving governance in local areas, such as dispute resolution, social accountability measures, stakeholder committees etc. for promoting transparency and dissemination of information and results?
- Do the findings suggest a need to adjust the proposed M&E Plan? How is the need for community monitoring and dissemination addressed if appropriate?
- Do the findings indicate a need to adjust the proposed management and oversight of project activities? If so why and how?

## F. Deliverables

An L/L Analysis acceptable to MCA-Indonesia and that informs, improves project design will be built in as one of the early deliverables of the Grantee agreement. Payment terms and disbursements related to completing the L/L Analysis will be included in the Project Implementation Plan and Budget. Below deliverables will be required to complete the L/L Analysis requirements in this Grant Agreement early deliverable. MCA-Indonesia and the SGA team is available to discuss and review interim/draft versions of below to help facilitate the process and a successful analysis. MCC reserves the right to opt-in to look at the fieldwork instruments and methodology proposed in the Work Plan.

	<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>Timing</b>
1	Work Plan as described in Task 1, acceptable to MCA-Indonesia	2 weeks after signing of PGA
2	L/L Analysis Report as described in Tasks, ... and building on work done in Tasks 2 and 3	2 ½ months after approval the Work Plan
3	Maps that cover - investment landscape with topography, natural and land use resource mapping (including forest area and actual forest cover, and any peatlands), major rivers and roads, location	2 ½ months after approval the Work Plan

	beneficiaries, community livelihood patterns, administrative boundaries, as described in Task 3	
4	Copy of the revised Project Implementation Plan and Budget (part of the Grant Agreement) documenting that required design and implementation changes have been incorporated into the Project Work Plan.	2 weeks after acceptance of the L/L Analysis Report

**G. Expertise needed for L/L analysis:** The individuals or firm conducting this analysis require expertise in social and gender analysis in sustainable agriculture and forest sector activities, quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis, participatory rural appraisal, environment, monitoring and evaluations, GIS mapping, and digital photography. The combination of the team’s skills will include current knowledge of the institutional and governance context of decentralized Indonesia. The following are key personnel needed for the LL analysis.

- 1. L/L Analysis Implementation Team Leader:** expertise needed in mobilizing and managing large scale field work, data collection, analysis and report writing and at least 10 years’ experience in conducting and/or managing social assessment in agriculture sector, qualitative data collection and analysis, and participatory rural appraisal methods. Knowledge in agriculture, forest and natural resource management sector, training of farmers, community development work, poverty assessment, and training needs assessment will be added advantage.
- 2. Social Development and Gender Specialist:** a social development professional with significant gender expertise and substantial field experience in agriculture, forest and natural resource management sectors in Indonesia, including governance, rural/market access will be required. Need to have substantial field-based experience using a range of survey, PRA techniques, including participatory methods.
- 3. Environment/Natural Resource Management Specialist:** with substantial field experience in environment, climate change, sustainable agriculture sector in Indonesia, including environmental governance will be required. Need to have substantial field-based experience using a range of survey and consultation techniques, including participatory methods.

In addition, Field Coordinators, field supervisors and field investigators will be needed to carry out the field work. At least 30% field investigators need to be women, for carrying out separate FGDs with women in the village. Similarly, field investigators need to know local dialects and indigenous languages so as to carry out field work.

### **Indicative Tool package for field work.**

Various participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools such as focus group discussion (FGDs); key informant interview (KIIs); natural resource mapping, participatory community/social mapping; livelihood mapping, vulnerability and trend analysis; transect walk; and participant observation will be used for L/L analysis. The firms working on L/L need to develop a field guide on Tool package that will include the FGD guide, the semi-structured KII questionnaire, and gender analysis tools such as (i) activity profiles; (ii) access and control profiles; (iii) sociopolitical profiles; and (iv) income and expenditure profiles.

Workshops and participatory forums at the national and Landscape levels can be organized to present the key findings and recommendations from the L/L analysis. The workshops and forums will seek to refine and validate the analytical methodology through additional feedback in small and large group discussions.

The following PRA tools need to be used. These need to be detailed in the Grantee Fieldwork tool package Guides.

**a. Gendered natural resource assessment.** Involves facilitating a session where participants are asked to map out key structures and natural resources in their surrounding communities. During the exercise, researcher note differences in preferences and identification of natural resources between men and women and how this relates to gendered roles, responsibilities and decision-making. Following the exercise, researchers conduct a series of walks in the areas to better understand participants' perceptions and needs of the environmental resources. Method allows for participants to better visualize problems and opportunities in their communities. Method allows researchers to study the values placed by participants on existing resources and their interaction with the environment, what policies guide them, and who has influence over them.

**b. Transect walks and direct observation.** These are systematic walks with key informants through the area of interest, observing, asking, listening, looking, and seeking problems and solutions. The findings can be mapped on a transect diagram. Most transect walks result in the outsiders discovering surprising local practices such as indigenous conservation practices, multiple uses of plants, and a great variety of crops.

**c. Wealth rankings and social/community maps.** Wealth ranking is used to classify households according to relative wealth or well-being. Informants sort cards, each with one household name on it, into piles. The wealthiest are put at one end, the poorest at the other, and as many piles as desired are made. The process is repeated with at least three informants. Another method is to conduct the ranking directly on a social map. Villagers are then asked to indicate on the houses the relative wealth classes. Individual assets such as land ownership, animals, and tools can be marked for each household. Wealth rankings are useful for leading into other discussions on livelihoods and vulnerability; producing a baseline against which future intervention impact can be measured; providing a sample frame to cross-check the relative wealth of informants who have been or will be interviewed; and producing local indicators of welfare.

**d. Key informants interview (KII).** This is guided interviewing and listening in which only some of the questions and topics are predetermined; other questions arise during the interview. The interviews appear informal and conversational, but are actually carefully controlled and

structured. Using a guide or checklist, the multidisciplinary team poses open-ended questions and probes topics as they arise. New avenues of questioning are pursued as the interview develops. KIIs are a central part of all participatory methods.

**e. Seasonal calendars and activity profiles.** Seasonal constraints and opportunities can be diagrammed month by month throughout the year. Ceremonies can be used as a cross-check so that names of months are agreed upon.

**f. Ecological oral history.** Method follows a framework similar to a semi-structured interview, but the focus is grounded in the story-telling of participants' life histories in relationship to the environment. Qualitative method that allows for the researcher to assess changes in the environmental landscape from the perspective of individuals who have lived on the land for a long period of time and have a significant relationship with the land.

**h. Time lines and local histories.** Historical analyses have been found to be a good icebreaker for field exercises and include detailed accounts of the past, of how things have changed, particularly focusing on relationships and trends. These include technology histories and review, crop histories and biographies, livestock breed histories, labor availability, trees and forest histories, education change, and population change. Folklore and songs are valuable resources for exploring history.

## References

AfDB (African Development Bank). 2007. "The Poverty-Environment Nexus in Africa." In *Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries 2007*, No. 92. Tunis.

Agarwal, Bina 1997. "Gender, Environment and Poverty Interlinks: Regional Variation and Temporal Shifts in Rural India 1971–1991." *World Development* 25 (1): 23–52.

Kissinger G, Brassler A and Gross L. 2013. *Reducing Risk: Landscape Approaches to Sustainable Sourcing – Synthesis Report*. Eco-Agriculture Partners, 2013

Robbins, P. 2004. *Political Ecology: Critical Introduction to Geography*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.

Rocheleau, Diane, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and Esther Wangari, eds. 1996. *Feminist Political Ecology, Global Issues, and Local Experiences*. London: Routledge.

Sarkar, S. 2010. "Gender, Environment, and Poverty Linkages." *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics* 2(4): 145–56; *The Chronicle*, No. 023, February 4, 2010.

World Bank 2012, *Linking Gender, Environment, and Poverty for Sustainable Development: A Synthesis Report on Ethiopia and Ghana*, Washington DC, World Bank

## SAMPLE TIP RISK MANAGEMENT WORK PLAN

TIP Risk	Activity to address risk	Target Audience	Timing/ Frequency	Responsible Party	Budget
<b><i>Risks related to recruitment and labor practices</i></b>					
Contractor recruits foreign workers	Training/capacity building on employee rights and counter-TIP	Workers	Once, upon initiating work	Contractor	N/A
	Secure locker facilities set-up for employees to save personal documents (including passports), with access 24 hours/day and 7 days/week	Workers	Ongoing	Contractor	\$5,000.00
<b><i>Risks related to project development and implementation processes</i></b>					
Worker camp is set-up close to isolated community	Training/capacity building on counter-TIP	Community members, with focus on women and girls	Every 3 months	Contractor	N/A
<b><i>Risks related to project location</i></b>					
Community located near international border	In collaboration with local NGO, provide border crossing authorities with technical support to improve border inspection processes	Border crossing employees	Once	MCA	\$10,000.00
<b><i>Risks after project implementation phase concludes</i></b>					
Road will open new routes for international crossing	In collaboration with local NGO, raise TIP awareness among communities and border crossing authorities	Community members and border crossing authorities	Quarterly	MCA responsible for initiating partnership	N/A